



EDITORIAL

Expand and consolidate the united front against state tyranny and oppression

THE FILIPINO MASSES ARE SUFFERING from unbearable forms of exploitation and oppression generated by rapidly worsening global crisis and the rotting state of the semicolonial and semifeudal system in the Philippines. Socioeconomic conditions are heading for a worst case scenario as Marcos Jr has become a full fledge puppet of US imperialism.

Marcos Jr has reinforced political and economic ties with his imperialist master, meanwhile irked China continues to heighten tensions by aggressive acts in the West Philippine Sea. The current Marcos regime has allowed the US access to exclusive facilities within military camps of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the country's territory, obligating it to participate should inter-imperialist war break out.



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Despite its flashy illusion of an improving situation for Filipinos, the plight of the masses bears the ugly truth that it has only aggravated. Millions of Filipinos are struggling against high and rising prices. Although bragging a deceleration of inflation in Western Visayas last July, Negros Occidental still registered the highest inflation rate in the region with 7.6 percent, followed by Bacolod City with 6.6 percent. Region 6 has a higher inflation rate than national figures. Meanwhile, Negros Oriental recorded an overall inflation of 5.9 percent.

Minimum wage in both Negros provinces remains depressed as well in contrast to high cost of basic needs. Recent big-time increases of oil prices will also surely affect the already very burdened conditions of the people on the island. As disgruntled Negrosanons assert their rights to liberation and social and economic justice, state terrorism riddles them with bullets. There is a serious human rights crisis on the island.

On the other side of these conditions, the Marcos Jr-Duterte tandem has raised bureaucrat capitalism to its height. While running a charade of unity, each camp is plotting the other's downfall. Plundering as much as they can in the process.

Simply put, the current regime is intolerable and unacceptable for the Negrosanon masses. The people of Negros are inspired toward the path of armed resistance to defend their civil, political, economic, and cultural rights. As inter-imperialist conflicts indicate the possibility of a senseless war amid a worsening socioeconomic and humanitarian crisis, it is imperative to arouse, organize and mobilize the broadest num-

ber of the people to usher in a revolutionary upsurge.

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is ever determined to lead the revolution to victory. To advance the national democratic revolution, it wields the New People's Army (NPA) as its sword and the National Democratic Front (NDF) as its shield. While the NPA is the Party's main weapon in seizing political power from the ruling class, the armed revolution cannot possibly advance without a united front against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat capitalism.

The NDFP is the revolutionary united front organization of the Filipino people fighting for national liberation and democracy. The NDFP's call, since its inception 50 years ago on April 24, 1973, remains basic, clear, and fundamental: Unite the people for the overthrow of the semi-colonial and semifeudal system through a people's war and for the completion of the national democratic revolution. The NDF must be in the lead of the Filipino people's anti-imperialist, anti-feudal and antifascist struggles.

The monocrop sugar economy of Negros is maintained as such by US imperialism to chain the people to age-old feudal and semifeudal relations akin and even worse than slavery, and prevent land reform and national industrialization. Farmers and farm workers remain backward and helpless. Therefore, antifeudal struggles are anti-imperialist struggles, as well.

It is the united front's task to conduct antifeudal struggles, which include the fight against neoliberal aggression and massive land grabbing to transform fertile agricultural lands into commercial plantations, enclaves, and ecotourism destinations; raising wages and benefits of farm workers and farm-gate prices of

agricultural products; lowering and eventually dismantling usury, and occupying idle land to make it productive, among others. There is also the big fight against large-scale mining and massive land reclamation.

As these campaigns stir up, reactionary armed forces are mobilized by the state to deter the people's upheaval and protect the interests of the big compradors and landlords. The National Task Force (NTF)-Elcac and the military's control of the civilian government has emboldened these fascists to commit various human rights violations, from red-tagging to murders and massacres of civilians and *hors de combat* and grave violations of the Comprehensive Agreement on Respect of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CARHRIHL). This can only be

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AUGUST 2023



ANG *Paghimakas*

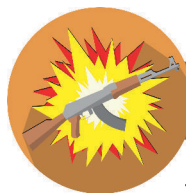
Ang Paghimakas (The Struggle) is grateful for all contributions that made this issue successful. For the improvement of our *Ang Paghimakas*, all readers are urged to continue contributing news, pictures, stories and other articles. We also ask for suggestions and comments on how to make our publication better.



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#NPANegrosOffensives

NPA Negros seize 14 firearms in military actions

GUERRILLA FRONTS UNDER THE APOLINARIO Gatmaitan Command-New People's Army (AGC-NPA) mounted an ambush, eight harassments, one partisan operation, and two disarming operations that resulted to at least 15 troops of the AFP and Philippine National Police (PNP) killed-in-action and 10 others wounded.

Red fighters confiscated four assault rifles, eight short arms, a shotgun, and a .22 long barrel rifle, magazines, ammunition, and other war materiel.

A unit of the Roselyn Jean Pelle Command (RJPC-NPA) ambushed a patrol car of the PNP-Calatrava in Sitio Calanugan, Brgy. Minapasuk, Calatrava, Negros Occidental on August 9, 9:40 in the morning.

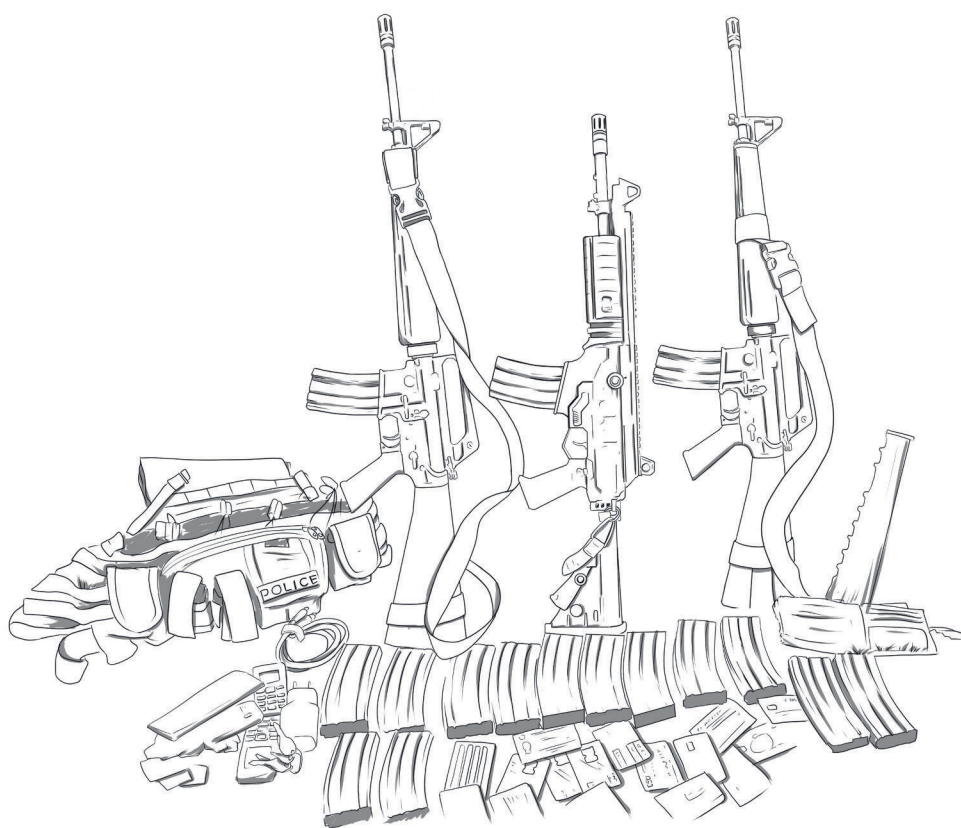
Four assault rifles, ammunition, and a .45 caliber pistol were seized by Red fighters.

A police officer was killed, namely PCpl. Jaime Nunez, while another three, Calatrava Deputy Chief PCapt. Jesus Alba, PCpl. Dennis Nasis and Police Staff Sgt. Frank Caballero, were wounded.

Red fighters used rifles with selective fire and utilized a command-detonated explosive to ensure the safety of civilians on the canter truck and rescue car following the policemen.

Before the ambush, the RJPC-NPA implemented a punitive action against two active intelligence assets of the 79th IB, namely Elisio Mahilum and Felix Resotay Sr. in Sitio Batyugon of the said barangay.

According to Ka Cecil Estrella, RJPC-NPA spokesperson, "the justness of people's war is what strengthens the RJPC-NPA



and the entire revolutionary masses in northern Negros to ceaselessly consolidate and expand their ranks."

In a separate incident, at least three troops of the 79th IB were killed and a few others wounded in a counter-offensive of a unit of the RJPC-NPA against

the aforementioned military troops last April 6, 3:47 PM, in Sitio Seraje, Brgy. San Isidro, Toboso, Negros Occidental.

Combined elements of the 94th IB and CAFGU suffered at least two casualties when Red

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overwhelmed by antifascist campaigns of the broad masses.

To sustain the people's movement, revolutionary mass organizations under the NDFP must be built in every sitio, hillside, *hacienda*, factory, school, and street. It must reach the broadest number of the oppressed and exploited to establish formations of the people's democratic government from organizing committees up to barrio and municipal revolutionary committees.

Inspired by our recent martyrs NDFP consultants Rogelio Posadas and Ericson Acosta, the tasks and challenges at hand should be carried out without fear or hesitation. Revolutionary forces should be dauntless, yet disciplined; sharp yet sensitive; and creative yet clandestine. The fighting tasks are clear and the conditions are ripe. The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history. The struggle continues. **AP**

More than 200 human rights violations committed in 8 months

FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST, ANG Paghimakas recorded more than 200 cases of human rights violations in Negros Island with no less than 7,000 victims.

The 21 cases of extrajudicial killings were the most heinous of all atrocities committed by the fascist AFP/PNP/NTF-Elcac.

Most prominent were the abduction and brutal killing of NDFP Consultant Rogelio Posadas and the enforced disappearance of his colleague Lyngrace Marturillas and two *habal-habal* drivers, the massacre of the Fausto family, the killing of five farmers in one day in Moises Padilla and Guihulngan City, and the killing of three farmers in a week in

southern Negros. (For more details, read the special reports of Ang Paghimakas released on April and July.)

The brutality of military troops was relentless even in the months of July and August.

62nd IB. Troops of the 62nd IB killed Romy Catasio at Sitio Balunggay, Brgy. Montilla, Moises Padilla, Negros Occidental on July 20, past 11:00 in the evening.

Catasio was waiting for a ride with Marvic Ebarle (Ka Bryan), a Red fighter who was on medical leave, when a gray van suddenly stopped and mercilessly shot them both dead.

Catasio was taking care of Ka Bryan when his knee was

January-March 2023: Attacks against the fascist counter-revolution

April-June 2023: Farmers' blood overwhelm Negros Island under the rule of Marcos Jr

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wounded during the LPC-NPA's counter-offensive against the 62nd IB on May 20 at Sitio Cupad, Brgy. Macagahay, Moises Padilla.

The said troops also strafed the house of alleged NPA supporter Jonasio Blasco on August 5, past 9:00 in the morning, at Sitio Cansimba, Quintin Remo, Moises Padilla.

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fighters under the Mt. Cansermon Command (MCC-NPA) fired and threw a grenade at the CAFGU detachment in Brgy. Hilamonan, Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental on June 13, 9:30 PM.

Meanwhile, two soldiers of the 94th IB were killed after over 30 of their troops raided a team of the MCC-NPA at Sitio Pangi, Brgy. Carabalan, Himamaylan City, Negros Occidental last July 7, past 7:00 in the morning. Red fighter Ponciano Sevilla (Ka Bambam) was martyred during the incident.

The 62nd IB and Regional Mobile Force Battalion (RMFBn)-7 sustained 14 casualties (four killed-in-action and 10 wounded-in-action) in harassments launched by the Leonardo Panaligan Command (LPC-NPA). These offensives were mounted on March 6, 15, 20, and 21, July 25 and 30 and last August 2 against detachments and operating troops of the 62nd IB and

RMFBn in Central Negros.

According to Ka JB Regalado, LPC-NPA spokesperson, "this is the concrete answer of the NPA to the long list of human rights violations directly committed by the 62nd IB and the police against innocent civilians in Central Negros."

In a partisan operation of the LPC-NPA, Jorge Javier, an active intelligence asset of the 62nd IB and member of the Barangay Intelligence Network (BIN), was killed at Sitio Guibawan, Brgy. Bucalan, Canlaon City, last April 16, 3:30 PM.

Seized from Javier was a colt .45 revolver, a .356 magnum, a KG 9 submachine gun, two magazines and ammunition and other military items. His BIN Identification Card (ID) was also confiscated.

Javier regularly reported to the Canlaon PNP and the detachment in Brgy. Budlasan, Canlaon City. He was also aggressive in

recruiting local assets for the police and military in nearby barangays Bucalan and Budlasan.

The LPC-NPA disarmed Eddie Abarquez last March 30, 3 PM, at Sitio Manlama, Brgy. Montilla, Moises Padilla, Negros Occidental.

A shotgun and a .22 long barrel rifle, ammunition and two cellphones were seized from Abarquez.

Abarquez was in possession of illegal firearms that he used to threaten residents and land-grab in the area.

Meanwhile, Penpen Fajardo of Sitio Mora, Brgy. Pinukawan, Vallehermoso, Negros Oriental was warned and disarmed last August 13. He is a member of the Guardians organization which is connected with the military.

Four pistols (a .38 caliber pistol, a .357 pistol and two frontiers) and ammunition were confiscated from Fajardo. **AP**

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Upon seeing Blasco trying to escape despite his wounds, soldiers once again showered him with bullets until he died.

On the same day, the 62nd IB fired a mortar from Brgy. Villegas Detachment, 5:00 to 6:30 in the morning, and claimed that an encounter ensued between them and Red Fighters of the LPC-NPA at Sitio Li-ong, Brgy. Imelda, Guihulngan City, Negros Oriental.

Elements of the 7th RMFBn also fired grenade launchers on August 3, at 8:00 in the morning, in Sitio Amaga, Brgy. Balugo and Sitio Mandi-e Dako, Brgy. Mag-saysay, Guihulngan City.

Meanwhile, five farmers accused of being NPA supporters in the sitios of Uyangan, Katuguisan and Hinumayan, of Brgy. Budlasan, Canlaon City, Negros Oriental were assaulted by the 62nd IB on July 6.

Likewise, the 62nd IB continued using Agulang Elementary School in Brgy. Villegas and Kambairan Elementary School in Brgy. Trinidad, in Guihulngan City as military camps since August 3.

94th IB. Two farmers were illegally arrested by combined troops of the 94th IB and RMFBn-6 in Sitio Cunalom, Brgy. Carabalan, Himamaylan City, Negros Occidental on different days.

Lodorico But-ay was arrested on July 28 on accusations of being the commanding officer (CO) of the militia unit and was charged of rape.

Meanwhile, Romeo Balsemo was arrested on August 7 on a trumped-up charge of murder.

His son, Nono, was also assaulted on the last week of July.

Father and son were accused of membership to the militia unit and involvement in an encounter between the MCC-NPA and 94th IB on April 19, 2020.

But-ay and the Balsemos are members of the Farmers Association of Brgy. Carabalan (FABCA) and the Indigenous peoples (IP).

During the last days of July, five more farmers were investigated and assaulted by soldiers of the 94th IB while a farmer and two minors were victims of threats in the same area.

Soldiers of the 94th IB once again scoured groves of trees in Sitio Cunalom and neighboring sitios while carrying loudspeakers and shouting, "surrender now, NPAs, and get out of your hiding place!" Residents did not go to their farm for fear of being mistaken as NPA members.

On July 25, the 94th IB and PNP claimed that Ariel Jay Latoza surrendered as a member of the Buhi nga Aksyon kag Pag-amlig sang Seguridad sang Mangu-nguma kag Mamumugon (BAKAS) which was tagged as a "communist front organization."

According to Latoza, a tricycle driver, this was the second time that he was summoned by a certain Tupan who is a member of the Kabankalan City Police Station and that he was unaware of being made into a "surrenderee."

15th IB. The 15th IB and 3rd Artillery Division of the Philippine Army fired 14 shells at Sitio Don Jose, Brgy. Manlucahoc, Sipalay City, Negros Occidental on August 16.

The howitzer cannon was in Barasbarasan detachment, Brgy. Camindangan in the same city.

According to the AFP, the bombing was permitted by Brgy. Captain Sergio Libre in Brgy. Manlucahoc and Sipalay Mayor Gina Montilla Lizares.

Residents were given one day to gather their livestock and evacuate.

Meanwhile, eight farmers, five of whom are senior citizens, were illegally arrested by the

15th IB on July 29 in Sitio Tugag, Brgy. Pinggot, Ilog, Negros Occidental.

They were accused of killing Nacar Granada who was punished by the ASJC-NPA on January 28 for being a land grabber and a regular agent of the 15th IB.

Those arrested are agrarian reform beneficiaries of the land of the Granada's.

79th IB. Two farm workers were harassed by the 79th IB in Escalante City on July 18, around 6:00 in the morning.

The house of Rosalie Magbanua at Sitio Alangahag, Brgy. Tamlang was raided by 12 non-uniformed soldiers of the 79th IB who identified themselves as members of the NPA. Magbanua was asked to produce a high-powered rifle allegedly left by the NPA in their house.

At the same time, Edward Gimang's house in Sitio Buenavista, Brgy. Malasibog was ransacked by an estimated 30 armed men. His belongings were stolen in the process.

A few days before the attack, armed men went to Gimang's camp to disarm him, but they only managed to take a machete and other farming tools from him.

Due to the series of threats to the 79th IB, Gimang's wife fell ill for a few days.

11th IB. Tonying Sulano and Rene Janayan were forced to surrender by the 11th IB and RMFB7 in separate incidents last July.

The Sulano family, from Brgy. Nagbalaye, Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental, has long been the focus of state forces wherein the 11th IB killed the brother of Sulano in 2021 and his uncle was forced by the RMFB7 to surrender in 2022.

Meanwhile, Janayan, is an ordinary farmer from Zamboanguita, Negros Oriental. **AP**

Autopsy report proves brutal murder of Acosta and Jimenez - NDF Negros

THE AUTOPSY REPORT ON THE cadaver of NDFP consultant Ericson Acosta was released on July 29 in the University of the Philippines-Diliman in Quezon City.

According to Dr. Raquel Fortun's report, it was homicide and there is evidence that he was shot post-partum.

Acosta and Joseph Jimenez, a peasant organizer, were killed

by elements of the 94th IB and 47th IB on November 30, last year, at Sitio Makilo, Brgy. Camansi, Kabankalan City.

This report, according to Ka Bayani Obrero, spokesperson of NDF-Negros, proves the brutal murder of Acosta and Jimenez, in contrast to the military's narrative that the two were casualties in an encounter.

Obrero called on the media

and human rights defenders to go to militarized communities and gather the truth from the residents themselves.

He also called on the patriotic troops of the AFP and PNP and the victims of anomalous programs of the NTF-Elcac to expose the truth behind the numerous cases of murder and other crimes of these reactionary institutions. **AP**

NDFP@50 celebrated

The 50th founding anniversary of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) was gloriously celebrated last April 24 through a program.

Member-organizations of the NDFP in Negros Island also gave statements.

Before the anniversary, members of the Kaba-tang Makabayan (KM) in Central Negros conducted an OP-OD, operation *pinta* (paint) and operation *dikit* (post).

Meanwhile, guerrilla fronts under the AGC-NPA, Regional Command of the NPA in Negros Island, celebrated the 54th anniversary of the NPA last March 29.

Benito Tiamzon (Ka Laan) and Wilma Austria (Ka Bagong-tao) were honored, including martyrs of Negros such as Florida Ceballos, Romeo Nanta, Marilyn Badayos, Kerima Tariman, Ericson Acosta, and Rogelio Posadas, through a silent 21-gun salute as a symbol of rendering them the highest salute. **AP**



Court decision on Ka Frank condemned

THE TAGUIG CITY REGIONAL TRIAL Court (RTC) sentenced National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) peace consultant and former NDF-Negros spokesperson Ka Frank Fernandez, 75 years old, and his wife Ka Cleofe Lagtapon, 70 years old, to 6 years imprisonment on the basis of trumped-up charges of illegal possession of firearms last June 29.

Sickly Ka Frank and Ka Cleofe were undergoing medical treatment when arrested along with Ge-ann Perez by state forces last March 24, 2019, at Brgy. Calumpang, Liliw, Laguna.

Upon arrest, three .45 cal pistols, three magazines and ammunition, and three grenades were planted on them as evidence.

NDF-Negros condemned the decision of the Taguig City RTC.

According to Ka Bayani Obrero, NDF-Negros spokesperson, the decision of the said court demonstrated the continuing oppressive plan of the US-Marcos II regime against the revolutionary forces "to suppress the growing struggle for the patriotic and democratic aspirations of the people."

"NDF-Negros also calls for justice and demands the immediate release of Ka Frank Fernandez and Ka Cleofe Lagtapon including the nearly 800 political prisoners in the Philippines," Obrero added. **AP**

CNL-Negros 2nd Congress convened

IN A RECENT CLANDESTINE MEETING, the Christians for National Liberation (CNL) - Negros held their second congress attended by revolutionary Christians from various churches, denominations, congregations and institutions in Negros Island.

The Congress strengthened the unity of the delegates to study the national and regional situation of society. They created CNL-Negros' tactical plan and

approved it.

The organization elected new officers and Ericson Buglas was voted as chairperson.

CNL-Negros planned to invigorate and expand the CNL and integrate the faithful with the struggles of the basic masses, to participate and support in the revolutionary armed struggle, to launch anti-imperialist movements, to abolish the NTF-Elcac and to support the resumption of peace

talks between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the NDFP.

According to Ericson Buglas, "CNL-Negros will do everything it can to perform its duties in advancing the revolution alongside the masses, the true makers of history, and the prospective socialist society where genuine justice, peace, and democracy will reign." **AP**



Fasting as a form of protest

OVER 100 POLITICAL PRISONERS IN Negros fasted for a day starting 1:00 AM on July 24 to call for the Marcos Jr regime to end the salvaging of unarmed civilians perpetrated by military and other state force in line with their anti-insurgency campaign on the island.

Political prisoners in Cebu City and Taguig City, where former NDF-Negros spokesperson Ka Frank Fernandez and his wife, Ka Cleofe Lagtapon, remain incarcerated, also joined the hunger strike.

According to the Negros Island Political Prisoners, extrajudicial killing of activists, especially in the countryside of Negros, continues in the first year of Marcos Jr's administration.

Based on data of Karapatan, an organization of human rights defenders, 30 percent of the recorded 60 victims of salvagings and massacre are

Negrosanon farmers and farm workers.

The political detainees said that mass evacuation disruptive to lives and livelihood of thousands of farmers in Himamaylan City since October last year remains rampant, likewise, the daughter of political prisoner Rossine Enyong along with two *habal-habal* drivers are still missing after being abducted by military agents in Hinigaran, together with NDFP consultant Rogelio Posadas, last April 19.

They also demanded the release of sickly or old political prisoners in accordance with the writ of *Kalayaan* of the Supreme Court.

This is the fourth hunger strike launched by political prisoners in Negros this year.

Of the current 778 political prisoners, 139 or 20 percent of them are in Negros Island. **AP**

Victory of wage increase campaign

ROGER, 53 YEARS OLD, MARRIED with five children, is full of hope after the success of their campaign for wage increase for farm workers in a *hacienda* in Negros earlier this year.

Roger is a member of a basic organization of the Party, or more commonly referred to as BOP, in Brgy. Katmon. They were called for a meeting by the Section Committee that comprised of four barangays to plan for their antifeudal struggle. They created a several month-long phasing for the campaign and assessed their plan from time to time to review shortcomings and possible improvements.

They gathered data first. It was easy for Roger and his comrades since they and their families directly worked in the *haciendas* in their area and nearby barangays.

Upon completing the data, they conducted a meeting and united on their demand to raise their wages in the various forms of work in the *hacienda*. They also identified the landlords they will launch their campaign to.

The unification of the plan was conducted up to the farm workers and mass organizations. These mass organizations were also tasked to gather additional data. As preparation, mass education was given and focused on the Revolutionary Guide for Land Reform.

As a new recruit among the revolutionary youth in the age of 19, Kiko felt happy when he was able to attend the planning for the wage-increase campaign. He saw, as well, the high confidence of the people in Brgy. Katmon for the campaign because Party cadres and Red fighters were there to assist them.

Kiko was present when Roger was chosen as representative of

farm workers in the *hacienda* for a dialogue that would kickstart the campaign. They were able to reach the *encargado* (overseer) of the *hacienda* and he agreed to help raise the demand to the landlord. If the landlord will not yield, the entire work force will face him together.

However, because the landlord was fearful of the united masses supported by the revolutionary movement, the demand of the farm workers was swiftly heeded. They gained a Php50 increase in the various forms of work. (See Table 1).

Six sitios benefited from the antifeudal struggle. There were also workers from three other neighboring barangays.

Meanwhile, in a 100-hectare *hacienda* in nearby Brgy. Ilang-Ilang, the antifeudal campaign of the people was also victorious. Wages for carabao plowing, weeding, daily rate for applying fertilizers, planting, cutting sugarcane pieces for planting, cutting and hauling were increased and, also, *pakyaw* (or piece-rate) increased. Tractor and truck drivers received a raise, as well.

Five sitios with more than 20 regular farm workers, and other part-time workers from nearby



sitios and barangays, benefitted from the campaign.

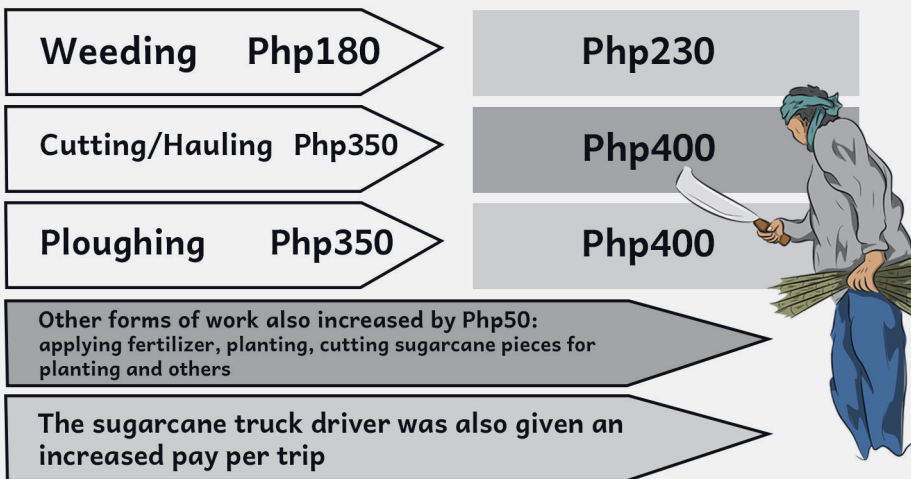
Lando, 47 years old, married and a father to nine children, was one of them. The daily struggle to provide food and other necessities to his family is hard for Lando especially because his youngest child is still a year old. That is why Lando was ecstatic when they were able to win the campaign.

Meanwhile, another 114-hectare *hacienda* in Barangay Ilang-Ilang was targeted for a wage-increase campaign. Sugarcane workers have long complained since the last time the

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Table 1

Victory in the campaign for wage increase in Brgy. Katmon Php50 wage increase





SCHOOLHOUSE

Guiding light of the revolution

CAN YOU IMAGINE MOVING IN total darkness? Surely you will stumble on big rocks or fall into deep ravines without anything illuminating your way.

On 1927, when the Communist Party of China (CPC) faced a big problem caused by Chiang Kai-shek, the concrete analysis of concrete conditions of the country and the Chinese people based on the teaching of Comrade Lenin, a great communist leader of the Soviet Union, became the guiding light for Comrade Mao Zedong. Earlier,

in 1923, Comrade Mao wrote the “Analysis of Classes in Chinese Society” that proved the semicolonial and semifeudal characteristics of China and, thus, the peasantry is the majority of its population.

Comrade Mao's conduct of SICA (Social Investigation and Class Analysis) of Chinese society is similar to a person firmly grasping the guiding light while treading on a dark place. Once the CPC was able to grasp the correct analysis of Chinese society as semicolonial and semifeudal

country the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and the SICA done by Comrade Mao, the theory and practice of the people’s democratic revolution through a protracted people’s war was put forth which brought the Chinese Revolution to victory in 1949 and liberated a fourth of the entire world.

SICA work is not only a guide for the Chinese revolution but also for other revolutions waged by proletarian revolutionaries all over

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landlord gave a wage increase was in 2012, which was a measly amount of Php10.

When the landlord learned of the success of the wage increase campaign in neighboring haciendas, wages for different forms of work in his hacienda were immediately increased. (See Table 2)

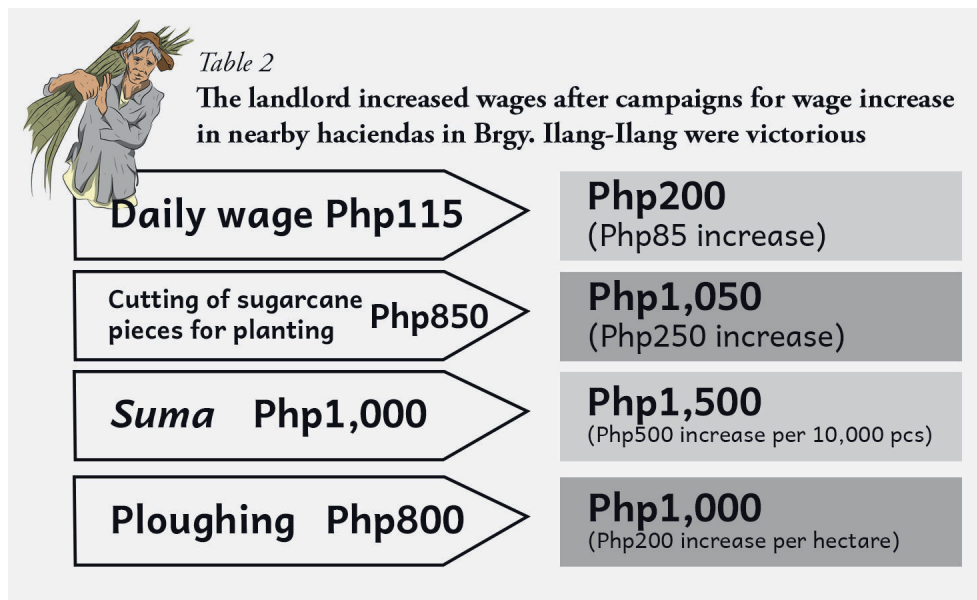
The experiences of Roger, Kiko, and Lando has given them

hope that it is not impossible to alleviate the situation of their livelihood when there is unity among the people and when they join the revolutionary movement. They awoke to the reality that labor laws and wage orders are mere decorations of the successive regimes who themselves are the machinery of the big comprador bourgeoisie and landlord to chain farm workers to very cheap wages and slave-like work conditions.

Last June 2021, the Regional Tripartite Wage and Productivity Board (RTWPB)-6 ordered a Php410 minimum wage for agricultural workers in Negros Occidental, and yet the average wage given by landlords to sugarcane workers is still tied at Php250.

In these victories, the aspiration of the exploited and oppressed masses like Roger, Kiko, and Lando for the national democratic revolution to win grows ever stronger. The Philippine Army may respond with large-scale combat operations and human rights violations perpetrated by military and police worsen, but the people in Brgy. Katmon and Brgy. Ilang-Ilang remain dauntless.

With the guidance of Party cadres and along with their Red fighters, the people will continue to wage armed struggle, implement agrarian revolution and build the mass base and organs of political power until the overall victory of the people’s war. **AP**



PSR as guide to strengthen revolutionary optimism

THE PHILIPPINE SOCIETY AND REVOLUTION (PSR) by Amado Guererro is a fundamental document for revolutionaries in the Philippines. It serves as guide for Party members, Red fighters, and revolutionary masses, especially in Hagonoy, a mountain barangay in Negros Occidental. Class analysis of Philippine Society, especially the antifeudal class line, guided them in arousing, organizing, and mobilizing the masses of peasants and farm workers in *haciendas* and in determining targets to advance agrarian revolution. Through the PSR, they grasped the need for a national democratic revolution to solve the semicolonial and semifeudal system.

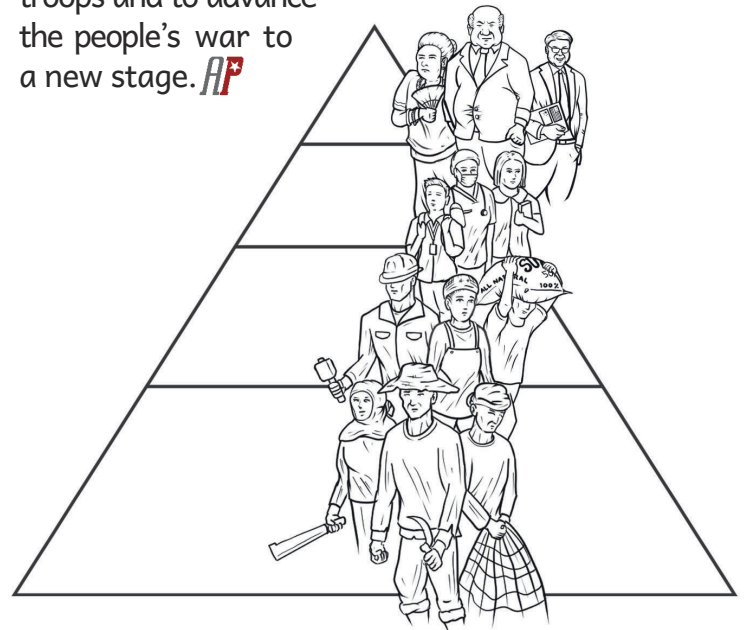
A few years back, Red fighters assigned to the area seized a golden opportunity resulting from their social investigation. They discovered that a land grabber has affected the majority of the basic masses in Hagonoy. Together with the local mass activists, they organized the victims of the land grabber. They successfully cultivated of the land in the area and launched a petition signing, and organized the victims into an organization.

After a year, military troops unleashed their barbarism against Hagonoy residents. Mass activists were repeatedly interrogated, threatened, and intimidated. Locals were also subjected to a barangay-wide surrender program. For nearly two years, Hagonoy was under the Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP) of the Philippine Army, wherein fascist soldiers conducted psywar activities and camped in populated areas, including churches and schools.

The mass organization they formed and the

local Party organization remained strong in their stand for correctness of war waged by the NPA that they learned from studying the PSR. They further understood that their victory against the landlord was only temporary until the proletariat holds national state political power.

From what revolutionary forces learned from PSR, they maximized social investigation and dual tactics in waging agrarian revolution and confronting enemy troops, and joining the people's democratic revolution to annihilate the political power of the ruling class. The application of PSR and other fundamental Party documents regarding Philippine revolution is an ongoing challenge for the revolutionary masses, not only in Hagonoy, but in the entire country. Red fighters in Negros should be guided by these documents to overcome the relentless large-scale combat operations of enemy troops and to advance the people's war to a new stage. **AP**



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the world, including the Philippine Revolution. Thus, it is an important ideological work of our Party as applying Marxism-Leninism-Maoism to practice. The book *Philippine Society and Revolution (PSR)*, written by Comrade Jose Maria Sison using his nom de guerre Amado Guerrero, served as the primary reference and guide in establishing the basic principle of two-stage revolution in the Philippines which is based on the concrete analysis of

the conditions of the semicolonial and semifeudal system.

All organs of the Party, units of Red fighters, organs of political power and revolutionary mass organizations ensure performing SICA before or simultaneous with the implementation of revolutionary work to clearly comprehend the task, ascertain the methods in carrying it out and solving problems that may arise, and affirm the objective. Like in tactical offensives and antifeudal campaigns that we wage, we astutely carry out and

use SICA, therefore these are successfully implemented and gained significant benefits for the Party, Red army, and most especially the broad masses.

Much like a person firmly using a guiding light to find his way, surely, he will not stumble upon big rocks or fall into deep ravines. In "concrete analysis of concrete conditions" and "finding truth from facts" in our revolutionary endeavors, our victory is certain. **AP**

Strengthening ideology amid FMOs

THE PARTY LEADERSHIP OF A NPA unit in Northern Negros united to persevere in strengthening the unit ideologically amid sustained and large-scale combat operations of the AFP. Within a few months, focused military operations (FMOs) adversely affected the area and its residents, and also caused great hardship and sacrifice for Red Fighters who are determined in continuing to serve the people.

Before the intended days for the study meeting, the fascist military conducted once again combat operations and assaulted residents because they were unable to locate the Red army. Due to strong enemy presence, the NPA unit had to maneuver for safety. There agreed to address the military situation first preparing another venue to hold the study meeting. Before long, the NPA successfully mounted a military action that misdirected the enemy's movement towards another area.

The venue for the study course, the instructors, and Red fighter students were already

prepared. The masses were also ready to ensure the safety and success of the activity. Despite the lack of other technical needs like a projector and hand-outs, the Party leadership of the unit seized the favorable military situation and immediately launched the Party study.

Ten Party members from the NPA unit attended the Basic Party Course or Batayang Kurso ng Partido (BKP). Included as well in the course were two Red fighters for their politico-military study. Of the 12 students, only two were middle-aged and majority were young. All of them were from the peasant class and two were illiterate.

The BKP is the first of three Party courses that aims to arm Party members with the minimum theoretical tools that will serve as guide in continuing efforts for revolutionary study and daily revolutionary work. This is also a requisite for candidate members before they can become full members of the Party and is part of the politico-military study of Red fighters.

The BKP is comprised of three books wherein the first tackles the proletarian standpoint, viewpoint and method, and introduces the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism (MLM): dialectical materialism and historical materialism, political economy, and scientific socialism. The second book is the essence of the BKP and studied here is the correct and creative application by the Party of the basic principles of MLM on the concrete conditions of Philippine society and the establishment of the general political line—the people's democratic revolution. Meanwhile, the third book gives a sufficient and comprehensive understanding on the basic characteristics and history of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as the advanced detachment of the Filipino proletariat.

The study course was finished within four days. Through an exam and formal assessment, the students were able to realize what they learned from the discussions. The BKP was formally ended with a cheerful and productive graduation program where the graduates were given recognition. Both students and instructors also showcased their talents in singing as part of revolutionary culture. **AP**





News on the Island

No to Privatization!

Negros Consumers Watch, an alliance against the proposed Joint Venture Agreement (JVA) of the Central Negros Electric Cooperative (CENECO) and Ignite Power and Energy Holdings, Inc., was launched last March 18. From April until now, the people are actively opposing the privatization of CENECO.

According to the group, their mobilizations demanded that the policies and programs of public utilities and services should serve the interests of the workers and consumers, especially those of the marginalized sectors.

Last May 24, the Anti-CENECO JVA coalition was also established, wherein consumers, employees, church people and other organizations came together to collectively reject the Joint Venture Agreement of CENECO and Ignite Power and Energy Holdings, Inc. (MORE Power).

The coalition believes that the intention of the JVA is profit in power supply and service that will burden the consumers.

In a press conference last June 8, Negros Consumers Watch and the Anti-CENECO JVA Coalition vehemently condemned the betrayal of the CENECO management in railroading the agreement signing with MORE Power.

Due to the threat to their job and CENECO's union busting after the agreement signing between Primelectric Holdings and CENECO management, the employees union of CENECO filed a Notice of Strike to the National Conciliation and Mediation Board on July 19.

Fifty-eight former employees of the Bacolod City Water District (BACIWA) also held a protest in front of the office of the Civil Service Commission in Quezon City last April 10 to demand action on their illegal termination case. The activity was supported by employees of other water districts under the Water for People Network.

No to Jeepney Phase Out!

On March 6, transport groups

protested against the phase out of jeepneys and demanded for a pro-people modernization program. Urban poor groups and BACIWA employees also joined the protest to express their opposition to reclamation projects and water district privatization.

The transport strike was pushed through by various drivers and operators' groups last May 8 despite the incessant red-tagging received by mass leaders especially from attack dogs of the NTF-Elcac. The groups asserted that mounting a transport strike is their right and is legitimate.

They expressed their calls in front of the Bacolod Government Center: the implementation of M.O. 2023-017 which extends the current jeepney routes until December 31st and the discontinuance of City Ordinance 966 or the Local Public Transport Route Plan (LPTRP) to protect drivers, operators, and passengers.

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P750 National Minimum Wage!

Various workers groups gathered on Labor Day last May 1 to demand a wage hike and make the US-Marcos regime answer for its anti-worker policies. Under the United Labor Alliance Negros (ULAN), calls for a national minimum wage of Php750, for action on issues of privatization of public utilities and consumer rights, and for accountability from the Marcos administration for its negligence were pushed.

The workers demanded for the resignation of alleged abusive Executive Labor Arbiter Jessie Sulano through a protest held in the office of the National Labor Relations Commission, on June 13. According to the workers, Sulano abused his authority and abandoned workers' rights.

End Militarization! Defend Negros!

Last March 30, farmers and workers held a program commemorating the fourth anniversary of the killing of the Negros 14, who were victims of a joint operation of police and military notoriously known as Oplan Sauron 2 in 2019. On April 14, urban poor groups also called for state forces to surface their organizer Iver Larit who has been missing for a year.

A National Solidarity Mission was launched last June 22 with delegates from the peasantry, church people, human rights defenders, women, youth and others to extract the real data from residents regarding the Fausto family massacre (June 14 in Himamaylan City) and the brutal killing of Crispin Tingal Jr (May 3 in Kabankalan City).

The next day, initial results of the investigation were presented by the group through a press

conference where it was exposed that the family and residents pointed to the military as the perpetrators of the killing of the victims. Additionally, violent acts of the military in the area were reported by residents, including what happened to the Fausto and Tingal family: there were a series of raids on houses, illegal searches, surveillance of communities, harassment of residents, forcing residents to surrender and then using them as guides for military operations, red-tagging, and murder.

Protect our natural resources!

Anti-reclamation. A forum was organized by an alliance against reclamation last March 26 in Purok Mahimulaton, Brgy. Banago, Bacolod City to discuss the planned reclamation project in various barangays. The said project will damage the entire 1,080-hectare shoreline that is home to marine life and is the source of livelihood of the urban poor and fisherfolk.

About 50 urban poor and fisherfolks collectively launched a fluvial protest during the feast of St. John the Baptist to advance the on-going campaign against the 1,080-hectare reclamation project in Bacolod, June 25. They also called for the scrapping of City Resolution No. 235 that allows reclamation projects in the city through Mayor Albee Benitez.

Anti-mining. Residents of Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental, along with local officials and various organizations, protested against Midan Corporation that is conducting a mining exploration at Sitio Tarug, Brgy. San Francisco in the said municipality last April 12. According to the protesters, the proposed mining operation will affect thousand of hectares of land.

Anti-quarry. Last May 19, residents of Silay City protested

in front of the Provincial Environment Management Office (PEMO) to register their complaints on quarry operations in the city. They protested the noise of trucks, destruction of irrigation systems for their crops, and the possibility of flood in their area.

According to them, the barangay made them sign an attendance sheet which was used later on by the officials as consent forms for the quarry.

People's Movement

Last February 25, militant groups commemorated the 37th anniversary of the People Power Uprising by marching towards the Fountain of Justice in Bacolod City. They called on the Marcoses to face accountability, justice for the victims of human rights violations, and liberation. Last March 8, an alliance of women in Negros led the protest action to honor women in accordance with the International Working Women's Day. They called for wage hikes, assurance of fair opportunities in livelihood, and protection of their right to organize.

Progressive groups called for the scrapping of the Maharlika Investment Fund Bill during the commemoration of national independence day last June 12. The group also condemned the continuing foreign intervention of Philippine sovereignty by countries like the US and China.

Progressive groups protested during the State of the Nation Address of Marcos Jr, to demand accountability for the real situation of the Negrosanons on his first year as President, July 25. Aside from bringing forward sectoral calls, various sectors expressed their dismay at the president due to his negligence of the people's worsening hunger and poverty. **AP**



Visayas News

This is a new section of Ang Paghimakas featuring revolutionary news from other islands in the Visayas

4 armed actions mounted by NPA in Panay

WITHIN SIX DAYS, FROM MAY 2 to 8, the Napoleon Tumagtang Command (NTC-NPA)-Southern Panay mounted successive armed actions.

Red fighters harassed soldiers staying in the CAA detachment in Brgy. Luyang, Sibalom, Antique at around 10:00 in the evening on May 2.

This was followed by a sanction on Atrila Builders Inc in Brgy. Cabungaan, Leon, Iloilo last May 5. An estimated Php900,000 worth of construction materials were paralyzed including a backhoe, grader, elf truck and a drum roller. The said company was punished because of complaints from their workers regarding unjust wages and bad working conditions.

The next morning, May 6, the NTC-NPA fired at a military unit about to provide support to Atrila Builders Inc. A command-detonated explosive (CDEX) was used against one of the three vans carrying military troops. Consequently, the military troop retreated and called off their supposed operations in the area.

Meanwhile, another NPA unit fired on the CAA detachment in Brgy. Igcococ, Sibalom, Antique last May 8 in the morning.

According to a statement from NTC-NPA Southern Panay, "these actions show the efforts of NPA units to fight and frustrate the intensifying enemy attacks under the fascist US-Marcos II regime. This also shows the persistent and ceaseless support of the masses to their genuine army and the revolutionary struggle." **AP***

Party cadre, activist killed in Bohol

REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN BOHOL GAVE their Red salute to Manuel "Ka Dodie" Tinio who was shot seven times while driving a motorcycle last April 14, 7:00 in the evening, along the boundary of Brgy. La Suerte, Pilar; Brgy. Bayungan, San Miguel; and Brgy. Lus-ong, Ubay, in Bohol.

A .45 calibre pistol was planted by state forces on his dead body.

Tinio was a cadre of the Bohol Party Committee (BPC-CPP) and a consultant of the National Democratic Front (NDF)-Bohol.

According to a statement of the BPC-CPP, Ka Dodie's death was a huge loss for the revolutionary movement in Bohol but his blood will water and fertilize the many seeds of new revolutionaries from the ranks of peasants, workers, fisherfolk and other sectors of the poor especially from the youth that he has aroused and organized, and, surely, the people's war will advance in Bohol's countryside.

Meanwhile, the NDF-Bohol condemned the killing of an organizer and activist after almost a month of incarceration by military troops.

Arthur "Ka Jasper" Lucenario was abducted by the 47th IB in the wee hours of the morning on April 14 in San Miguel town while riding a motorcycle and was then presented as a casualty in an encounter between the AFP and NPA Bohol last May 12 in Brgy. Tabuan, Antequera, Bohol.

Soldiers placed a .45 cal pistol on his right hand and fired it for 10 minutes. This caused severe trauma to residents in the area.

Lucenario suffered various forms of torture that, according to NDF-Bohol, was evident on his cadaver.

Lucenario was a youth and peasant organizer. **AP***



The mass struggle in Brgy. Tamaraw

THE PEOPLE OF BRGY. TAMARAW have traversed winding, steep, and uphill paths in their struggle for land. Despite confronting contradictions against a despotic and aggressive landlord family and another bureaucrat landlord who used violent goons that are elements of the CAFGU, RMG-PNP and the Army, the unity of the people emerged victorious. Laws of the reactionary government itself were also used against them to grab the land that they tilled and to silence their resistance, but this failed to douse the fire in fighting for rights and liberty.



This barangay is located in the interior and far-flung part of Negros Island. The land area of the barrio is around 5,000 hectares. After the Insular Logging Company (ILCO) bared the forests in the '70s, the residents farmed the land. They cleared and slashed-and-burned the thick undergrowth and groves. They planted root crops and corn for their needed consumption.

When the land was cleared up, a landlord family immediately claimed ownership of the vast farmlands of over 1,970 hectares. They introduced themselves as title holders, thus the residents were obligated to give a share of their produce. To completely claim the land, the family tricked the farmers by trading smoke pipes, patadyong (skirtlike wraparound garments), usury in small amounts and, upon failure of payment, their land are taken in exchange. According to the landlord, "the residents have no right to complain because we own the court."

The landlord family collected a third of shares from the tenants' crops every harvest and they took charge of dividing the shares.

Before long, almost half of the tenants lost their livelihood because around 250 hectares of farmlands were converted into pastures and sugarcane plantation. Other tenants or farmers who lost their farm became farm workers in sugarcane fields owned by the landlord. The people experienced great suffering and violence under the landlord, such as physical assault, exploitation of women, thievery and others.

The arrival of the Party, NPA, and revolutionary movement became a beacon to their grim situation. The residents of the barrio observed a decline of abuses of the landlord against in the early 80s because the mass movement and revolutionary movement and NPA, especially in the southern Negros intensified, grew widespread.

The landlord slowly backed down because of fear. In 1983, farmers began to push antifeudal campaigns to reduce rent from a third of shares to a fourth. The Catholic Church supported their struggle. But, in 1986, during the deviation of the revolutionary movement, the peasant movement launched "operasyon tago" and

confiscation (they hid their crops and confiscated the share of the landlord) that was beyond the capacity of the revolutionary movement.

In 1989, the landlord used the commander of the CAFGU detachment in the barrio to control the residents. During harvest season, armed CAFGUs divided the produce. By the end of the year, the NPA punished the said commander. In this period, it was already the second generation of the landlord family who managed their lands.

Guided by the Rectification Movement, the people of Brgy. Tamaraw was able to accomplish unity through their organization and, within three years, they achieved victory in occupying the land and expelling the landlord.

The antifeudal struggle was again waged in 1995. The tenants pushed the share from a fourth to a fifth. A dialogue was held between the landlord and the farmers that was attended by people's organizations from the urban areas and barangay officials. The landlord rejected the

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farmers' demands, but in the end, did not return and relinquished their land to the farmers out of fear.

During this time, the US-Ramos regime's Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA), Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA) and National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) were prevalent. The landlord collaborated with another bureaucrat-landlord who was a politician in the district for a project of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). In 1997, the bureaucrat declared that he bought the land from the landlord for mining, pasture, sugarcane plantation and for commercial tree planting. This was a scheme to keep the land under the DENR's power and evade land reform.

The antifeudal campaign was launched once more and a dialogue was held attended by over 200 residents and various sectoral organizations. The residents successfully registered their opposition to reforestation, mining, and conversion to pasture lands, all of which were destructive to the livelihood of the farmers.

In mid-1997, another dialogue followed against the Regional Mobile Group (RMG-PNP) and surveyors regarding trumped-up cases and warrants of arrest against 16 farmers. Over 2,000 residents attended this dialogue, while the RMG did not participate and backed out, fearful of the people.

By the end of 1998, a dialogue was held by various sectors and legal organizations against the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and DENR, conversion of the land into a *hacienda* and pastures, and in resistance to the plan of the bureaucrat-

landlord. The people of Brgy. Tamaraw united to defend their land and livelihood. Three more dialogues followed, this time against fascism, mining, and reforestation.

The harvest of the fruits of struggle

The strong resistance of the people of Brgy. Tamaraw against the landlord and its cohorts became their capital. The farmer's production increase, they were free to raise livestock and fully reaped the fruits of their labor.

The landlord's efforts to recover their land continued through intense fascism and militarization. Even in hardship, mass organizations in the barrio remained strong through moving in secret and working together in a spirit of cooperation as a cooperative, an attribute of the Pambansang Katipunan ng mga Magbubukid (PKM).

The organization typically implemented *dagyaw-alayon* (or simple cooperation) to improve production. During the SGRM, communes (collectively cultivated land for vegetables and root crops) were formed and agri-trainings were held in the barrio. The peasant movement in Brgy. Tamaraw was continued and became widespread in 2017 through each chapter of the mass association (locally called Lubos nga Asosasyon Masa or LAM).

When the fascist enemy took notice of the collective work of the residents, their simple cooperation was attacked and mass farming was temporarily stopped but they continued working in smaller groups to avoid the eyes of the enemy.

Through the firm unity of the people, contradictions among the peasant masses were quickly resolved, such as conflict on boundaries of farm lands, livestock damaging crops, mortgage loan,

and distribution of land property within the family.

During the COVID-19 pandemic and Typhoon Odette in 2020 and 2021, educational discussions and medical services were held in the barrio with the NPA unit despite the lack of medical equipment and training. They organized a campaign on treating common ailments through acupuncture and spreading the use of herbal medicines and traditional treatments combined with western medicines.

When the entire barrio was damaged by Typhoon Odette, house reparations were quickly done residents through *dagyaw* (people's cooperation). All LAM groups actively responded to the call for *dagyaw*. Around 70-90 individuals were mobilized and five to seven houses were repaired every day. The houses of the masses were repaired without any help from the reactionary government.

Brgy. Tamaraw became a source of Red Fighters and it responded to a variety of revolutionary tasks within the guerrilla front, and even in other guerrilla fronts in the entire island. Thus, state forces were hell-bent on destroying the revolutionary movement and organs of political power established in the barrio.

On 2016-2022, the masses fought hard against the reign of the US-Duterte regime through its butcher PNP-AFP in its desire to crush the revolutionary movement and organs of political power in the barrio. They used deception, psywar, and violence against the revolutionary movement through the US doctrine "whole-of-nation-approach" and the counterinsurgency campaign of the NTF-Elcac.

Several mass leaders and revolutionary masses were mar-

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Tamlang Valley: "Zone of Neoliberal Agenda"

TAMLANG VALLEY IS A POPULATED sitio located in the mountainous part of Brgy. Talalak, Sta. Catalina, Negros Oriental. It is the center of economy for residents in the area who are mainly poor peasants.

Using the deceptive Barangay Development Program (BDP) of the NTF-Elcac, the reactionary state aims to make Tamlang Valley a "Little Baguio," through land conversion, eco-tourism, mining, and other projects.



Development for the ruling class

The BDP is a backdoor for various schemes intended to strengthen the businesses of local comprador-landlords who are also bureaucrats like the conflicting families of the Degamos and Teveses, and the Lopezes.

The Teves family funded local residents to convert their crops, corn and coconut, into sugar cane to sustain the Teves family's sugar mills; cassava and *tuba-tuba* for bioethanol; and cacao. All these products are for export. A dam will also be constructed along the Kawitan and Siaton rivers to serve as hydropower for Tamlang.

The nearby waterfall in Tamlang is being developed for ecotourism to serve as a tourist spot. Meanwhile, the Lopez-owned Energy Development Corporation (EDC) has implemented several construction projects in the area, especially

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"Mass struggles..." from page 16

tyred by fascism and brutality of the US-Duterte regime. Many were captured based on trumped-up charges, and until now remain incarcerated in various prisons.

The masses in Brgy. Tamaraw experienced numerous brutalities in human rights violations. However, the masses continued to stand and resist through the revolutionary spirit of secret co-operation in the organization and guerrilla movement.

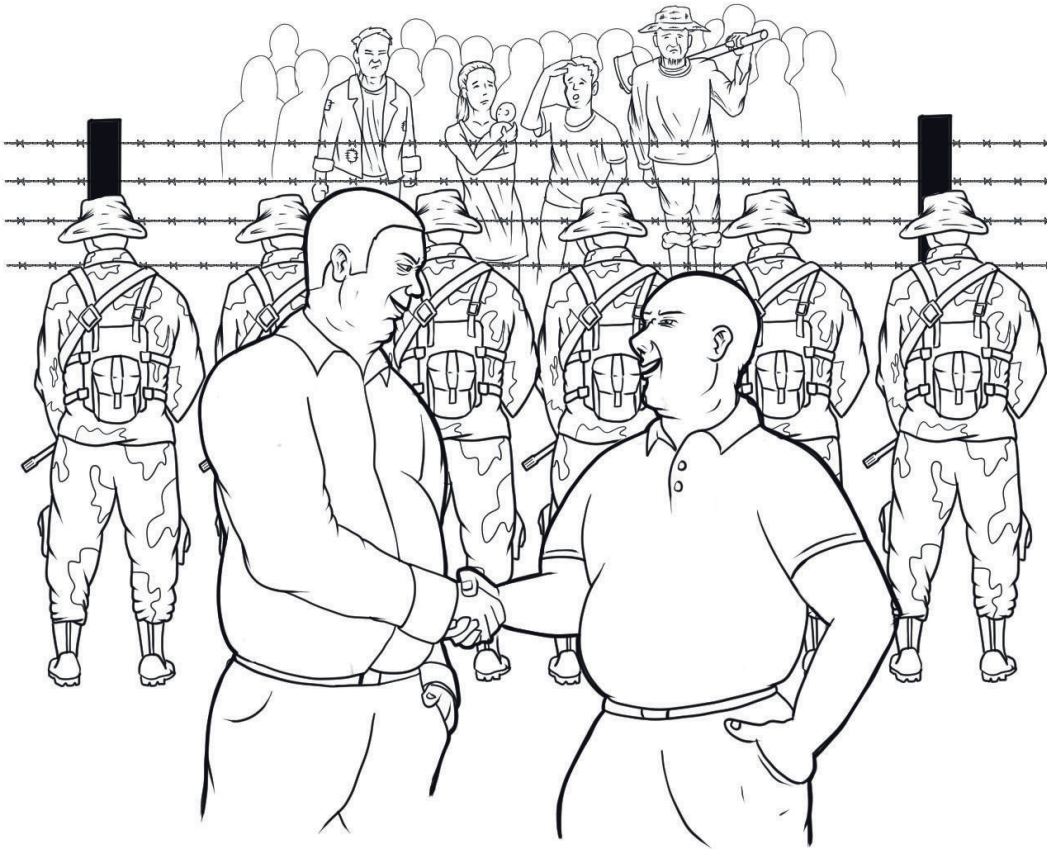
The lives and blood of the martyrs mark the living resist-

ance of the people together with their Red fighters. These will serve as a spark to the burning passion of the people in search for democracy, justice and freedom.

Brgy. Tamaraw is an excellent example of the organized strength of revolutionary mass organizations and local organizations of the Party, and the armed strength of the NPA that are bases to achieve victories in agrarian revolution, armed struggle, and building the mass base and organs of political power.

In the on-going celebration

of the 50th anniversary of the NDFP this 2023, let us draw lessons from the experience of the people in Brgy. Tamaraw as we continue to build revolutionary strength in Negros Island amid the intense and massive counterrevolutionary campaign of the ruling class. A new and higher level of revolutionary strength will be achieved through perseverance and unity in the years to come until the Filipino people realize their aspirations for justice and national and social liberation. **AF***



"Tamlang..." from page 17

in forestal lands for large-scale logging, together with the DENR that acts as rubber stamp permitting widespread deforestation for the benefit of the Lopezes.

The intention of these programs in Tamlang Valley is to pave the way for the mining of nickel, silicon, carbon, and natural gas. It is 320,000 hectares in its entirety that encompasses five municipalities (Sta. Catalina, Pampuna, Valencia, Sibulan, and Siaton) and Bayawan City. Not less than 5,000 families will be dislocated upon the start of these projects.

These so-called "developments" are in fact a facade for land grabbing in line with neoliberal agenda.

Zone of human rights violations

Since the implementation of Memorandum Order (MO) 32 of the US-Duterte regime, Brgy. Talalak has been subjected to intense militarization by the 11th IB.

As instruments of the ruling class, the AFP operates for the interest of their comprador bourgeois masters. The presence of military troops in Tamlang and other nearby sitios were augmented through the Retooled Community Support Program (RCSP).

Ironically called a "zone of peace," mercenary troops in the area conduct military operations targeting civilians for enforced surrenders as fake members of the NPA through the fake and corrupt Enhance Comprehensive Local Integration Program (E-CLIP) of the NTF-Elcac. Residents are harassed, threatened, illegally arrested and murdered. The main target of the AFP/NTF-Elcac are farmers and residents who own lands that are covered by the BDP to persuade them to comply with the neoliberal plan of the reactionary government.

The forestal land tilled by the farmers for many decades are patrolled by forest rangers and paramilitary groups to defend EDC projects. They have placed

hidden cameras in the forests to monitor the residents' movements in the area.

Meanwhile, fake surrenderees are made to work in AFP and PNP detachments. According to a recent report, it has been confirmed that the wages for married couples are P200 while unmarried individuals earn P150 daily. They are also utilized as guides for military combat operations.

Like a broken record, the AFP repeatedly conjure the illusion of a 'dismantled' Southeast Negros Guerrilla Front, to entice their masters to invest more in the area for officials to benefit from kickbacks.

Tamlang Valley as "zone of peace" is a clear manifestation of the semicolonial and semifeudal system. The people are still bound to the neoliberal policies of imperialist US that is focused on exploiting the country for cheap labor and raw materials through the aggression of state forces to oppress the poor masses in Negros Oriental. **AP**



Red Salute!

Revolutionary courage amid military brutality

WE REMEMBER THE LIVES OF Red fighters murdered by the military despite being hors de combat. They have shown revolutionary courage amid the brutality of the butcher military. Their deaths are heavier than Mount Kanlaon because they gave their lives to serve the broad exploited and oppressed masses.

Ka Yuhan

Ka Yuhan, 25 years old, was born on November 7, 1996 in Brgy. Jonob-jonob, Escalante City. He hailed from a family of farm workers.

He joined the New People's Army (NPA) last 2017. He became a Finance and Logistics Officer (FLO) and a squad leader. He was also part of the Executive Committee of the Party Branch (or KTPB).

Ka Yuhan was a joker, cheerful and "culturatic". He was good-mannered and easily approachable by any comrade even if he just knew them.

Ka Yuhan was martyred along with Ka Bedam, killed by the fascist 62nd IB while asleep last March 9, 2022 at 3 AM in Brgy. Amin, Isabela, Negros Occidental.

Ka Carding and Ka Clea

Ka Carding (Elbert Quillano) was from the peasant class. He was a church leader, mass leader and, eventually, joined the armed struggle in 2011.

Ka Carding was one of the key cadres of the Party who helped in advancing the people's war in the front, increasing their numbers several-fold from a section-sized unit.

Ka Carding became front secretary in 2019. He was an excellent cadre and was cherished by the masses. He was regarded as an educator, doctor, advisor, and was close to children.

Meanwhile, Ka Clea (Je-is



Quillano) was the good wife of Ka Carding. Before becoming an NPA fighter, she was a mass leader in their area.

She was a victim of several threats, illegal search of their house and illegal arrest of their children, with the intent of preventing Ka Clea from helping her neighbours especially in exposing human rights violations committed by reactionary soldiers in their barangay during military operations.

She demonstrated a higher form of help when she followed her husband in the NPA despite yearning and worrying for her children.

Ka Clea became a medical officer of the guerrilla front.

Ka Carding and Ka Clea were

captured last April 1, 2022, 3:30 in the afternoon by composite troops of the Criminal Investigation and Detection Group (CIDG) and PNP at Sitio Kulihaw, Brgy. Buenavista, Himamaylan City, Negros Occidental while doing mass work.

They were mercilessly killed by the said troops at 6PM after they were tortured. The 94th IB then claimed that they were killed in an encounter between a unit of the Mt. Cansermon Command (MCC-NPA) and CIDG/PNP.

Ka Jekoy and Ka Jorge

Ka Jekoy (Mario Baldusa) hailed from the peasant class. He was born in Brgy. Bulwangan,

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Hinobaan, Negros Occidental. He was the youngest of four siblings. Ka Jekoy was kind, hard-working and responsible. He helped his father and siblings in their farm work.

When he became a full-timer, his standpoint was always positive and he was a good propagandist to comrades and the masses. He was also close to children. He never objected to tasks assigned to him. He was a platoon medical officer.

While Ka Jorge (Janhel Sarsa), from Brgy. Planas, Guihulngan City, Negros Oriental. He was of peasant origin. He was quiet, good in his work and was ever determined in tasks assigned to him by the Party.

Ka Jekoy and Ka Jorge were murdered in an encounter between

the 62nd IB and the Leonardo Panaligan Command (LPC-NPA) at Sitio Binataan, Quintin Remo, Moises Padilla, Negros Occidental on November 28, 2022. They sustained minor injuries and Ka Jekoy and Ka Jorge were still alive after the 30-minute encounter. Instead of administering first aid, the military shot them until they died.

Ka Nonong and Ka Ruben

Ka Nonong (Arjen Mahinay), 73 years old, hailed from the peasant class in Brgy. Pinggot, Ilog, Negros Occidental.

He joined the NPA in the '80s. He left during the time of disorientation. He was recruited by the Revolutionary Proletarian Army-Alex Boncayao Brigade (RPA-ABB) but he did not appreciate the methods and style of work of the RPA-ABB, thus, he left.

Ka Nonong was ecstatic when the NPA reconnected with him. He became a member of the BOP and helped in the tasks of Red fighters. He became a full-time NPA member last 2019.

Ka Nonong was excellent in his task as platoon FLO. He always

puts his comrades and the masses first, and usually leaves himself for last. He was also a singer, guitarist, and a good song composer.

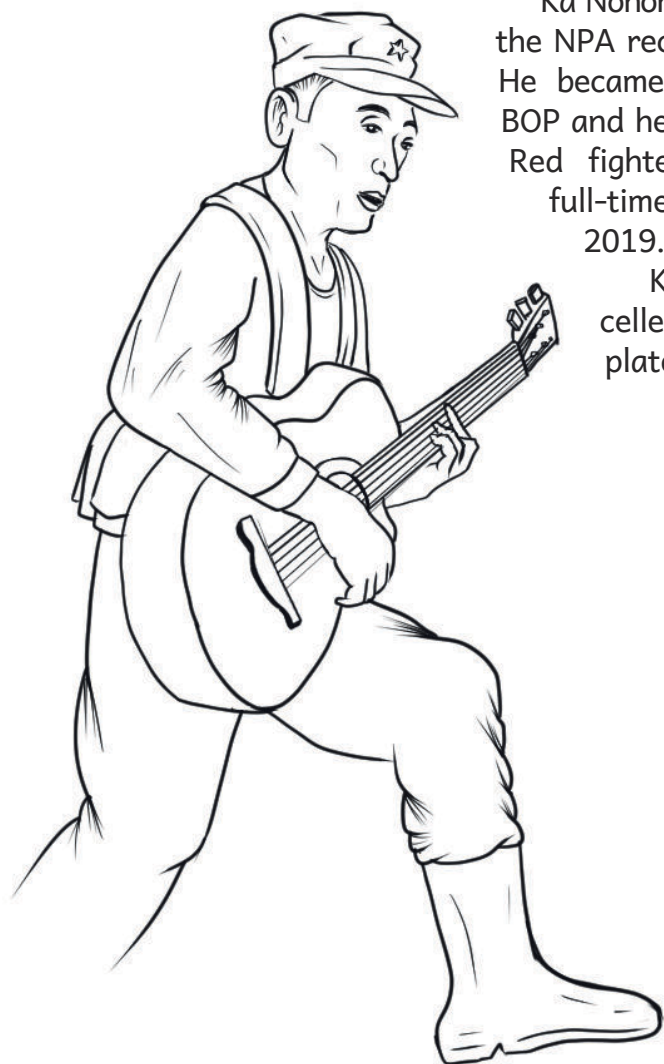
According to Ka Nonong, "It has always been my desire to be an NPA. Old age cannot hinder me from serving the people. I will die in the revolution."

Ka Ruben (Junjun Callet), 38 years old, hailed from the peasant class. He was born in Brgy. Tanglad, Tayasan, Negros Oriental. He was the eldest of siblings. Ka Ruben was known to be caring for his brothers and sisters.

When he joined the NPA, he was close with comrades because he was helpful and caring. He was a comedian and had a cheerful demeanor, that endeared him to the masses. He never hesitated in accepting any task assigned to him.

Ka Nonong and Ka Ruben were killed on February 4 at Sitio Mugni, Brgy. Oringao, Kabankalan City, Negros Occidental. They were arrested by the 94th IB before the encounter between the MCC-NPA and the said military troop.

Ka Nonong was paralyzed due to his stroke when he was captured by the military, while Ka Ruben was the medical officer attending to him. The 94th IB claimed that they were killed in an encounter. **AP**





Medical Advice

What is heat stroke?

HEAT STROKE IS THE MOST severe form of heat illness wherein the body cannot manage overly high body heat. The body cannot take off the excessive heat because of dehydration. This is considered a medical emergency.

Causes:

- Hot and humid weather
- Intense exercise during a humid day
- Dehydration
- Too much exposure to the sun

Infants, elderly, athletes and individuals who work outside their homes are high risks for heat stroke.

Symptoms:

- Body temperature is over 40 degrees Celsius
- First sign is loss of consciousness
- Headache and nausea
- Vomiting
- Lack of sweating despite the heat
- Warm and flushed skin
- Muscle cramps
- Rapid heartbeat
- Rapid and shallow breathing
- Changes in behavior such as: confusion, disorientation, or staggering

Prevention:

- Limit time outside the house due to extreme heat.
- Drink plenty of water.
- Avoid drinking tea, coffee, softdrinks, or alcoholic drinks
- Wear long sleeves when going outside. Also wear lightweight, light-colored, and loose clothing and a wide hat
- Do intense activities in the morning or afternoon, where the temperature is relatively cooler

Methods of treatment:

- Move the patient to a cool place or indoors
- Let the person lie with legs elevated
- If the person is able, give cool water
- Remove clothing, and apply cool water to skin and fan the person
- Apply ice packs on armpits, pulse, ankles, and groin

SONG

Kamo ang hinungdan

Composed by: Ka Dapen

To the tune of "Ikaw ang Dahilan"

Ngano ba kon kamo akong makita
Ang dughan ko magkuba-kuba
Namatikdan ko mga pag-antos mo
Gusto ko nga motabang ninyo

Kong sa kiliran ka gibati ko'g kamaya
Naghari ang kaninyo nabalaka
Gisulayan ko na nga kamo kalimtan na
Pero hangtod karon dili kayang talikdan ka

(KORO)

Tungod kamo ang anaa sa ilalom
niining dughan
Sa among mga paningkamot
kamo ang hinungdan
Dili kami makatulog sa inyong kasakit,
kalisod
Kaninyo mahal kong masa,
kamo ang hinungdan

Unsay among buhaton
hingpit alaganan ka
Kay kamo among kalipay sa among kinabuhi
Kamo among bayani, paglaum sa tanan
Hustisya pangita-on ta,
para sa kagawasan

(Repeat Koro)

Instrumental

(Repeat Koro 2x)

Kamo ang mahal

***ADVANCE THE
PEOPLE'S WAR!
ACHIEVE JUST AND
LASTING PEACE!***

