

# Sulo kan Pakikibaka

Ulat mula sa Romulo Jallores Command

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Interviews with Red commanders of NPA Bikol

*Special Edition*

The revolutionary movement's scientific and class conscious principles that are deeply entrenched in each and every one of its elements guide their every act - from the new generations of Party members to the most steadfast cadres of the revolution. The Party's remarkable leadership is reflected in the conscious and firm adherence of the New People's Army to the mass line, discipline and principles of guerilla warfare. Here are some of the salient experiences in struggle of NPA-Bikol's Red commanders.

## **Ka Nario**

*From the masses, for the masses*

*This is an interview with Ka Nario, a Red commander from one of the provinces of Bikol regarding his experiences with planning and launching tactical offensives that bestow the highest importance to the masses' safety and wellbeing.*

### **Greetings Ka Nario! Can you tell us how the NPA plans its military actions?**

Good day, comrade! It starts with the higher Operational Command of the NPA. They plan and set the direction of a military campaign to be launched in a certain period of time. When you talk about military campaigns, you talk about all aspects of revolutionary tasks. Not just launching an offensive per se, but including the revolutionary tasks of the surrounding units before, during and after a TO. It covers the whole area of responsibility of the comrades.

According to the general plan, the provinces will design what types of offensive they can commit to during the given timeframe. Some of the things that are tackled here are the target of the action, units of NPA to be involved up to the general logistical needs. When the overall design is done, we will proceed with completing the requirements to execute it. The plan will be supplied with details and

the needs will be assessed and particularized according to the type and design of the TO. For instance, whether the TO that will be launched is an ambush, raid or harassment. One part of the planning stage is knowing your target and gathering pertinent information regarding them. Of course, it is also important to start the



preparation of your fighters and their weapons. The tasks are divided upon the elements.

In terms of preparing the military needs, we ensure that all weapons and materials will work during the actual battle. Comrades familiarize themselves with the dynamics of their assigned weapons. We also prepare for unexpected events. That is part of the scenario building.

When it comes to the comrades, first of all, we practice their democracy in military matters. We ask them first if they are willing to join the TO. If someone refuses, even if he is already pegged on the initial list, we can opt to look for other elements and then assign the person who refused to tasks that he can handle. But that rarely happens (*laughs*). All the elements involved in the TO – from the assault, blocking, rear and reserve forces – all of them must be prepared physically, mentally and of course, politically. It must be clear to them why we will launch a TO. We introduce the targets, what their crimes are against the people, what the mission of the TO is. Things like that.

Also, as part of our political preparations, we provide political education and discussions for comrades' further understanding of our TO's importance. The group of political officers prepares a political plan. Afterwards, that will be presented to the unit command's meeting so it can be implemented. By this means, we make sure that every element tightly grasps the class-conscious discipline that our Party upholds. We have Party documents that we often study like the *Batas at Hustisya* so that elements understand the rules of warfare, what is allowed and what is not, how to properly treat a captive, non-combatants, things like that. We also review the *Tres-Otso* and other documents regarding the NPA's principles as the true army of the people. We also study timely issues of *Silyab*, *Ang Bayan* and other revolutionary publications for us to understand the particular and general situation surrounding not just our AOR but the whole country and the world. During daytime, we exchange news to update everyone with the latest issues in our society. With this, comrades' preparedness and decisiveness to fight heighten. They

appreciate that our TOs are our contribution to the advancement of the people's democratic revolution.

And of course, when it comes to physical preparations, we have dry runs, exercises – both mentally and physically. The tactics and principles of guerilla warfare are emphasized. There is the principle of initiative where you must dictate the battle or you must at least have the capacity to shift it to your advantage. Another is flexibility or the preparedness to face any kind of scenario. And of course, most importantly, the principle of discipline. Following orders and orientations. Making sure that every step of the way we think of our political gains and that we avoid any violations of the Party and the Red Army's principles.

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***Earlier, you mentioned the issue of how one must treat a non-combatant. How do you ensure the civilians' safety during a tactical offensive?***

In every moment, the masses are our top priority – the civilians. In all the TO scenarios we plan – if we have scenarios A through D, all of those consider the safety of the masses. We wage this people's war, we launch a TO – all to defend their interests and to punish enemy troops who have long standing blood debts against them. Therefore, when we decide on a target, we make sure that there will be zero casualties on the civilians' side.

For example, once in a TO we launched, even though the plan was complete and everything was prepared, we did not proceed with the attack because there were civilians. We just waited for the target to pass by again. Then there was another where we specifically assigned a team to intercept passers-by who might be there to protect them from the firefight. There were also instances when we prepare additional guarantees to protect civilians aside from the teams tasked to intercept them. For example, we also put up posters informing the public that an NPA ambush is happening or we block the roads temporarily to prevent civilians from crossing. We just make sure to remove

these after so it would not inconvenience the masses.

We do these more so because the enemy's tendency is to use the masses as their cover. They use civilians as human shields. We must really ensure that both the plan and the execution are precise to the letter. But when we calculate that the situation may allow for the enemies to do that, we try to overrun the target as fast as possible while no civilians are present. I personally experienced that. The police force used the community as their cover while firing. In turn, we opted not to counter their shots. We just tried to maneuver. What's most important for us is that, to the best of our capacity, not one civilian be accidentally involved.

***How about elements of the enemy who were wounded or who were incapacitated?***

Aw, we treat them of course. Even when we are in the middle of a firefight, we make sure to treat their wounds. We have a medical team particularly prepared for these types of scenarios. They strictly uphold the revolutionary medical ethics. We do not abandon the hors de combat. We ensure their safety. That is why it is also heartbreaking for comrades to hear news that wounded enemies you treat during the actual battle would just be killed by their fellow police and military men afterward. That hurts. They really are merciless.

For example, in one of our TOs, two enemy elements already surrendered. We treated them immediately. Of course, there were just some difficulties because they were already emotional. It could not be helped that they were afraid that they might be killed since that is what they always do when they attack NPAs. What we did was enlighten them. We told them that we would treat them but they must not shift constantly because the medics could not move fully. In the process, we were able to talk to them. They were very grateful that we did not take their lives and we even saved them though we were still in the middle of a firefight. They promised not to return to the police force. However, after a

few days, we heard that they were killed by their fellow police.

***What was the comrades' reaction after hearing that the individuals they saved were killed?***

Of course, they were enraged. The enemies are unspeakably atrocious. They kill their own people. That's how deep their fear of people who understand the real situation is.

The comrades were also disappointed. We already saved their lives. What those two only wanted was to change paths. Truth be told, saving them was another level of sacrifice.

The comrades put a lot of effort in controlling themselves then. They were also

emotional because we know for a fact that this particular unit was behind the series of killings and massacres in the area. That unit killed eight civilians in a week. But of course, because you are a revolutionary, when you are eye to eye with the person, even though you know his crimes, you should still hold on to the fact that the individual has no capacity to fight anymore. Not a pinch, not a word that may scare him.

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What the comrades did was redirect that anger and dismay. We discussed the issue during one of our political fora. We told our elements what happened and explained that though these crimes occurred, if we encounter these butchers again, we must still uphold our revolutionary discipline. That further consolidates our forces.

***Do you still continue political consolidation even after the TO?***

Definitely. In fact, we are trying out this practice where when we carry out summing-up activities, we also perform cultural and consolidating activities that the masses can attend. Aside from recognizing their contributions to the TO's success, this is also our means to explain what happened and their way to tell us their messages and feedback. It is heartening that the masses thank the Red Army for meting punishment against the enemy forces who have committed crimes against them.



However, we double our efforts to ensure our security during these activities especially when there are still enemy's follow-up operations.

During summing-ups, we also provide debriefing sessions for the comrades. We ask them for their thoughts, their dispositions, how they are. That's also where we are able to ensure their morale, their decisiveness and readiness to fight. We also continue with our daily briefing sessions where we talk about the comrades' everyday activities. However, sometimes, it could not be avoided that some comrades find it hard to ease their tension and fear from the battle. When that happens, we arrange for counseling

sessions. The platoon's and squads' political officers and political guides facilitate these sessions.

But, of course, we always seek to improve these practices we have now. As our people's war advances, our comprehension of the science and art of warfare must also develop along with it. What's most essential, at all times, may it be during a TO or during other tasks, is that we bear all the oppressed and exploited people's interests and wellbeing in mind, in heart and in deed. ■

## **Ka Pol**

### *Humane treatment of prisoners of war*

*This is an interview with Ka Pol, a Red commander of BHB-Camarines Sur, one of the comrades who launched an ambush against government troops under the 42nd IBPA, Striker's Unit command in Tinambac on 2004. Aside from arms seized, the said battle resulted to the captivity of Lt. Ronaldo Fidelino and PFC Ronel Nemenio. Ka Pol was also part of the custodial unit who took care of the two prisoners of war.*

***Greetings Ka Pol! One of the most unforgettable tactical offensives launched by the NPA in the region was the successful ambush against the striker's unit of the 42nd IBPA in Tinambac on 2004. Could you share with us the objective of said ambush?***

It was in 2004 when the comrades planned an ambush somewhere in Tinambac. The political aim of said ambush was to penalize the notorious 42nd IBPA, particularly it's striker's unit under the command of Lt. Fidelino for its many cases of violence and violation of human rights against the people of Camarines Sur. The said battalion was infamous as one of the most active implementors of the bloody counterinsurgency campaign Oplan Bantay Laya under Gloria Macapagal Arroyo's regime. In fact, up until now,

the masses of said province still remember the many crimes of Lt. Fidelino.

***Particularly remarkable in that ambush was the capture of the unit's commanding officer, Lt. Fidelino and Pvt. Nemenio. Can you tell us the incidents that resulted to the captivity of the two?***

The comrades were in combat position for four days and four nights before the target unit passed by. They were traveling on an elf truck. That was around 12:30 midnight. The ambush was divided into two tranches. During the first round of assault, the comrades were able to seize a M203 rifle. Enemy elements scattered away.

The comrades continued assaulting. Upon examination, the comrades assessed that

Lt. Fidelino's troops could not have gone too far. Our CO ordered to temporarily halt the clearing operations. The comrades discussed how to shift the plan based on the new situation that has arisen. Additional details were designed immediately so that comrades could assault the remaining enemy force.

The second round of assault started at 4 am. In the process, two elements of the enemy troops were encircled. As soon as the comrades determined that the two could not fight anymore, the CO directed the assault team to stop shooting and to convince the two to surrender instead. The comrades implored the two military elements not to do anything damaging after surrendering. They were told that they would live and that the NPA would not hurt them.

### ***What weapons were they carrying then?***

Nemenio was carrying an M14 Diamond, while Fidelino had a baby M203. They were disarmed and then were told to lie down. The (NPA) command immediately told the platoon leader to mollify the two prisoners especially since we were still in the middle of a firefight. We do not want them to be traumatized or to fear us. As declared captives, the comrades scrutinized who they are including their military ranks. Fidelino was a lieutenant of the 42nd IBPA, while Nemenio was a private.

There was a team assigned to the two all throughout our journey.

### ***Were they wounded?***

They were not wounded so we did not need any first aid. However, mental interventions were performed to calm them. After talking to them and explaining what their situations was, they were given food. During rests, they were also included in the budget.

That was what happened in the beginning. As our maneuver stretches on, supplies were nearing exhaustion. During budgeting, we ensured that the two POW's portions were bigger than the comrades' regular portion.

### ***What does that mean?***

We made sure that they would not starve. The comrades have a standard budgeting system. Just enough for everyone. We consciously adhere to that. But in their case, we adjusted these as part of looking after them. We had some concessions, example, if we were short with rice and viand they (the POWs) would be given first. The comrades understood that. We explained the situation.

When it came to the point where supplies were exhausted, there was an emergency supply that was still intact. The comrades did not eat to conserve supplies but to make sure that the POWs would not starve, their food supply was ensured. They were the priority. That was how we took care of them. As it went on, the comrades went through two days without food but they still had something to eat. Even if it were just noodles and Skyflakes. They were never neglected. Those were just for them.

During the maneuver, Fidelino got sick. He had a boil. He had difficulty walking so the comrades assisted him. The command arranged the first aid and the immediate removal of the boil as it grew inside and was very infected. He was given medicine. It did not take long for his wound to heal. That was what the comrades did while taking care of them. That brought them relief.

### ***What did Fidelino say?***

Thank you comrades, he said, for tending to the sick – for people like me. Even when you were hungry, you still assisted me so it would be easy for me. Your care for us has really shown. Thank you.

They were already composed by then.

After that, we were able to find a stable base. However, during the times when the enemy troops were active the comrades must also move. However, the rights of the prisoners of war were still observed. They pleaded that if a firefight should ensue, do not leave them for their co-soldiers would kill them. Fidelino said that. So the comrades explained that, whether you were dead or alive, we would not leave

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you behind. Just make sure that you follow the comrades' orientation so you would be safe.

***What does that part where Fidelino said that their fellow soldiers would kill them mean? Is that their protocol?***

He said that if their fellow soldiers caught up with the two of them, they would just be killed. I guess army officials have that kind of confidential agreement between them. That's how grave their fear is of their own people is. That's why they pleaded like that. So we affirmed that whether they were dead or alive, we would never leave them no matter what.

Until the division operations subsided. We were able to arrange for our bearings where we stayed for almost a month. The POWs were fine. The attention given them was enough and we made sure that investigations would be done carefully and calmly. A team was organized to look after them. They were given orientations regarding the proper conduct while guarding the POWs.

The orientation tackled things such as the arrangements for the POW's personal needs, food, hygiene. The comrades divided the tasks among themselves while on duty. That's their responsibilities. There were also vanguards all through the evenings.

To help the POWs relax, we did some recreational activities like chess and dama. Fidelino likes chess. He even taught some of the comrades.

*"These are the moves,"* he said.

In fact, I learned to play chess because of him. We did not treat them differently even though they were POWs. We interacted with them in as much as we relate with other comrades. We let them tell their stories. We just listened. We did not argue with the, but we also explained some issues.

***Aside from making sure that they their health and economic rights were practiced, what else did you do?***

Political consolidation. To make them understand the roots of the people's war and

for them to comprehend the society's situation. Certain comrades were given the responsibility of providing them with political education such as discussions of Silyab, other special courses regarding the people's war, the Party's principles among other.

One of them was convinced with the wisdom of our political beliefs through revolutionary songs. We let them listen to those songs. He was very happy.

We also guaranteed their democratic rights. First, we approved their request to regularly communicate with their families. We ensured that through sending letters and recordings. They were also free to participate in discussions concerning societal issues and situation.

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What was particularly remarkable for me with regards democracy is the process of criticism and self-criticism. The two POWs could freely give their observations concerning the conduct of the comrades' keep safing and vanguard duties. In the same spirit, the comrades' also registered their lapses and shortcomings in terms of how they properly conduct their duties.

*"These songs are right,"* he said.

We won that POW's mind and heart because he would always tell us that he feels the sincerity of our kindness towards them and he realized that our principles are correct and just. According to him, he did not see that kind of relationship inside the military. He saw that the relationship between comrades are even deeper than blood relations. We are united by a single aspiration. We are poor and deprived alike. That's how he was convinced that revolution must be waged indeed.

I even witnessed how convinced he really was with us. Once, I left my loaded gun and ammo pouch in his hut. I was seven meters or so away. I forgot my gun. He (*the POW*) had no handcuffs. He called me and reminded me.

*"Kasama, you forgot your gun."*

On the other hand, the second POW tried to play mind games on the comrades in a bid to escape. Once, he asked a comrade to help him escape and get away from the camp.

He claimed that he would give the comrade a job in exchange.

### ***How did the comrades respond?***

Well, we hold on tightly to our discipline. So the incident was immediately reported by the comrade cajoled by the POW. We tightened security protocols for that POW and we also agreed to assign him with comrades who have relatively advanced experiences so that whatever crisis arise could be arrested immediately. But, after that, he did not try to escape again. We provided more political studies and discussions to open their eyes to societal realities. So, on their own, they chose not to escape or do anything detrimental.

### ***How did you process their release?***

Negotiations took place. The first time around, the enemy troops did not adhere to the agreed ceasefire and suspension of military operations of both sides.

During the second talks, the release was actualized. The NDFP and GRP agreed that no government force would enter the whole Bicol region. There should be no military operations to give way to the safe release of the two POW.

### ***Before they were released, what were the two POWs' messages?***

The POWs' messages were that they were deeply grateful towards the comrades. Particularly with the way they were treated as POWs according to internationally agreed protocols. They admire how precisely the comrades adhered to war protocols and how their rights were protected even while they were in captivity. They did not feel any kind of violation. According to them, the comrades are paragons of honor.

The issue with food really stayed with them. The times when they saw that the comrades really had nothing left but they still had

something to eat. That was heart-wrenching for them. That really left a mark. We did not have any strength left, we did not have food, but we still looked after them. They even told us, why do we have this while you don't have anything? We told them that because that was the only supply left and that was really for them. That's where their hearts melted. Even with those things they felt how kindly they were treated.

One of them even cried as they were released.

*"It looks like this will be the last time we see each other, kasama,"* he said.

### ***Have you monitored their families' reactions?***

From the beginning, we allowed their requests to contact their families. We arranged for them to send letters and recordings of their messages. Whatever their messages were, that was fine. We did not censor whatever message they want to tell their families. That's part of their rights as POWs.

Their families were assured because they knew that we were declaring that the two were safe and that we would release them as agreed.

### ***What lessons did you learn from the experience?***

First of all, we proved in practice how to treat prisoners in a just and humanely way. These are things that you always see in documents but it is more consolidating for all of us who were there to experience it firsthandly. What the NPA says, the NPA does.

Another thing is how we saw and proved the superiority of our politics. We uphold the people's interests so however way they try to slight us, the truth that we serve the people will still shine through in the end. Even our POWs can prove how we carry in our hearts and minds the common good and interests. For the comrades, to know that what you are fighting for is just, is indeed heartwarming and makes us all the more decided to fight. ■

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## **Ka Aldo**

*Advancing the practice of guerilla warfare, advancing the level of service to the people*

*This is an interview with Ka Aldo, a red commander of BHB-Bikol, regarding his experience in guerilla warfare. This was first submitted to Ang Bayan.*

### **What kind of weapon are you carrying? What does it mean to you?**

M16. My weapon means the difference between life and death. The life and freedom of the people long oppressed, as well as my own, depends on this.

### **Where did you get this gun from? How is the guerilla getting its weapons?**

This (M16) came from a tactical offensive where our comrades successfully seized some arms. Most of the Red Army's weapons and other military armaments come from tactical offensives, punitive actions and confiscation operations against elements and groups who have committed grave crimes against the masses. We also gain some of our weapons from donations of our friends in the revolution. When it comes to bullets, oftentimes, these come from our revolutionary mass organizations. This is part of their contribution and support towards the armed revolution.

### **What is your military position/military task? Is there a different position you would like to hold?**

I am a commanding officer of the Red Army. My job entails ideological, political and organizational work. One of my main tasks is to ensure that the overall situation and security allows for the unimpeded progress of our revolutionary tasks. When it comes to different tasks and positions... Generally, I have reached this point where I focus myself on whatever task or position is assigned to me. There is not one task I refuse to do.

### **Did you have to use your weapon? What is your experience in combat?**

Sometimes (*laughs*). I have experience in both offensive and defensive combat. When it comes

to offensives, one experience I will never forget is when the enemy force was nearby, and I was busy coordinating with the lookout. I placed my gun under a coconut tree but since it was nighttime and I was focused there (conversation with the lookout), when I heard the thudding of the combat boots and I was looking for my gun - I could not find it anymore (*laughs*). In the end, I was able to find it and that TO was successful. We seized a K3 machine gun and three M16s. All elements of the enemy's full squad were wounded. Some died including an officer - a lieutenant.

What I learned from that experience is that no matter the time or situation, one's weapon must be slung across the body. Even more so when a firefight is certain. Because whatever happens to you, you are sure that your weapon is safe. You have something to fight with.

In that TO, aside from our modern weapons, we also utilized traditional tactics consistent with the Party's call and the overall strategy of guerilla warfare. As per the conditions of the terrain, we decided to place sudyangs (sharp bamboo sticks) in spots where the enemy force would most probably withdraw to.

With defensives, there are two incidents that stuck with me. Both were incidents when I saw the enemy eye to eye - one of which the enemy even beckoned me towards him.

The first one, the enemy was only a few meters away from me... he was almost beside me. I was looking for (cellphone) signal then. My buddy was there observing the comrades. Meanwhile, I heard movements. When I turned around, I saw the enemy sighting the comrades down where our base was. I was still able to tell my buddy what our situation was. After that, he slowly targeted the enemy. Problem is, he did



not fire immediately. So, I told myself, *“Toughen it up. The comrades there might be shot.”*

I bellowed, *“enemy,”* and then I rolled down until I reached our base. When I stood up, I fell right down. All those rolls unsteadied me (*laughs*).

The other defensive, I had a task situated in an elevated spot which we were monitoring. As it happened, it was exactly where the enemy appeared. He looked like one of our comrades. Because all I could see was up to his chest, what I first thought was that the comrade exposed himself in that vulnerable spot. We first stared at each other. He called for me to come near him. I realized that he’s of the enemy force. It was ceasefire then! What I was deciding upon was how I could pass the information swiftly as I did not know where the other enemy elements were and some of my comrades might be in danger.

The first time he (enemy) signaled for me, I stared at him carefully. The second time around, I responded in sign language. I asked him if he was calling me. He answered yes. So, what I did was, I took all my things and then quickly shouted as I did a tiger jump. Another firefight! (*laughs*)

As I reached the base, I blocked the doorway for some of my comrades who were without their weapons. I told them, *“go back there and get your guns. Go back! Go back!”*

After all my comrades were able to exit, I was now the one who could not enter because the fire volume was very heavy. They covered me and, in the end, I was able to get my things. There. Those were the things I will never forget (*laughs*).

***What do you need a weapon for? Why do you have to use violence? Why can’t you fight peacefully?***

We need our weapons because we are waging a people’s war. This is between the ruling

classes, the reactionary state - the main fascist instrument of the ruling class, and the exploited and oppressed masses. The armed revolution is nothing but the result of violence and class oppression – the people are compelled to take up arms and defend themselves from the state and ruling classes that exploit them ruthlessly. Waging a people’s revolution is their only way to gain force and build their own state which will genuinely serve them. That’s the reason why we wage an armed revolution to end the state’s violence. We answer violence with just violence.

Now, we need violence because peaceful means can never resolve class struggle. In the Philippines, the people’s struggles have an extensive history. From the very beginning, it started off from protests and legal movements – even the Communist Party started out as a legal entity. However, brute force was used against the masses. Demonstrations were illegalized and civil rights were curtailed. They were declared illegal – some were arrested, some were forced to leave their communities, others were killed. That’s why there’s no other recourse for the people but to take up arms, win their just war and establish a new state.

***How does the NPA, a relatively small guerilla army, succeed against the regular military forces?***

To ensure victory, first of all, the decisiveness to fight must be certain. All of your elements must be prepared – physically, mentally, and most of all, politically. It won’t be enough if only the commander is prepared. It still won’t be enough if only the troops are prepared.

When it comes to the Red fighters, they must be ready to fight any battle. They must know that they need to everything in their power to ensure victory. Even during times when things don’t go as planned, the comrades can rely on their decisiveness to fight.

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unity, assessments, criticism and self-criticism. When a higher unity is achieved, the decisiveness to fight is also forged.

The commander's part in that, even before actual battles, is to make sure that the daily tasks are geared to prepare his troops in any kind of situation. That's why it is important to prepare the comrades in any situation. One example is to design defense plans that comrades must bear in mind.

Military equipment and other logistical aspects must also be prepared. A unit's military capacity to fight relies on these things. When complications arise from our weapons and other military equipment, that could cause big problems. So we must also ensure these.

It is true that the NPA is relatively smaller than the AFP because from the beginning they are already institutionalized. On the other hand, the Red Army only began in 1969. But we work around that. That's why we employ guerilla tactics. For example, we choose enemy targets who are weak or isolated.

Also, as the revolution advances, we recruit more members who are willing and eager to wage the armed revolution. With this, our force expands. Also, because our war is just, the mass base who supports us broaden. That is the reason why they also strive to strengthen our armed revolution. The essence of people's war is the people's struggle to defend their ranks and end servility and oppression. In any battle, not one side can win without the support of the masses.

***Can you go a bit into detail, explain some basic guerilla tactic? Are there innovative guerilla tactics? Please name an example.***

One example of basic guerilla tactics is to lure your enemy inside your stronghold. That means, that the initiative in our battle must be ours. We will push the enemy forces where our force is, where our victory is assured based on both the physical and social terrain. The physical terrain pertains to our location. The social terrain concerns to the volume of our mass base and organized force.

Another guerilla tactic is deceive the enemy and let them throw their punches to the air while you are preparing to attack their weaker side.

Another is surprise attack. What that means is that your enemy did not anticipate your attack. This may occur within his territory or times that he did not expect. We maintain surprise by how deep our hold on our discipline is.

The Red Army does its best to cope with greater challenges and advances in guerilla tactics that the present situation dictates. For example, in accordance to the principle of mobility and luring the enemy to throw his punches to the air, we undertake ways to avoid the enemies' surveillance – be it by their ground force or through their modern armaments such as drones. Another example is how we constantly improve our practice of facing the various counterinsurgency campaigns with their particular characteristics and ferocity. We utilize the principle of shifting, dispersal and concentration of forces with some adjustments and coping up based on objective conditions. ■

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