

The Reality of the New Huk Struggle



HE enemy is only waiting for us to relax our guards. Documents abound to show that the Communists' effort at subverting our national life is not only a running attempt, but it is a real one!"

This was declared by Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas, AFP chief of staff, during the proceedings of a command conference late last month during which top officials of the defense department and the armed forces explained certain items which portrayed the armed forces as "witch hunting" and saying these merely to campaign for a big budgetary outlay.

Earlier, the officials exposed, supported by authentic documents captured from the Huks, what they described as an "elaborate and vicious blueprint of subversion" followed by the local Reds in implementing their parliamentary or legal struggle in the political, military, economic, social and cultural fields.

In the political field, the Reds are

implementing the following plans:

1. Creation of election machines like the organization of election committees among barrio folks. This plan, according to army intelligence, was put into effect by the Huks in isolated barrios, particularly in southern Luzon, during the last elections.

2. Recruitment of candidates and canvassing of prospective inspectors, watchers and poll clerks to carry out Red instructions. The records show that while no direct recruitment of candidates was made, some of the candidates were actively supported by the dissidents, as has been revealed in the past by General Vargas.

3. Intensifications of political propaganda activities by distributing leaflets and pictures of Red-supported candidates or those whose election would directly or indirectly enhance the Red cause. This plot, according to intelligence estimates, was put into effect by the Huks during the last

elections.

In the military field, intelligence reports show that the Huks have started implementing the following plans:

1. Organization of soldiers committees (SOLCOM) from among servicemen and reservists. The Huks have actually started this project in remote barrios by encouraging active revolutionists to establish contacts with army men and reservists who are willing to act as infiltrators and by contacting prospective trainees with a view to convincing them to serve as revolutionary cadres when called to the colors for reserve training. By this process, the CPP hopes to "homeycomb" the armed forces — active and reserve — with die-hard Red

saboteurs and ultimately dislocate national security and the military preparedness program of the country.

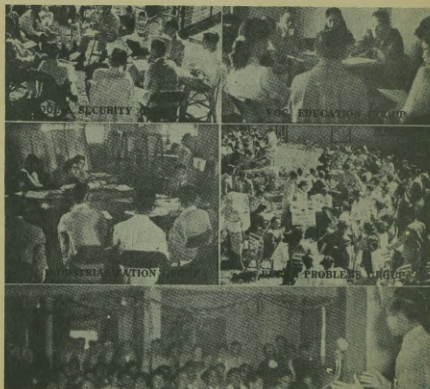
2. Creation and training of legal cadres which they intend to carry out by organizing cadres and workers in suitable places. From this mass base of cadres, the Reds expect to recruit into the active ranks three Huk groups of varying strength per quarter.

3. Lifting of the "iron discipline" peculiar to a communist military organization, in order to prevent members from defecting to the "enemy's" side. They intend to carry this out by considerably relaxing the normal "stiff punishment" meted out to erring comrades.

4. Infiltration by die-hard com-



New Huk struggle, tagged as parliamentary struggle, aims at, among others, creation of election committees among barrio folks. Counter-measures and committees by the government can insure nation against new strategy being used by local Reds—the Huks.



Described as an "elaborate and vicious blueprint of subversion," new Huk plan embraces disruption of nation's economic and social systems. More effective implementation of government's socio-economic programs is the move that can check the enemy threats.

munists into the military organization by encouraging members to surrender without arms but remain loyal to the Red cause and carry out party instructions. This particular aspect of the Red plan on military subversion also includes the employment of "double faced" agents to undertake sabotage jobs.

5. Intensification of insidious propaganda drive through the magnification of alleged army abuses and criticizing bitterly President Magsay-

say on the United States bases issue, and General Vargas on the current Philippine stand on the SEATO and for committing Filipino troops to foreign countries like Korea and Vietnam. Army intelligence revealed that the Huks have distributed leaflets in several barrios in Laguna attacking the President on the existence of US bases in the Philippines and General Vargas for favoring the SEATO and for sending PI troops to foreign countries.

In the economic field, intelligence estimates show that the Reds have blueprinted and implemented initially the following courses of action:

1. Establishment of business "fronts" particularly in the rural areas to serve as "listening posts", to dislocate the local economy and to serve those HMB organizers and couriers who move from one place to another. Camp Murphy recalled that this was resorted to also before the politburo was busted in 1950. This plan is reported to have been put into effect in interior barrios in Luzon and elsewhere.

2. Infiltration of labor organizations, government, semi-government and government-controlled enterprises, and commercial and business establishments.

3. Intensification of economic propaganda drive. The latest evident move on the part of the Reds in implementation of this plan was the

launching of a vigorous and nationwide attack on the tenancy laws, foreign capital investments, alleged government deficit spending, deflation of the peso, and the Laurel-Langley trade accord. Another plot of the Reds in this respect is to harass the Magsaysay administration by agitating for more and unreasonable aids.

In the social and cultural fields, the following plans were unmasked:

1. Infiltration of youth, civic and religious organizations, and government and private institutions of learning, through the organization of legal cadres in these groups.

2. Establishment of "reading centers" that could serve as communist "front" for the dissemination of Red propaganda materials.

3. Intensification of an extensive propaganda drive by fanning the flames of social unrest to create an atmosphere of nervousness and tense social discontent among the masses.



To push through their new program of subversion in the economic sphere, dissidents unleash a propaganda drive that includes a vigorous attack on government projects and even against the Laurel-Langley trade agreement signed last year in Washington, D.C.