

CONSIDERACIÓN DEL C. R. NO. 6584

(Continuación)

El SECRETARIO:

Senador Domocao Alonto	Sí.
" Manuel C. Briones	Ausente.
" Edmundo B. Cea	Sí.
" Mariano J. Cuenco	Sí.
" Francisco A. Delgado	Sí.
Senadora Pacita Madrigal González	Ausente.
Senador Ruperto Kangleón	Ausente.
" José P. Laurel	Sí.
" Roseller T. Lim	Sí.
" José C. Locsin	Sí.
" Fernando López	Sí.
" Alejo Mabánag	Sí.
" Quintín Paredes	Sí.
" Emmanuel Peláez	Sí.
" Cipriano P. Primicias	Sí.
" Gil J. Púyat	Ausente.
" Claro M. Recto	Ausente.
" Francisco Soc. Rodrigo	Ausente.
" Decoroso Rosales	Ausente.
" Pedro Sabido	Sí.
" Lorenzo Sumálong	Sí.
" Lorenzo M. Tañada	Sí.
" José C. Zulueta	Ausente.
El PRESIDENTE	Sí.

(El Secretario informa a la Mesa del resultado de la votación)

El PRESIDENTE. Por dieciséis votos, queda aprobado el proyecto en tercera lectura.

COMITÉS DE CONFERENCIA

Senator PRIMICIAS. Mr. President, the Senate approved its Bill No. 570 which is of the same nature as House Bill No. 7460 regarding the salaries of the members of the faculty of the Philippine College of Commerce. In view of the fact that there are certain discrepancies which should be ironed out, I ask that a conference committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Lower House regarding these two bills, the said committee to be composed of Senators Laurel, Rodrigo and Rosales.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the motion? (Silence.) The Chair hears none. The motion is carried.

Senator PRIMICIAS. Mr. President, likewise the Senate passed Senate Bill No. 574 which is of the same nature as House Bill No. 6935 regarding decorations of war surplus equipment, materials and supplies acquired by the Bureau of Telecommunications. As there are certain discrepancies between the two bills, I ask that a conference committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Lower House, the said committee to be composed of Senators Delgado, Locsin and Mabánag.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the motion? (Silence.) The Chair hears none. The motion is carried.

Senator PRIMICIAS. Mr. President, I ask that we now resume consideration of House Bill No. 6584. The gentleman from Misamis Oriental will resume sponsorship.

The PRESIDENT. Consideration of House Bill No. 6484 is in order.

Senator TAÑADA. Mr. President, I would like to make a statement for the record in connection with this bill.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Quezon has the floor.

Senator TAÑADA. I would like to reiterate my stand on this bill, and that is, that I am in favor of the idea underlying this bill, although in its present form I believe that it should not be passed. I am making this statement again because efforts were made to make it appear that I am against this bill due to the remarks I made in the course of the discussion of certain sections of the bill.

Mr. President, it will be recalled that after I had spoken, the distinguished gentleman from Camarines Sur, Senator Cea, also spoke, and after Senator Cea had spoken, the distinguished gentleman from Batangas spoke and moved to recommit this bill to the committee. Our distinguished Floor Leader will bear me out that when that motion was made, I requested the Floor Leader to intervene, to approach Dr. Laurel to see if he could agree to just a postponement of the consideration of the bill to Monday or today, because I was afraid that if that motion is acted upon, the bill would be re-committed to the committee, which would mean its death. The distinguished Floor Leader heeded my request and I believe he prevailed upon Senator Laurel to agree to a postponement of the consideration of this bill today.

Mr. President, if I were against this bill, I would not have made that request to our distinguished Floor Leader. I made that request because I did not want to see this bill killed. Another purpose, and I said I gave this information to the distinguished Floor Leader, was that I did not want to see the sponsor of the bill embarrassed by a recommitment to the committee of the bill he was sponsoring. But, I cannot call Jesús Lava or Castro Alejandrino a Communist, because I am very slow in calling persons Communists inasmuch as that name is hated in a democracy, and I do not want to call a person names unless I am sure he deserves to be called such. But, apparently, because I said that personally, while I know that there are Communists in the Philippines, I cannot say that the

Communists Party of the Philippines still exists, because that is my personal conviction, for the mere existence of Communists in the Philippines does not necessarily mean the existence of Communism in the Philippines, it was made to appear that I am opposed to this bill. Now, Mr, President, I have to make this statement so that the facts could be placed on the record and the distinguished Floor Leader could state here whether or not I made a request to him, the request that I have already stated in the course of my remarks.

Senator PRIMICIAS. Mr. President, as a consequence of the statement of the distinguished gentleman from Quezon, I feel I am called upon to make a statement.

I confirm his statement in every detail regarding my intervention in asking Senator Laurel to modify his petition from one of recommitment to mere postponement until today. It was the gentleman from Quezon who asked me to intervene to prevent this bill from being killed because of the short period of time left during this session.

Senator TAÑADA. I wish to thank the distinguished Floor Leader for his remarks.

Senator PELÁEZ. Mr. President, I am glad that the clarification has been made so as to avoid conclusions which may have been made, and I, for one, would say that the gentleman from Quezon intervened when the distinguished gentleman from Batangas moved to recommit the bill. His opinion was that, if the motion to recommit was voted upon the bill would have been killed. I appreciate his concern, but I am sorry to say that I personally believe that the motion to recommit would not have been carried out. Well, it is a matter of opinion and I feel quite gratified that we are all agreed that we must approve this bill. However, I have heard the distinguished gentleman from Quezon say that he would agree to the bill but not in its present form. I also would wish to state for the record that from the beginning of our discussion I said that the bill that has come to us from the Lower House was a product of compromise, and that I appreciate the fear of some members as to the possible use of this bill, if enacted into law, to prosecute persons, and I said that I would welcome amendments; and I say I still welcome those amendments and I would be very glad to have the collaboration of our distinguished colleagues to have a bill—and I will say this and I will say it again—which will be effective against the Communist menace on the one hand and on the other hand, have safeguards in preventing the use of this if enacted into law, as an instrument of prosecution against innocent persons.

However, there are two questions which have been raised and which have been stated by the gentleman from Quezon that I believe should be met before we proceed to the consideration of the merits of the bill. One is: Is there a Communist Party in the Philippines? As the distinguished gentleman from Camarines Sur said, he does not know whether such a party is a cow or an animal or whether it exists. The same question was asked by the gentleman from Quezon. Secondly, the gentleman from Quezon raised a question: Is Jesús Lava, whom I have referred to as the head of the Communist conspiracy in the Philippines at present, a Communist? The question has been asked, and he asserted that evidence should be presented as to that fact, and I would like to say that, while I appreciate the desire of the distinguished gentleman from Quezon to satisfy himself completely, before he votes on this bill, there exist proofs as to the existence of the Communist Party in the Philippines and as to the fact that Jesús Lava is a Communist.

Senator TAÑADA. Mr. President, just to straighten the record, I did not ask the second question mentioned by the distinguished sponsor. I did not ask whether Jesús Lava is a Communist. It was the distinguished sponsor who asked me if I did not believe Lava was a Communist and my answer was that he might be not a communist as far as I am concerned, because I am very careful about calling a person a Communist because of the seriousness of such a charge.

Senator PELÁEZ. I accept the correction. I say, therefore, that the distinguished gentleman from Quezon says that up to this moment he must be convinced that Jesús Lava is a Communist.

Senator TAÑADA. Just for record purposes. I did not say that I must be convinced that Jesús Lava is a Communist, because whether Jesús Lava is a Communist or not to me is immaterial in the consideration of this question. What to me is material, in my humble opinion, is whether the Communist Party of the Philippines as a political party still exists, because in order to be logical and consistent, we ought to know whether the thing we are outlawing in this bill still exists.

Senator PELÁEZ. Well, in the course of our discussion, when I asked the gentleman whether he believes Jesús Lava is a Communist or not, his answer was that he could not in conscience believe it. We might call it a side issue. As to the status of Jesus Lava, that to me is important and I will endeavor to show that the answers to both questions are in the affirmative. I would like to say to

the remark of the gentleman from Quezon that he would like to know whether the Communist Party exists as a political party, I say that from our viewpoint the Communist Party is not a political party in the sense that we understand this term under a democratic regime. Our theory, and the facts will bear us out, is that the so-called Communist Party of the Philippines is in fact a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic of the Philippines by means of force and violence, by means of subversion and infiltration in order to place this country under alien domination.

Senator TAÑADA. Mr. President, with the permission of the sponsor. I stood up at that point when I thought the distinguished sponsor was referring to facts or evidence showing that Jesús Lava is a Communist, because I thought that, first, in view of the fact that we are only about four days from the end of the session we should concentrate our deliberations on the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines; and second, because I thought we are not here to decide, in connection with this bill, whether Jesús Lava is a Communist or not. It will be unfair to do so, because Lava is not here to rebut whatever facts or evidence may be presented. But the main point I have is, that while in my humble opinion it is absolutely immaterial in the discussion of this bill, if that thing came up, it was because the distinguished gentleman from Misamis Oriental asked me if I did not consider Lava as a Communist. Now, the distinguished gentleman from Misamis Oriental will possibly show that the Communist Party exists and as to that I have no objection. I do not want to confine Your Honor to that, if Your Honor believes that the discussion of Lava's status is material. I personally believe it is not.

Senator PELÁEZ. With due respect to the opinion of the gentleman from Quezon, I do consider material to present proof here that Jesús Lava, according to the evidence in the hands of our intelligence section of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, is a Communist. The question of whether or not he is a Communist is to my mind material, but regardless of its materiality to the bill, I think that, for the record and for the information of the people, we should show here some of the evidence which are in the hands of our Armed Forces to determine or establish this fact. I would like to begin by saying that I have in my possession a pile of documents which have been furnished me upon my request by the intelligence section of the Army that captured the documents. Aside from these captured documents, I have in my possession an open

letter to Congress, which has been received by a member of Congress and has been turned over to the Armed Forces of the Philippines, coming from the Communist Party of the Philippines under which is the signature of Jesús B. Lava, general secretary. This letter was examined by the experts of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and the signature "Jesús Lava" has been found to be genuine. I am not in a position to reveal the name of the member of Congress to whom this letter was sent, but the letter is an appeal to Congress not to outlaw the Communist Party. The letter is quite long, consisting of about ten pages single spaced, but it does speak of the Communist Party of the Philippines and, as I said, Jesús P. Lava signed the letter as general secretary of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Senator TAÑADA. Mr. President, I think really it is not fair for us to discuss, for example, this letter which is supposed to have been signed by Jesús Lava. It is alleged that an expert studied the signature and arrived at the conclusion that the signature appearing in the document in the possession of the sponsor is that of Jesús Lava. If we were in court, perhaps we would ask the expert what the basis of his opinion is and how many signatures of Jesús Lava he had in his possession to compare with the signature appearing in the document now about to be read by our distinguished gentleman from Misamis Oriental. In other words, right now, we will proceed with the discussion of the point as to whether Jesús Lava is a Communist or not on the assumption that the opinion of the expert is correct. I do not know whether it is correct or wrong, but there is nobody here that would be examined to determine whether the opinion of the expert is well founded or not. But apparently, the distinguished sponsor believes that the discussion of the status of Mr. Lava is important, although I do not see what the materiality of that question is, because whether we establish the fact that Lava is a Communist or not, I will still vote for the bill provided we amend certain sections thereof. I do not know what the other members of this Body may think, but I believe it is rather unfair that the document should be read here as Lava's document or as signed by Lava when Lava is not here, when the man who gave the opinion that the signature appearing in that document is that of Lava is not here to be even questioned. We are here to accept an opinion, and because it comes from an expert of the Army, we are supposed to believe it. Well, this is the last time I will interrupt Your Honor, Mr. Senator.

Senator PELÁEZ. It is a matter of opinion.

Senator TAÑADA. Because frankly, I do not think it is fair that we should discuss this point in the absence of the party concerned and in the absence of the expert whom we can question. Thank you very much.

Senator PELÁEZ. Mr. President, I would ask my colleagues to allow me to finish so that I can present all these facts.

Senator LIM. Mr. President, I would like to ask the gentleman from Misamis Oriental to yield so that I can make a statement for the record as a humble member of this Chamber before he proceeds. The PRESIDENT. The gentleman may yield if he so desires.

Senator PELÁEZ. Gladly.

Senator LIM. I would like to make of record that as far as I am personally concerned, as a humble member of this Body and being one among the twenty-four senators, I personally believe that it is not necessary for anyone to try to prove that the Communist Party exists in this country. Even the gentleman from Quezon seems to have insinuated that while he doubts whether or not at present the Communist Party still exists, he still insinuated that at least once upon a time it existed, and I don't want to remain silent when all these evidences are being presented because, at least, I do not want the people to think that Senator Lim had yet to be convinced that the Communist Party exists or ever existed in this country. In my personal opinion, it has existed, it is existing and it will exist for quite some time in this country. And for me, as one of the twenty-four representatives of the people at large in this august Chamber, I would like to make it of record that I know, even without these evidences, that the Communist Party has existed, and will exist in this country. The point here only is whether or not this bill in its present form should be voted upon favorably without amendments presented by the representatives of the people in the Senate. So that I would like to make it of record only that as far as Senator Lim is concerned, there is no need of proving that the Communist Party exists. And I would also like to explain, as the gentleman from Quezon did, that I have not been against a bill of this nature in substance or in principle, because it has been published in some newspapers that I am one of the four or five senators who are against this bill. Well, I would like to make it appear in the record that when I spoke about this bill, I was only inviting the attention of the sponsor to the necessity of defining Communism, and when he explained

that Communism as an ideology or belief is not the one punishable or being punished, I did not insist anymore on that point. I did not insist anymore on the necessity of defining Communism. I am against Communism, but I am for amending the bill because I cannot vote for it as it is. I would like those things to be put on record.

Senator PELÁEZ. Let them be placed on record then.

(Continuing.) Now, if I may proceed, I would like to clarify matters. The gentleman from Quezon said that if we were in court, we would require the expert to come here. I know that. I am not presenting evidence here for judicial scrutiny. I am not saying that this is the evidence which must be subject to the rules of court. I would like to say this—that the facts that I am presenting here are facts presented to me by our Armed Forces of the Philippines—the Armed Forces of the Philippines that have been fighting the Communist menace all these years. They have been gathered by operatives, they have been gathered by Government intelligence officers, they have been analyzed, and I for one have no doubt that what has been furnished me in answer to my question "Why have you arrived at the conclusion that there is a Communist Party of the Philippines" is authentic? I have no doubt as to the authenticity both of the documents and of the representations made.

Now, as to the letter which I have mentioned, when an expert of the Government tells me, when the Armed Forces of the Philippines makes an official representation to me that according to their best lights, according to their examination of the evidence, this is genuine, as far as I am concerned, I am willing to place my trust and confidence in the representation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. It is not exactly correct to say that I refer to the letter of Mr. Jesús Lava to Congress as proof of the fact that he is a Communist. It is proof of the fact that there exists a Communist Party of the Philippines because the letter is signed "Communist Party of the Philippines, Jesús Lava, General Secretary". And all throughout the letter, and I am not going to read it, the letter gives the view or the side of the Communist Party of the Philippines with respect to the bill which proposes to outlaw the Communist Party. This was received by a member of Congress, and has been examined by our intelligence forces, and they have warranted to me that according to their investigation this is a genuine document, and the signature, according to their experts, is the signature of Jesús B. Lava. As far as I am concerned,

am willing to accept that representation because having no reason to believe that officials of the Government would fabricate evidence. And it is in that manner that I wish to bring this to the attention of this Body, that when the bill outlawing or proposing to outlaw the Communist Party of the Philippines was being considered, an open letter to Congress was sent by the Communist Party of the Philippines with the signature of Jesús B. Lava. Aside from that, I have here a copy of a letter which was received by Congressman Joaquín R. Roces dated March 2, 1957, which also gives the name of the Communist Party of the Philippines. This is signed: "Yours for a common definition of Filipinism, Casto Alejandrino."

Congressman Roces tells me that he has been in correspondence with Mr. Alejandrino, that is, that he has been receiving letters from him and that this was received by him by courier. Congressman Roces received the letter written by Casto Alejandrino "in behalf of the Communist Party of the Philippines" by courier. He tells me in his note, "Casto Alejandrino is corresponding with the under- signed to give their side in their behalf if necessary." Again I cite this.

Senator TAÑADA. Mr. President, will the gentleman yield?

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman may yield, if he desires.

Senator PELÁEZ. If the gentleman will allow me, I would take down these points, I would like to finish with all these so I could have a presentation of these things without being interrupted. I must confess I do not have a prepared outline, and it is difficult to go on when one is subjected to questions.

Senator TAÑADA. I stood up because the distinguished sponsor stopped discussing the alleged letter of Jesús Lava and proceeded to discuss another point. Now, I thought that before we go to another point the gentleman from Misamis Oriental would allow me to ask a question regarding his remark in connection with the alleged letter of Dr. Jesús Lava. Now, if the distinguished gentleman from Misamis Oriental thinks that I should wait up to the end of his speech, I will do so although this is the first time that the distinguished gentleman from Misamis Oriental has adopted such an attitude. I have noticed that in debates here on the floor we always welcomed interpellations. Now, I thought that it was but proper that we discussed the point before we went to another one. But if he thinks that I would disturb the flow of his thought, then I will sit down.

Senator PELÁEZ. If the gentleman will allow me that privilege, if we might call it, I will continue.

(Continuing.) Reference has been made about my not having adopted this procedure before. Well, may I say that at this moment I feel that we are debating on a very, very important question, and as far as I am concerned I would like to have uninterrupted time so that I may, in the shortest possible time, unfold before the members of this Body the facts which I would like them to have. Every time there is an interpellation the side issues take us away, and I don't think the gentleman from Quezon would take away from me the privilege to wish to continue and be interpellated later on. I hope no implication is made that I don't wish to be asked on this point. I place myself at the disposal of the distinguished gentleman from Quezon and of the members of this Body for as long as they want, but tonight I would like to finish with my, you might call it, presentation in chief. I would ask that courtesy. And so, I would like to proceed.

I did not read the letter of Jesús Lava because it is an argumentative letter and I for one would not want the floor of Congress to be a staging ground, for making public arguments which in my humble opinion do not deserve any credit, but I bring this letter to say that here are the circumstances. When this bill proposing to outlaw the Communist Party of the Philippines came up, Jesús Lava wrote an open letter to the members of Congress, saying, "This is the side of the Communist Party." Another letter was received by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Anti-Filipino Activities from Casto Alejandrino, which was a letter in behalf of the Communist Party of the Philippines and where they also gave their side. I may be a simpleton, but as far as I am concerned, when the Communist Party is mentioned and two of its known leaders—I say "known leaders" because I believe the whole country knows that the present Communist movement is headed by Jesús Lava and Casto Alejandrino—when they come up presenting their side, then there must be such a party.

Now, to understand the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its links with International Communism, one has to go back to facts which anyone, who has cared to examine the history of this country and the history of the Communist movement in the Philippines, will admit to have been established facts.

The first Communist agent who came to the Philippines in order to establish the Communist Party

in the Philippines was an Indonesian Communist named Tan Malaca. He came, using a Filipino name, Pedro Fuentes. He was alleged to be a musician from Shanghai. He was alleged to have contacted Philippine labor leaders here and succeeded in convincing them to send delegates to a labor conference in Canton. This trade conference in Canton was sponsored by the Red International Organization of Labor Unions, a subsidiary of the Comintern. The Philippine Labor Congress, a non-Communist labor organization, agreed to send delegates. These representatives later organized the Labor Party or Partido Obrero in 1928. In the same year, Crisanto Evangelista lectured in the U.P. on Communism. Jacinto Manahan and Cirilo Pognot went to Berlin and Moscow. From this conference resulted the appellation of Philippine Labor Congress. Labor unions and their members had become full-fledged Communists. The following year, 1929, the Philippine Labor Congress split into two factions. Crisanto Evangelista headed the left wing; the right wing was headed by Cristóbal and Paguia. Evangelista organized the *Anak Pawis* Kap. It was then a working communist political party. From this separation sprang a workers' party which was the Partido Obrero put up by Crisanto Evangelista. This party was organized through the efforts of Crisanto Evangelista, Mariano Alagos, Jacinto Manahan, Pedro de León, Guillermo Papadocia and Copak. These men were all known play leading roles. The first Constitution of the Communist Party of the Philippines was approved August 26, 1930, the date which coincides with the anniversary of the First Cry in Balintawak. The party teachings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, and the party held a meeting at Plaza Moriones coinciding with the third anniversary of the Communist revolution in Russia on November 17, 1917. A flag and emblem were adopted and a campaign for membership was set in motion. This was finally decided to adopt Evangelista's suggestion that the party be named Partido Komunista. A flag and emblem were adopted and a campaign for membership was set in motion. This was finally decided to adopt Evangelista's suggestion that the party be named Partido Komunista. A flag and emblem were adopted and a campaign for membership was set in motion. This was finally decided to adopt Evangelista's suggestion that the party be named Partido Komunista.

Pedro Abad Santos, and in a convention in August, 1938 the Communist Party of the Philippines was born, and the Constitution of that Communist Party of 1938 specifically stated that it was affiliated to the Communist Internationale. At the outbreak of the war, the Communist Party took the opportunity of making itself known as the champion of Philippine freedom. They divided the country into military areas and established the military arm named "*Hukbo Nang Bayan Laban sa Hapon*" or "*Hukbalahap*". It was organized in 1942. The *Huks* or the *Hukbalahaps* became the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines. When the liberation came, the "*Hukbalahap*" changed its name to "*Hukbong Mapaglaya Ng Bayan*," or the People's Liberation Army. This *HMB*, according to captured documents and according to reports, as I said, was the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines. There is an interesting document which has been captured in the field which is entitled "Milestone in the History of the Communist Party of the Philippines written by José Lava and which has been used, to quote from the document itself, "for the purpose of serving as curriculum in our party school". During the campaign of our Armed Forces against the Communists they came upon the Stalin University. They came upon propaganda leaflets, and papers showing indubitably the existence of the Communist Party. I have here several of these leaflets which have been captured in the field. One of them is entitled "*Partido Komunista at ang Himagsikan Bayan*" which is a mimeographed booklet issued by the *Partido Komunista sa Pilipinas*. This was captured by our Armed Forces in encounters with the *Huks*. I have also here a photostat copy of one of the most important documents captured by our Armed Forces in one of its operations against the *Huks*. This is entitled "Overall Military Plan for the Capture of the Philippines". This document, after an examination and investigation by our Armed Forces, was found to have been written by Mr. Luis Taruc who used the alias "Inteng" and whose corrections in handwriting appear in the document. The overall plan for the capture of the Philippines was supposed to be in two parts: Part I consists of intensive operation from 1950 to November 1951, and Part II all out offensive from November 1951 to May 1, 1952. Now, this document divides the country into several regions, is a complete statement of the strategy to be followed, and makes mention of the Communist Party of the Philippines. This has been studied by our intelligence operatives and it

has been presented to me as one of the documents captured showing that there was in fact a plan for the capture of the Philippines or the Republic of the Philippines in 1950. Another document captured was "Strategic Plan for the National Seizure of Power". This plan is supposed to be carried out by the political military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, particularly the HMB. Throughout these years during all these encounters and during the campaign of our Armed Forces, our soldiers have been capturing documents from captured *Huks* and from areas abandoned by *Huks*. And among the documents which have been periodically issued by the Communist Party is what they call "A Political Constitution Document". I have here a political transmission document No. 4 which was captured in 1952. Another document captured from the field was this "*Patnubay ng Organizador*", a guide for organizers of the Communist Party of the Philippines. This again was captured from the *Huks* who were either killed or who had surrendered. Another important document which has been identified by our intelligence operatives is a document entitled "Self-Appraisal by Noli Me Tangere" dated July 5, 1950. Now, of course, it is not possible for me to present before this Body a document and comply with all the requirements of judicial evidence. I am presenting here what our Armed Forces in their fight against Communism have pieced together. For instance, I may be asked "How do you know that 'Noli Me Tangere' is so and so?" Well, our intelligence operatives have pieced that together, and from the evidence that they have gathered, they have come to the conclusion, and they have told me so, that is Jesús Lava.

Now, "self-appraisal" is a Communist method whereby Communist leaders have to write out their own thoughts of themselves. It is a sort of self confession, and I have been told that there have been several documents of this nature of "self-appraisal", where they try to write down their thoughts about themselves. It is a self confession. Again, I need not read this document, but I say that the capture of this document, according to intelligence forces, is a strong indication of the correctness of Jesús Lava, according to intelligence forces. Now, I have here four panels (*pointing to panels exhibited in the session hall*). These documents are all captured documents in the field. It will be seen that this organization has been very active in

propaganda. On the panel towards the right, you will find texts in the Communist Party of the Philippines HMB schools. These were captured in the mountain hideouts which were known to have used as schools or Stalin universities. After our soldiers came upon the place, the *Huks* fled. Some were captured. And these documents, after proper investigation and after a proper evaluation of the facts, have been found by our intelligence forces to be the texts used in the primary, secondary, intermediate and advanced courses on Communism in the Stalin universities. All of them refer to one single Communist Party of the Philippines. These documents have been captured in the course of years. They are recent and anybody who would care to examine them will find that they contain Communist dialectics, the doctrines of Marx and Lenin. They incite the people to overthrow the Government. Aside from these captured documents which were used as texts in the Stalin universities of the Communist Party of the Philippines, this party has been active in propaganda, and the documents you see in the panel to the left of the panel I have already mentioned are again captured documents which have been circulated by *Huk* couriers and by known *Huks*. You will notice that in the election of 1953 when the NAMFREL or National Movement for Free Elections was active, the Communists printed propaganda against the NAMFREL and said "Watch out for the Namfrel."

During the Communist Party and HMB celebrations when historical dates such as the establishment of the Communist regime in Russia come around or when the date of the establishment of the HMB in the Philippines comes around every year, they issue pamphlets and instructions to their members, and the documents I show you are those which have been captured in connection with Communist Party and *Huk* anniversaries and celebrations.

Now, since the bill seeks to outlaw the Communist Party of the Philippines, I asked our intelligence section of the Armed Forces of the Philippines for definite information as to what we mean when we say Communist Party of the Philippines. Of course, I cannot present here articles of incorporation drawn up by a law firm and registered in the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Communist Party is a conspiracy. It is also underground. They are not expected to comply with the laws because they are beyond the pale of the law. But if we cannot do that, does that mean we cannot know the truth? Are we so lacking in intelligence and resources that we cannot ascertain who are the people who have been behind all these

depredations, all these atrocities and all these armed uprisings? There is a pattern to all these. Would anyone tell me for instance that this list of raids—such as the Quezon ambushade on April 28, 1949, with 200 *Huks* participating; the Camp Macabulos raid in Tarlac on August 25, 1950, where Army courses were raped and killed, with 300 *Huks* participating; the raid on Santa Cruz, Laguna, on August 24, 1950; the raid on Paláuig, Zambales, on February 10, 1951; the massacre of barrio Aglao, San Marcelino, Zambales, on November 25, 1950, with about 100 *Huks* participating in the raid; the raid on Candaba, Pampanga, on March 22, 1951; the raid on the Acoje mines, Zambales, on March 26, 1951; and the raid on Magálang, Pampanga, on August 28, 1951—is a list of sporadic raids? Can we say that these were disconnected sporadic raids which had no unified purpose? Well, our Armed Forces have not been asleep. They have come around with information that all these raids were directed by a central body. As a result of the intelligence work of our Armed Forces, we all know that in September 1950, the Politburo was captured, together with truckloads of documents showing that orders were being given and that everybody was engaged in a conspiracy the ultimate purpose of which was the overthrow of the Government. This fact was proven and evidence was presented in court, and the Politburo members were convicted. Of course, that decision is still pending appeal, but that does not mean that we should not give credit whatsoever to the evidence presented by the Government.

Senator CEA. Mr. President, I wonder if the gentleman will allow himself to be interrupted on that point.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman may yield if he so desires.

Senator PELÁEZ. Not yet, Mr. President. I am sorry I cannot yield to the gentleman from Camarines Sur because I have refused to yield to the gentleman from Quezon. I do not want to be accused of discrimination.

Senator CEA. That is why I ask the indulgence and permission of the gentleman from Quezon. I said I was wondering whether Your Honor would allow an interruption, but since Your Honor does not want to be interrupted, I will sit down. Thank you very much for the interruption.

Senator PELÁEZ. I thank Your Honor for that interruption because it gave me a little breathing space.

(Continuing.) Now, it is up to you gentleman, whether we should take at face value these

official representations of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, their conclusion and their finding as to the existence of the people who compose the heads and the governing body of the Communist Party of the Philippines. I have asked them, "After the capture of the Politburo, what is the governing body of the Communist Party of the Philippines?" They have presented me with these two panels.

According to documents captured, according to orders given, according to testimony of *Huks* who have surrendered and who have been captured, the Communist Party of the Philippines at present is headed by a supreme body called National Congress. Under the National Congress there is the Central Committee. Now you will notice the pictures of the persons who are the members of the Central Committee. The Armed Forces of the Philippines has presented these. Among them you have Jesús Lava, Casto Alejandrino, José de León who was recently killed, Silvestre Liwánag who has been known to be in command of one of the regional commands of the HMB and who in fact has been engaged by the Armed Forces in several encounters, Feliciano Razón, Castro Bonelas, etc. You will find that many are crossed out with red pencil. These have been captured, killed or have surrendered. The Government has offered prizes for the heads of these people.

Now, under the Central Committee is still a smaller group called the Politburo, and there you have a group of fourteen men. Many of them have been captured. As a matter of fact, many of those who have been captured or who have surrendered have furnished the information with which the Armed Forces of the Philippines has been able to piece together this evidence of the existence of the governing body of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The Central Committee under the National Congress is the policy-making body. The highest administrative head, so to speak, the executive, the person who is called upon to implement the policies of the Central Committee, or the body to implement, is the Secretariat which is at present headed by Jesús Lava and has four other members. Now, under the Secretariat there are the RECO or the regional commands. The Philippines, according to documents captured and according to testimony of *Huks* who have been captured or who have surrendered, has been divided by the Communist Party into several regional commands, and the pictures of the persons who head the several regional commands appear in this panel insofar as they have been identified. Under these regional commands there are the Politburo supervisor, the secretary, the ope-

rational districts, district committees, field commands, organizational bureaucrats, sections, committees, companies, nuclei, and lower military units. All these, pieced together, prove the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

I am not in the best position to convince you as a lawyer would convince a judge in court as to how these conclusions were arrived at. But the Armed Forces of the Philippines, upon a formal request on my part as to the evidence of the existence of the Communist Party, has furnished us data that these are the men who are heading the Communist Party of the Philippines which even at this moment our soldiers are fighting in the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre and in the foothills of Mount Arayat. One question which is important is: Is there any organizational tie-up, are there links between the local Communist Party and International Communism? I have here a study prepared by the G-2 Division of General Headquarters, Armed Forces of the Philippines, the men who are in charge of intelligence, who are working for the security of the country, and they have furnished me with specific data pointing to the affiliation or the relationship between the Communist Party of the Philippines and International Communism. The first circumstance pointed out is the affiliation with the Comintern of the original Communist Party in the Philippines in 1930. The constitution then adopted states, or stated categorically, that the *Partido Komunista Ng Pilipinas* is a branch of the Communist Internationale in the Philippines. The constitution of the Communist Party of the Philippines in 1938 stated: "The Communist Party of the Philippines is affiliated with each fraternal Communist Internationale and participates in international congresses through its National Committee." In a document which was entitled "Criticism of G-1" and which was captured by our Armed Forces and later identified as having been written by Vicente Lava way back in 1946, the statement is made. I quote: "Even before this they insisted on declaring a DA presidential candidate, and at this point I stated that I preferred to be expelled rather than follow a line I could not agree to and to let Congress, as in Communist Internationale, determine the correctness of my position."

Our intelligence agents point out to the reference to the Communist Internationale made by Vicente Lava on policy decisions made in 1946. Well, briefly, here are some of the circumstances on the activities of foreign Communist agents in the Philippines. I already mentioned the coming of Tan

Malaca which is mentioned in a study called "Philippine Labor Movement" prepared by the research committee of the CLO. This is also mentioned in a document called "Notes of Cap" which in fact were the notes of Guillermo Capadocia on the history of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and there he says that a musician by the name of Fuentes was Tan Malacca, the Indonesian communist, and after Tan Malacca's coming contact was established and Philippine labor delegates went to the Third International Labor Union, which was a branch of the Pro-comintern, which was another branch of the Communist Party in Russia in charge of Communism abroad. This was in 1925. In a statement of Cirilo Bognot made to Father Weiss shortly before Bognot died in 1950, I think later, Bognot, who was a known Communist, spoke again of Tan Malacca's trip and how he established the link between local Communism and Communism in Russia. Another person mentioned by Bognot is one by the name of Harrison George who came in 1925, and again he came in 1951 as a representative of the Communist Party in the Philippines with an American woman named Agnes Smidley to observe the activities of the party here. José Lava in his work "Milestone in the History of the Communist Party of the Philippines" which was prepared in 1950, referred to Comrade James Allen as the representative of the Communist Party in the Philippines having come over to the Philippines shortly after the Communists were jailed in the case of *People vs. Evangelista*, and *People vs. Capadocia*. One of the latest documents which was captured by the intelligence operatives of the Armed Forces was a letter signed "*Bakal*" dated October 2, 1948 addressed to a certain Mr. So and So at New York City. This letter states: "Dear Comrade . . . It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the bearer Mr. Amado Hernández, National President of the Congress of Labor Organization, a Member of the Municipal Board of the City of Manila, Editor and Writer in the national language, former poet, outstanding leader of the Nacionalista Party in Manila. Mr. Hernández is en route to Paris, France to represent the CLO in the Second Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions," which is, by the way, sponsored by the Communists. "The party and myself will appreciate any assistance you may be able to extend to him during his stay in the United States. With warmest greetings and best wishes for your success, I am, Your sincerely, BAKAL." *Bakal* was identified as Mariano Balgos and so is James Allen, who came before the war, as a representative of the Communist Party

in the Philippines. I find from these documents which established these links with the Communist Party of the Philippines that leaders have been training in Russia before the war and even after the war. The first group was composed of Evangelista, Mariano Balgos and Cirilo Bognot. The names in the second group were not mentioned up to the fourth group. In February 1951 a Communist party member in the Philippines using the name or alias Manuel Cruz attended the Communist directed conference in East Berlin as a representative of the Philippines. In June, 1952 he attended the Peking Conference held in China for the peace in Asia and the Pacific regions. During this Pacific Conference he made a speech calling for more delegates to the Peking Conference. On June 25, 1952, there he attended the Communist World People's Council in July, 1952. I shall not tire you with other activities. On his return trip to the Philippines, he attended other conferences sponsored by the Communists.

The Chinese Communists played an important role in the development of the local Communist party. As a matter of fact, there was a Chinese Communist in the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Philippines. I shall not tire you with these details. But facts are given here showing the existence of the participation of Chinese Communists in the Communist movement in the Philippines. CCP disclosed in a letter written by Celia Mariano to Jorge Francisco that he informed the latter that Jesús Lava proposed to be smuggled to the Soviet Union through China by means of connection with Yennan.

On March 29, the year is not mentioned, on the occasion of the Ninth Anniversary of the HMB, there was a special radio broadcast from the Chinese Third Army in China to the HMB and the text is given here of their congratulations. They congratulated the HMB for its victory at Camp Macabes, Santa Cruz and other places. This was later published in a pamphlet which was called HMB and which was distributed to *Huk* members. The Chinese Communists greeted the HMB on the occasion of another anniversary. There is no need to read the details. Several letters of Luis Taruc, Jesús Lava, Federico Maclang and a Chinese member of the Politburo mention this connection. A letter of José Lava also speaks of connections with the Chinese. A letter of Plaridel to Mateo Castillo also speaks of the determination of the

Chinese to furnish the HMB with complete organizational statistics. I have here a list of other documents, but I am afraid that I shall only tire you with the statement of these facts. Studies have been made, and I have another study here, of how the Communists tried to infiltrate organizations, and we may perhaps appreciate the danger of Communist infiltration if we consider the fact that in 1950-1951, the Communists were able to infiltrate the Congress of Labor Organization which controls more than 70 labor unions and has a membership of 100,000 laborers and working men. So successful was that penetration of the CLO by the Communists that they constituted the guiding principles behind the policies of the CLO and they controlled fully one-fifth of the industrial workers of this country. Now, of course, that danger is over because this penetration of the CLO has been exposed. We may say that, after all, the danger does not exist. But so aggressive was this campaign of penetration that even the Philippine Newspaper Guild was infiltrated and many of its members were not aware of it. This has been exposed following the raids in 1950 when certain Communist cells were found in certain newspapers. That again will give us some idea of the danger of Communist infiltration. I must confess that in 1948 some of the CLO leaders asked me to be one of their legal advisers, and in the letterhead, my name appears as one of their legal advisers, not realizing that in the meanwhile Communist leaders had been infiltrating the CLO. That is the reason why we can never let our guard down.

Now, I have other documents here like the constitution and by-laws of the PKP and the constitution of the Communist Party of the Philippines of 1948. I have been asked for the constitution of the Communist Party of the Philippines. As I said, we cannot present a document which is signed with all the formalities of a corporation. But among the captured documents is a document dated February 28, 1946 and the same is entitled "Constitution of the Communist Party of the Philippines", complete with preamble, name symbol, membership, rights and duties of members, quotas and time of payment, national organization and disciplinary measures. This was presented and approved by the fifth congress of the Communist Party of the Philippines on February 28, 1946. The minutes of that congress were captured and they attested to the adoption of that constitution. Aside from that constitution, our Armed Forces have found in the Stalin universities mimeographed copies of docu-

ments entitled "*Constitucion ng Partido Communista ng Filipinas*" and subsequent investigation established that these were taught to students of the Stalin universities. Of course, there are studies of shifts or changes in Communist Party policies, and the documents here were among the documents captured in encounters with the *Huks*. I have here photostatic copies of a captured document which is entitled "Memorandum of our Present Tactical Policy". The signature has been deleted for security purposes. I have also here a picture of the Philippine delegate I have mentioned, *alias* Manuel Cruz, attending a conference abroad. I have here a copy of the statement given by Cirilo Bognot just before his death to Father Weiss wherein he traced the history of the Communist Party in the Philippines. I have here a copy of the notes of Guillermo Capadocia on the milestones in history of the Communist Party of the Philippines which is one of the captured documents from one of the Stalin universities. I have also here directives regarding raids and conclusions and analyses of the raids. One document analyses the result of the Macabulos attack and another analyses the result of the Aráyat attack. There is a letter here of Enteng, that is, Luis Taruc, regarding the loss of money in that raid in Santa Cruz where money was stolen from a car of the Manila Railroad. I have here photostats in the handwriting of Luis Taruc regarding raids in Aráyat, another letter from a certain Oberia, which is an *alias*, to Commander Torres, again referring to raids. Here also are documents showing Philippine Communist connections with "Yenan", the Chinese bureau of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and the greetings of the Chinese reds to the HMB. I have here a copy of the letter of "Bokap" who was Alfredo Saulo to Mr. Sol Auerbach which I have already read, which is dated October 2, 1948 on a letterhead of the Congress of Labor Organizations. As I said, Sol Auerbach came to the Philippines as James Allen as a representative of the Communist Party of the United States. I have here documents which have been captured and which have been identified to be letters of Jesús Lava, which are instructions to his commanders and which mention the Communist Party of the Philippines. These are transmissions, "p.b." transmissions to the HMB in the field. These documents show that the *Huk* raids were directed by a central directing body. Again here are documents. This one is addressed to Luis Taruc regarding loot captured by the *Huks*. I have brought some of the materials available in

Camp Murphy from which the Armed Forces of the Philippines, which has been combatting the Communists, has pieced together these facts which I have brought before you. As I said, intelligence work is not presentation of documents as you would in court. The Communist conspiracy is underground and they will seek to hide evidences of their motives and of their activities. So it has been necessary for our operatives to piece together all these facts. As far as I am concerned, the Philippine Government has been relying all these years on the work of our intelligence forces and the fact is that from the danger point of 1950, we have now reached a period of comparative lull. I say "lull" because the Communists themselves have announced that they have shifted to parliamentary struggle. We have reached this lull in armed struggle. The success of our Armed Forces attests to the validity and the authenticity of the conclusions reached by our intelligence forces. They, therefore, certified to Congress that there exists a Communist Party of the Philippines and they have given us these specific data as to what they mean, whom they mean by Communist Party of the Philippines. In truth all these raids and depredations by the *Huks* had been led by a central body, so that I say that when the bill mentions the Communist Party of the Philippines we make reference to that group of people who have been found by the Armed Forces of this country to have been engaged all these years in armed struggle against the Government, who have been engaged in Communist tactics, such as infiltration, subversion, propaganda and other means for the ultimate purpose of overthrowing the Government of the Philippines. I for one am prepared to accept that in the face of these facts, which I must confess I have not been able to present to you with lucidity, considering that I have not had a chance to organize them and I have nothing to do with their organization, I am convinced that in the face of this evidence and the conclusion of the Armed Forces, conclusion which Congress itself has given credit to, during these past years when we have appropriated money in the struggle of our country against Communism, I am prepared to accept that there exists a Communist Party of the Philippines which is part of a global effort to destroy freedom and democracy and to place the entire world under a Communist totalitarian regime. I am now ready to answer questions, and I yield to the gentleman from Quezon.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Quezon is recognized.

Senator TAÑADA. I have just one question. I don't think I can ask the sponsor on the documents that he has mentioned, some of which he read, some of which he did not read. Besides, I believe that this matter, if really inquired into, will take time, and I don't want to be charged with dilatory tactics.

One of the statements made by the distinguished sponsor is that the Army has certified to the Congress the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Is that a written certification to that effect?

Senator PELÁEZ. If Your Honor would read the proceedings of the Committee on Anti-Filipino Activities, he would find that these documents were presented to the said Committee. The Chief of Staff, the top brass of the Army, appeared before the same Committee, and they personally did testify as to the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines. And then, yesterday, I asked the Armed Forces of the Philippines for their answer to the question whether they could, through me, say that there is a Communist Party of the Philippines, and I spent several hours with them yesterday in Camp Murphy in my official capacity as a Senator and sponsor of this bill, and I brought these documents with the authority of the highest officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in order to attempt, through me, to show that there exists a Communist Party of the Philippines.

Senator TAÑADA. I just want to ask one question with respect to that certification to Congress referred to by the gentleman from Misamis Oriental. Your Honor said that the Army certified to Congress that there exists a Communist Party in the Philippines. Now, my impression upon hearing that is that there is a written certification. That is why I am asking if there exists such a written certification.

Senator PELÁEZ. I don't refer to a written certification, but they have given me this folder on the Communist Party of the Philippines, documents showing the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines. I have conferred with General Rodriguez. They sent to me Colonel Salcedo, the head of the JAGO. Their officers came to me. All that, in my opinion, constitutes a written document as strong as a certification. All the representations to the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines. However, if for purposes of accuracy, objection is made to the word "certification," I would say that all these representations of the Armed Forces of the Philippines are to the effect that the Communist Party of the Philippines exists,

and these are the facts they have given me to pinpoint or identify definitely what they mean by the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Senator TAÑADA. That is all.

Senator LIM. Mr. President, will the gentleman yield to a few questions?

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman may yield if he wishes.

Senator PELÁEZ. Gladly.

Senator LIM. Will the gentleman explain to me what is meant by the Communist Party of the Philippines shifting from the armed method to the parliamentary method? What do they mean by parliamentary method?

Senator PELÁEZ. By parliamentary method is meant an attempt to use legal and democratic processes to subvert the Government. For instance, making use of the freedoms that democracy guarantees and using those as instruments to further Communist ideas. Infiltration or the use of Communist front organization. They will take a group of innocent men to form an organization and because they have liberal ideas they will form for instance an organization to further those liberal ideas, then the Communist will infiltrate and then use that organization for Communist purposes.

Senator LIM. Then, why mention parliamentary? Some people understand that to mean that they will infiltrate in the parliament or the law-making body. Does it also include that?

Senator PELÁEZ. If necessary they can do it, but that is the Communist nomenclature, putting up candidates also for election, or supporting candidates sympathetic to their cause, in fact doing everything to further Communist aggression short of the use of force.

Senator CEA. Mr. President, will the gentleman yield?

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman may yield if he so desires.

Senator PELÁEZ. With pleasure.

Senator CEA. I want to make a remark that I see two panels on my left side and about 95% of the pictures pasted thereon are already brushed meaning to say that the person appearing there have either been killed or captured or surrendered. Does not Your Honor conclude that this organization which Your Honor calls the Communist Party, is already liquidated? That it has no potential anymore to do much harm and damage to our Government and our security? About 95% of them have already been killed, captured or surrendered.

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Let us go to the panel on the right side, the National Congress.

Senator PELÁEZ. The first line, out of seven, two have been killed. The second line, out of seven there are still three. On the third line, there is one. On the fourth line, there are four.

Senator CEA. They are vacant, what does that mean?

Senator PELÁEZ. That no pictures are available. On the fourth line, in all there are 31.

Senator CEA. What percentage will Your Honor say has been either killed or captured?

Senator PELÁEZ. About 50%.

Senator CEA. But even then the top *Huks* are no longer in action, they have either been killed, captured in jail or surrendered already. Doesn't Your Honor think that we will be giving undue importance to an organization that is already leaderless?

Senator PELÁEZ. In answer to Your Honor may I quote the words of J. Edgar Hoover, the head of the US FBI?

Senator CEA. He is the counterpart of Major Lukbán of the NBI?

Senator PELÁEZ. Your Honor can make his own conclusion as to who is the counterpart of J. Edgar Hoover.

I would like to quote these words which are very expressive and he says: "These are the things I think of when people ask me can the danger be great when the membership of the Communist Party of the United States of America is consistently falling? Is there any existing danger in the United States out of about 160,000,000?"

And he answered to that: "I can only say that numbers mean nothing and that those nations which have attempted to assess the threat of Communism on the basis of numerical strength alone are eating the bread of slavery for their shortsightedness."

These are the words of J. Edgar Hoover. I say the great danger of Communism, in spite of its falling numbers, lies in the fact that a Communist is a fanatic.

Senator CEA. As the saying goes, "acepto por lo que pueda valer", referring to those two panels where there are documents that are mellowed with age it seems to me. Will Your Honor kindly inform the Senate when those documents were written, the dates of the documents?

Senator PELÁEZ. The captured documents are here.

Senator CEA. Not the capture of the documents but when they were written.

Senator PELÁEZ. In the absence of a date, it says here captured April, 1951.

Senator CEA. Never mind the date of the capture.

Senator PELÁEZ. But there is no date here.

Senator CEA. But being a brilliant attorney and knowing about the theory of questioned documents, does not Your Honor think that they are quite old, mellowed by age?

Senator PELÁEZ. I would say that the Communists operate in the mountains and many times they operate in the open. They do not have fine buildings like this one, and these documents are exposed to the elements, and that is why they are mellowed.

Senator CEA. Will Your Honor kindly cite to the Senate any document pasted on those panels that bear any date?

Senator PELÁEZ. I would like to invite Your Honor to come with me to Camp Murphy, because I must say that I do not know. I am not here to give specific details.

Senator CEA. No, but that is a very pertinent question. The age of the document is a pertinent question.

Senator PELÁEZ. I would like to ask the assistance of an expert.

Senator CEA. I will take Your Honor's word for the dates of the documents.

Senator PELÁEZ. Will Your Honor help me and examine the documents?

Senator CEA. I don't think Your Honor needs my help.

Senator PELÁEZ. Well, I cannot say what the dates are or when these documents were captured.

Senator CEA. Your Honor presented those documents in support of his thesis.

Senator PELÁEZ. I presented these documents as part of the representation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines as to the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Senator CEA. And since Your Honor has made reference to those documents, although they have come from the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the implication is very clear that Your Honor is making use of those documents as arguments in support of his thesis.

Senator PELÁEZ. Yes, Your Honor.

Senator CEA. And it seems to me that the members of the Senate are entitled to know at least the dates or when they were written.

Senator PELÁEZ. I have here a document dated August 1952 entitled "*Patnubay ng Organisador*".

Senator CEA. I am not referring to that, Your Honor. I am referring to the documents in the panel.

Senator PELÁEZ. I will have to ask the assistance of an officer of the intelligence forces. If anybody is here, I would ask him to please come here.

Senator CEA. Suppose, we start with this panel here on the right side.

Senator PELÁEZ. This panel in the extreme right?

Senator CEA. No, I am asking for this panel on the right side.

Senator PELÁEZ. I have the dates of the documents in the panel in the extreme right.

Senator CEA. I think I am entitled to be accommodated. I do not want my line of cross-examination to be interrupted also.

Senator PELÁEZ. I am not under cross-examination, and if I refused to yield and answer Your Honor, it is my perfect right. May I also ask for a little indulgence? I am not a criminal here to be subjected as a witness, as if I were not telling the truth. Your Honor has gone very far.

Senator CEA. No. It is the right of every one here to be informed of the existence of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Senator PELÁEZ. I will be very cooperative.

Senator CEA. We are not accusing anyone. That is the trouble here, because people think, when we are the ones questioning Your Honor about Your Honor's sponsorship, there is an implication that we are already Reds or thinking about becoming Reds.

Senator PELÁEZ. I did not say that.

Senator CEA. No, I am not saying that Your Honor did.

Senator PELÁEZ. Your Honor said "cross-examination". Your Honor cross-examines a witness, not a colleague in the Senate.

Senator CEA. Well, interrogate.

Senator PELÁEZ. Thank you for changing the word.

Senator CEA. Your Honor perfectly knows that I did not mean to consider him as a witness or a criminal.

Senator PELÁEZ. Well, since Your Honor has withdrawn the word "cross-examination", I accept the explanation.

Senator CEA. I was using it in a broad sense because this is recross-examination.

Senator PELÁEZ. Now, this HMB Study Manual No. 1 is dated April 17, 1951. This was taken from "Florante" when he was captured in September 1951. These documents appearing here were compiled not for the purpose of showing dates but to show a reconstruction of the courses in the so-called Stalin universities.

This (Senator Peláez pointing to another document) was captured in 1951. There is no date.

Senator CEA. How about this pamphlet here entitled "Ang Partido Comunista"? May I know the date when it was written.

Senator PELÁEZ. This is for intermediate. The best approximation I can give Your Honor is that this was written somewhere around September 1951, because the document itself has no date.

Senator CEA. "Partido Comunista" refers to what?

Senator PELÁEZ. I think "Partido Comunista" refers to . . .

APLAZAMIENTO DE LA CONSIDERACIÓN DEL
C. R. NO. 6584

El Sen. LOCSIN. Señor Presidente, como quiera que hasta ahora los dos caballeros, el caballero de Camarines Sur y el caballero de Misamis Oriental, no han llegado a un acuerdo, pido que se suspenda la consideración de este proyecto hasta mañana.

The PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the motion? (Silence.) The Chair hears none. Approved.

LEVANTAMIENTO DE LA SESIÓN

Senator PRIMICIAS. Mr. President, I move to adjourn until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

The PRESIDENT. If there is no objection, the session is adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. (Silence.)

Eran las 8:55 p.m.