

urban centers. First, the party has created guerrilla units as control units adoptable to specific geographical requirements. The local militia and guerrilla units, for instance, would control the lowlands; the regular units in the highlands; and provincial/regional party committee and armed city partisans in the urban areas. Second, it has opened itself to two forms of control, namely: coercion and persuasion.

The control measures—coercion and persuasion—adopted by the party aim to directly starve and pressure the people who in turn put pressure on the government to undertake reforms or hasten development. If the government fails, the pressured or hungry people would become angry and seek and push for an alternative that would be spearheaded by the people themselves under the guidance of the party. The alternative solution can be the overthrow of the existing government by the people through an armed struggle to be led by the party.

How successful has the party been in its efforts to control the flow of economic activities in order to develop nationwide

hunger and hence an angry population?

As I have explained earlier, the party today has succeeded in establishing its influence in 7,631 villages or at least 19% of the country's total number of villages. It has succeeded in threatening with expansion another 19% of villages in areas adjacent to the influenced villages.

In both these influenced and threatened areas, the party has implemented by means of coercion and persuasion its so-called "progressive taxation program," targeting individual farmers, small businessmen, agro-industrial firms, commercial establishments, and rich persons. For instance, the party extracts per family in the rural areas either one to three pesos in cash or 4 kilos of rice per month. Farmers give at least 3% of the total produce and fishermen, coconut and vegetable planters pay from P30 to P500 per week. Big landowners are taxed annually at the rate of P1,000 per hectare of total landholdings. Big fish pond owners contribute from P15-20,000 per month, while rice mill operators are charged a monthly quota of P3-5,000. Big business firms contribute

## Where the NPA gets its money

On Dec. 22, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze made an official visit to Manila to meet with Philippine leaders, including President Corazon Aquino. As reported by Reuters, Shevardnadze "pledged the Soviet Union would not support Communist rebels in the Philippines." Shevardnadze did not add that thanks to the funding of the NPA by organizations from the West, it is not necessary for the NPA to seek direct support from Moscow. Based upon its own investigations and documents seized from the NPA in the Philippines by the armed forces, *EIR* has drawn up the following list of organizations in the United States and Canada responsible for funding or channeling funds to the NPA, through its various front organizations:

- National Council of Churches
- United Methodist Church
- The Maryknoll Order (Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America)
- United Church of Christ
- Church Coalition For Human Rights in the Philippines
- Union of Democratic Filipinos (Katipunan ng mga Demokratikong Pilipino—KPD)
- People's Aid Project
- International Association of Patriotic Filipinos
- Alliance for Philippine Concerns

- Philippine Resource Center
- Philippine Workers Support Committee
- Philippine Support Committee
- Funding Exchange
- Vanguard Foundation
- Resist Foundation
- The Philadelphia Philippine Working Group
- Methodist Federation for Social Action in New York City
- Ohio Coalition for Philippine Concerns
- Church Committee for Philippine Concerns in Chicago
- The Minnesota Church People for Justice and Peace in the Philippines
- Southeast Asia Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- Pacific Asian Center for Theology and Strategies in San Francisco
- Columban Fathers
- Clergy and Laity Concerned
- Pax Christi
- Mennonite Church
- Sisters of Mercy
- Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace
- The aid ranges, in form, from sponsoring tours in the United States and Canada for National Democratic Front leaders or leaders of NDF front groups and sponsoring conferences, to financing projects in the Philippines which are linked to NDF fronts or whose funds are finding their way to the NPA.