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OUST THE US-DUTERTE REGIME

CPP issues call on its 49th founding anniversary celebration



By Bagani Dong-Ilay

THE CENTRAL Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines issued its annual statement on the occasion of the 49th Anniversary of the Party. In the statement, the Central Committee congratulates all the cadres and members for comprehensively carrying out the Party's tasks in ideology, politics and organization, in leading the New People's Army in advancing the people's war, in broadening the National Democratic Front, the revolutionary mass organizations and organs of political power, and in marching at the head of the Filipino people in fighting for national independence and democracy against the reactionary rule of compradors and landlords subservient to US imperialism.

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Party's call: Oust the US-Duterte regime!

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It pays the highest respects to all the heroes and martyrs who have made the supreme sacrifice for the cause of the national democratic revolution. It also acknowledges the contributions of many veteran cadres who continue to dedicate themselves to the struggle.

It states that the Filipino people is now confronted by a regime that is hell-bent on imposing a fascist dictatorship to destroy the revolutionary movement and preserve the rotten ruling system. But the Party and the revolutionary forces are determined to resist the US-Duterte regime through people's war, mobilizing the exploited and oppressed masses and the broadest united front possible of all patriotic, democratic and positive forces to oust the regime and thereby advance the revolutionary people's war to a new and higher level.

United front to oust the US-Duterte regime

The Central Committee calls for the building of the broadest united front possible to defeat and oust the US-Duterte regime that has been responsible for widespread violations of human rights through state terror, imposing martial law in Mindanao and unleashing all-out war against the revolutionary movement and the people.

It has murdered 13,000 mostly poor people in its so-called war on drugs and the destruction of Marawi with the help of US-directed aerial bombardment and heavy artillery destroying lives, homes and civilian infrastructure.

The reactionary armed forces and paramilitary forces have been instructed to carry out massacres, illegal arrests and torture, food blockades, curfews, population and resource control, aerial bombings and shellings in the countryside against the peasant and indigenous masses suspected of supporting and sympathizing with the revolutionary movement.

The Lumads in Mindanao and other indigenous peoples have been subjected to some of the worst forms of violence with their leaders being murdered in broad-daylight to sow terror, their schools closed and their ancestral lands despoiled by foreign agro-corporations and mining and logging operations.

The regime's two pillar election promises of eradicating corruption and the illegal drugs trade have been total failures. The regime uses public funds to consolidate its tyrannical rule and monopolize power. The pork barrel system continues to operate through other subterfuges. Through this it has built a super-majority in the Lower House making it practically a rubber stamp which it has used to extend martial law in Mindanao, threaten the chief justice and ombudsman with impeachment and later to railroad the change to a pseudo-federal system with Duterte as a powerful executive lording it over "autonomous regions" ruled as fiefdoms by favored warlords. Duterte's cronies are salivating over the prospects of cornering the lucrative contracts from the much-hyped "build-build-build" plans of the bureaucrat-capitalist regime.

Its vaunted war on drugs has not resulted in stopping the operations of the big drug lords but only in the killings of small-time pushers in urban poor communities and rural villages. Worse, Duterte's son, Paulo, and son-in-law Carpio, have been exposed as heading the so-called Davao group involved in big-time smuggling and distribution of illegal drugs leading to suspicions that his war on drugs is only intended to wipe out competition.

Duterte has made a complete turn-around from his public declaration of being a socialist and the first-Left president. He has hewed to the US-dictated neoliberal economic policy of his reactionary predecessors. He has unleashed the US-dictated OPLAN Kapayapaan which is no different from previous anti-communist counter-insurgency programs. In foreign policy, it is becoming clear, that his approaches to China and Russia were only meant to diversify sources of economic and military aid and as a bargaining chip to get more concessions from the US but remain tied and subservient to it.

He has terminated the peace negotiations with the NDF through Proclamation No. 360. He has issued Proclamation No. 374 tagging the CPP and NPA as terrorist organizations following the example of its imperialist master to pave the way for US military intervention in the internal armed conflict. He has threatened to crackdown on the legal democratic mass organizations and alliances

tagging them as "communist fronts."

The people are fed-up with the regime's broken promises of reforms and have mounted various forms of protest and resistance against the murderous, tyrannical, corrupt, puppet and deceitful regime. There is sufficient basis to form the broadest united front of all patriotic, democratic and positive forces to oust the US-Duterte regime.

Need to wage the national democratic revolution

Now that Duterte has unmasked himself as just another dyed-in-the-wool bureaucrat capitalist and willing puppet of US-imperialism out to maintain the rotten semicolonial and semifeudal ruling system, the Filipino people have all the justification to wage and advance the national democratic revolution through people's war.

The local ruling system is characterized by a complete lack of national freedom, economic backwardness and the worst forms of exploitation and oppression of the people.

The US imperialists have been allowed by the local reactionary ruling classes to trample upon Philippine sovereignty and prevent the country from attaining genuine national independence and economic development. Unequal treaties allow the US extraterritorial rights, a grave insult to the Filipino people.

The country is condemned to serve as source of cheap raw materials and cheap labor. The economy is backward, agrarian and non-industrial. Large tracts of land are controlled by foreign corporations that operate plantations for pineapple, banana, palm oil and other crops for export. Millions of hectares remain in the hands of big landlords. The country's mineral resources are extracted and exported by foreign firms preventing these from being used for domestic



industrialization.

Whatever manufacturing exist produce only semi-manufactures assembled from imported components. There is no industrial base to speak of. Unemployment is high. The acute shortage of jobs force thousands to seek employment abroad where many suffer from abuse and discrimination.

Under the current semicolonial and semifeudal system, the people suffer from landlessness, unemployment, slave wages, rising costs of living, widespread poverty, hunger, disease and overall deterioration of their living conditions.

The national democratic revolution aims to win genuine national independence and democracy. Attain national freedom to chart its independent course of development. Attain political democracy by overthrowing the reactionary political system dominated by the ruling class dynasties and warlords and establishing a united front government of all the democratic classes of workers, peasants, and the petty and middle bourgeoisie. Attain economic independence through genuine land reform and national industrialization.

Accumulated strength

For almost five decades the Party has persevered in leading the Filipino people in waging a people's democratic revolution through protracted people's war attaining significant victories and accumulating strength. The party and the revolutionary forces have gained a trove of valuable experience and lessons that they can use to advance the armed struggle to a new and higher level.

The people's democratic revolution has outlasted all past puppet regimes that tried and failed to destroy the revolutionary movement. The Party is now carrying out a rectification campaign to overcome certain problems that have caused some regions to lag behind. Efforts are also being exerted

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DUTERTE SCHEME OF FASCIST DICTATORSHIP

By Prof. Jose Maria Sison

THE NEGOTIATING Panels of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) were poised to hold the fifth round of formal peace talks in Oslo, Norway, when GRP President Duterte went into a daily series of anti-communist rants from Nov. 18, 2017 onwards and subsequently issued Proclamation 360 to terminate the peace negotiations with the NDFP and Proclamation 374 to designate the Communist of the Party of the Philippines (CPP), New People's Army (NPA), their suspected supporters, and financiers as "terrorist".

Ironically, the two negotiating panels were about to make the biggest advance in the peace process by finalizing and initialing the drafts of the general amnesty to release all the political prisoners listed by the NDFP, Part I Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and Part II National Industrialization and Economic Development of the Comprehensive Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms (CASER) and the Coordinated Unilateral Ceasefires (as prelude to a bilateral ceasefire agreement).

The panels expected that within the first quarter of 2018 CASER would be ready for signing by the principals and the Comprehensive Agreement on Political and Constitutional Reforms (CAPCR) would be negotiated and forged in coordination with the processes of the GRP Congress in revising the 1987 Constitution and possibly arriving at a consensus of all major political forces on what

ought to be a federal system of government. But obviously Duterte had all along wished to preempt and exclude the NDFP from what is now coming to light as his scheme of fascist dictatorship under the pretense of federalism.

Duterte had allowed his panel to engage the NDFP panel in back channel consultations in October 2017 in Utrecht and in subpanel bilateral meetings in Manila from September to November 2017 to complete the aforesaid drafts for panel-to-panel processing until he abruptly changed his mind and terminated the peace negotiations. The somersault followed his extended conversations with US President Trump who supposedly assured him of political and military support for a plan to crack down on the CPP and NPA and finish them off before the end of 2018.

Termination of peace negotiations necessary for Duterte fascist dictatorship

Although the plan is overambitious and quite impossible to achieve, it is necessary for Duterte to terminate the peace negotiations and slander the CPP and NPA by labeling them as "terrorists" to pave the way for further extension of martial law in Mindanao for the whole year of 2018 and the eventual nationwide expansion of martial law directed against the CPP and NPA. This is in line with Duterte's scheme of imposing his fascist dictatorship on the Philippines.

Even before the first extension of the proclamation of martial law in Mindanao could lapse at the end of 2017, Duterte boasted that he had defeated the

Dawlah Islamiyah (Maute and Abu Sayyaf groups) in Marawi City and therefore he had basically no more need for martial law in Mindanao. But he found in the extension of the martial law proclamation a device for including the CPP and NPA as targets in a further extension to the whole of 2018 through the expediency of terminating the peace negotiations and accusing the CPP and NPA of escalating violence and endangering public safety.

Duterte was quite confident of getting the further extension of martial law in Mindanao because of his "supermajority" in his rubber-stamp Congress. He also has a steady majority of at least eight of the justices in the Supreme Court (four are his own recent appointees and five are appointees of Gloria Macapagal Arroyo) to uphold his martial law proclamation in the same way that they have been able to dismiss the plunder case against Arroyo and allow the burial of Marcos in the Libingan ng mga Bayani due to Duterte's super-corrupt alliance with the Luzon-based dynasties of Marcos, Arroyo, Estrada and other notorious plunderers..

Duterte is hell-bent on realizing his scheme to reimpose a fascist dictatorship on the Filipino people by revising and in effect scrapping the 1987 Constitution under the pretext of adopting a federal system of government. The trick is similar to that of Marcos in pretending to opt for a parliamentary form of government in order to scrap the 1935 Constitution and install a fascist dictatorship under the cover of transitory provisions.

Federalism as pretext for imposing Duterte fascist dictatorship on the people

Duterte is not really keen on establishing a federal system of government but on actually installing a highly centralized unitary kind of a presidential dictatorship on top of regional governments run by dynasties, including warlords and the most corrupt bureaucrat capitalists like himself. The big comprador-landlord state servile to foreign monopoly capitalism will remain intact under his scheme.

To satisfy his appetite for autocratic power, Duterte finds it absolutely necessary to use martial law nationwide in a hysterical and futile attempt to intimidate and suppress the armed revolutionary movement, dissent and opposition in general. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus provides an effective cover and license for abducting,

dispossessing, torturing and murdering revolutionaries and all people who oppose him. Even now, he cannot wait for a court to approve his designation of the CPP and NPA as "terrorists." He has repeatedly called on his military minions to kill them upon sight.

The Bicameral Resolution No. 8 with the title "Constituting the Senate and the House of Representatives, of the 17th Congress, into a Constituent Assembly by Adopting a Federal Form of Government and for Other Purposes" is already on the rails and will be railroaded when congressional sessions resume in January 2018. Duterte and his cohorts will be the sole determinant of the content of the pseudo-federal charter. The charter is already slated for ratification during the May 18 barangay elections. The Kilusang Pagbabago, the Duterte troll army and the pro-Duterte hacks in print and electronic media are all arranged to rah-rah the ratification.

Even before Duterte is able to get a new constitution for his despotic purposes, the Filipino people have become familiar with his propensity for mass murder and

deception in Oplan Tokhang. Combine this with the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus under martial law and you can expect a far bigger catastrophe than the Marcos fascist dictatorship in terms of murder and mayhem.

In the absence of any revolutionary social transformation, the country will be getting more of the same ruling families of big compradors, landlords and bureaucrat capitalists at all levels of government. Corruption will continue to run rampant on top of excessive expenditures for establishing and elaborating on the regional level of government. The US and other multinational firms will continue to plunder and ravage the human and natural resources of the Philippines.

To get the blessings of the US and other imperialist powers, the new pseudo-federal constitution will get rid of the nationality requirements or restrictions on foreign investments in violation of economic sovereignty and national patrimony by simply inserting the phrase, "unless otherwise provided by law." Precious limited resources for economic development, at best through centralized and regional planning, will be dissipated by profit remittances and capital repatriation by foreign monopoly firms, bureaucratic corruption and rising bureaucratic and military and police personnel for

the central and regional levels of government.

The ever worsening crisis of the semicolonial and semifeudal ruling system will continue to result in the divisiveness of the reactionary classes, the intensification of the anti-imperialist and class struggle, the further rise of the armed revolutionary movement, dissatisfaction of indigenous peoples and national minorities and stronger currents of separatism among the Bangsamoro.

Surpassing Marcos as best recruiter and supplier of the armed revolution

Duterte is bound to surpass Marcos as the best recruiter and supply officer of the armed revolution, as the unwitting wrecker of his own

the entire Marawi City and for terminating the peace negotiations with the NDFP.

By his pseudo-independent foreign policy, Duterte is trying to turn the Philippines into a condominium of the imperialist powers. He thinks as if he can freely get, without strings attached, military equipment from these powers and limitless loans for limitless infrastructure building to buoy up the economy and keep himself in power. He has in fact allowed China to trample on the sovereign rights of the Philippines over the West Philippine Sea under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

He is aggravating the semicolonial status of the Philippines as well as the underdeveloped, agrarian and semifeudal character of the economy.

This kind of economy is ever dependent on the export of cheap raw materials, semimanufactures and cheap labor, on the import of foreign manufactures for consumption and on an ever desperate resort to increasing amounts of foreign loans and speculative capital and to higher taxation to cover trade and budgetary deficits.

The broad masses of the people are angered today by the recently railroaded Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN). This further raises the prices of basic goods and services and generates inflation by increasing indirect taxes (excise, sales and value-added taxes) just to cover tax cuts and tax holidays for the upper classes and fund the counterproductive spending and debt servicing by the state. The rates of unemployment and inflation, though understated in official statistics, are actually causing more poverty and misery on a wider scale.

Contrary to the assurances of his neoliberal economic advisers, Duterte cannot be saved by any increase in the GDP growth rate. The higher the growth rate, the bigger the take of the multinational firms, the big compradors and bureaucrat capitalists and the more severe the conditions of underdevelopment, mass unemployment and poverty afflicting the broad masses of the people. In the final analysis, the big problem for the US-directed Duterte regime is that the oppressed and exploited people have an armed revolutionary movement for undertaking meaningful change in terms of national and social liberation. ■



regime and ruling system and as provider of an ever more fertile ground for the growth of the people's democratic revolution through people's war. However, Duterte does not have as many years left as Marcos had when he imposed fascist dictatorship in 1972. His aberrant speech and behavior reveal the state of his mental and physical health.

His propensity to monopolize political power and bureaucratic loot and his ability to run the reactionary government Mafia style will eventually work against him due to his own personal and class infirmities and more importantly due to the systemic crisis and lethal blows from the revolutionary movement and the people. The adverse results of his broken promises will soon bear heavily upon him. The broad masses of the people are already taking him to task for failing to solve the problem of illegal drugs, for destroying

PEACE TALKS SHUT DOWN BY DUTERTE

By Ed Ladera

ON DEC. 5, 2017, President Rodrigo Duterte of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) definitively shut down the peace negotiations with the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) by declaring the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army, major leading organizations of the 18-member NDFP, as a "terrorist organization".

This was preceded by his abrupt decision on Nov. 23, 2017 to issue a Presidential Proclamation 360 which cancelled the peace talks. These talks were about to forge agreements on Social and Economic Reforms, Amnesty Proclamation for the Release of more than 400 political prisoners and coordinated unilateral ceasefires.

A series of back-channel talks, requested by the Duterte government, in late September and first days of October 2017 had resulted in agreements on Oct. 1 and 5 towards a stand down in the armed conflict, strongly asked for by President Duterte as a step towards coordinated unilateral ceasefires by December.

These back-channel talks were preceded by a series of bilateral meetings of the Reciprocal Working Committees on Social and Economic Reforms in September and October. Bilateral teams of both sides worked hard to initial common drafts on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ARRD) and National Industrialization and Economic Development (NIED), major parts of the projected Agreement on Social and Economic Reforms.

These two initialed drafts were unprecedented advances, even though they still needed to negotiate the implementing provisions. Free



distribution of land to the farmers was agreed upon. A major achievement for the farmers and fisherfolk who comprise 75 % of the total Philippine population of 102 million. Other items in the agreement on social and economic reforms still had to be forged, such as protection of the

environment, rights of the people to health, education and housing, and the rights of indigenous people to their ancestral domain and to national self-determination.

Earlier, sessions on political and constitutional reforms were held by the Working Groups of both sides on Political and Constitutional Reforms. Some meetings were also held to discuss initially the End of Hostilities and Disposition of Forces, the fourth and last item in the substantive agenda of the GRP-NDFP peace negotiations, with the Royal Norwegian Government as Official Third Party Facilitator.

These unprecedented advances were all wiped out by Duterte.

Up to November 21 and 22, representatives from the GRP and the NDFP were holding talks in Utrecht, the Netherlands, preparing to fly to Oslo, Norway on November 23. The fifth round of formal talks were scheduled for November 25-27. News of President Duterte's ramblings about cancelling the talks were being monitored. In the afternoon of Nov. 22 at 4 p.m. Secretary Silvestre H. Bello, the Chairperson of the GRP Negotiating Panel was saying: the talks will continue!

But at 5 p.m., Secretary Bello and Secretary Hernani Braganza, informed NDFP Panel Chairperson, Fidel Agcaoili: "We are being ordered to go home!" The following day, Duterte issued his Proclamation 360, cancelling the peace talks with the NDFP.

Duterte must answer to the Filipino people and peace advocates

The National Democratic Front of the Philippines holds GRP President Duterte responsible for the shutting down of the peace talks. He has to answer to the Filipino people, the peace advocates in the country and abroad who valiantly strive for a just and lasting peace by addressing the roots of the armed conflict through basic social, economic and political reforms.

Since the cancellation of peace talks, there is a dramatic increase in fascist attacks against the people. Duterte included legal organizations in his threats, calling them fronts of the CPP.

Duterte must be condemned for the extrajudicial

killing of many thousands of poor people in his war on drugs. Now, this December, his armed minions have imposed a food blockade on thousands of indigenous people in Mindanao. His troops have massacred eight farmers in Lake Sebu in Cotabato. On December 4, Catholic priest Marcelito "Tito" Paez of the Rural Missionaries was murdered in Central Luzon and Pastor Novelito Quinones shot dead in Mindoro. Duterte has ordered the bombing of Lumad indigenous schools in Mindanao and has uprooted thousands of students, families and teachers in Surigao, Mindanao.

The NDFP calls for mass actions of resistance. It calls for mass campaigns for basic reforms towards a just and lasting peace. The struggle for peace, justice, freedom and liberation continues. ■

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to attain the correct balance in the vertical and horizontal development in the armed struggle and base building.

The Party has comprehensively advanced the work both in the countryside and in the cities. It has achieved significant advances in the armed struggle, in building the organs of political power—the embryo of the future revolutionary government, the legal democratic movement in the cities and the united front.

In the past year, the Party membership expanded by several thousands of new members and cadres. The Party is deeply-rooted among the masses with thousands of Party branches and sections in factories, schools, urban communities, rural villages and offices, and among mass organizations of workers, peasants, national minorities, women, youth, professionals and others. The successful holding of the 2nd Party Congress has strengthened the unity of the whole Party in its resolve to advance the armed revolution to greater heights.

Tasks ahead

The Central Committee has called on the entire Party to prepare for more difficult struggles ahead in the face of the increasingly ruthless war being waged by the US-Duterte regime against the people and the revolutionary forces; but at the same time urges them to lead the people in waging all forms of struggle against the regime.

The national democratic mass movement has

previously been able to cause the ouster of two reactionary regimes—Marcos and Estrada—by mobilizing hundreds of thousands or millions in demonstrations in combination with other political forces to isolate the ruling clique that eventually compelled the military to withdraw support. It can be done again against the US-Duterte regime.

Although the ouster of these regimes did not amount to a social revolution, it allowed the national democratic forces to expand and gain strength. The important thing is to link the struggle against Duterte's tyrannical rule with the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggles in order to raise the level of consciousness of the masses and expand the revolutionary ranks.

The whole Party is enjoined to carry out a comprehensive consolidation and expansion of the Party and revolutionary forces by paying attention to and fulfilling the ideological, political and organizational requirements to bring the armed revolution to greater heights.

The Party is confident of accomplishing its targets. The objective conditions are excellent with the continuing global crisis of capitalism and the domestic ruling system continuing to decay and rot which drives the people to fight for genuine social change. By making use of its current strength and accumulated victories, the revolutionary movement can make greater leaps and win bigger victories. ■

NPA LAUNCHES NATIONWIDE TACTICAL OFFENSIVES

By Jose Emilio Jacinto III

THE NEW People's Army (NPA) remains deeply-rooted among the poor and oppressed that no amount of fascist force and political intimidation by the terrorist US-Duterte regime will cause it to abandon the people and win the national democratic revolution. Thus, despite the recent move of the fascist US-Duterte regime to label it as a "terrorist" organization together with the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the NPA has stood firm in defending the people's interests.

The latest nationwide tactical offensives launched by the NPA persevere in defending the people and their communities against big corporations plundering and destroying the environment and against fascist troops of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

The success of these tactical offensives was the result of the firm support of the people and their revolutionary organizations in thousands of villages and communities all over the country.

The large number of casualties suffered by the fascist troops and the amount of firearms collected by the Red fighters in these operations are never reported in the mainstream media and are deliberately concealed by the US-Duterte regime and the fascist generals and officers of the AFP.

LUZON

Occidental Mindoro - NPA fighters from the Lucio De Guzman Command raided Bluemax Tradelink Inc. in Barangay Malawaan, Rizal, last Nov. 1, 2017. Five shotguns, three two-way radios, ammunition and military equipment were confiscated. They also ambushed a squad of AFP troops on patrol and attacked the 4th IB camp in Brgy. Poypoy, Calintaan in the same province. These fascist AFP troops have a long record of violating farmers' rights.



Oriental Mindoro - NPA fighters also harassed the 4th IB camp in Brgy Sta. Maria, Bulalacao. Dionisio Brutas, a CAFGU (Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit, a fascist-oriented paramilitary group) element and known enemy of the people, was killed in the operation.

Thirty-one firearms, including 15 high powered rifles, were added to the New People's Army (NPA) arsenal from several punitive military actions the past two weeks of October. Five other firearms were confiscated in Quezon province in the first week of October.

Mountain Province - NPA-Mt. Province (Leonardo Pacsi Command) Red fighters attacked

the substation of the Hydro-Electric Development Corporation (HEDCOR) Inc.-Sabangan at Barangay Otucan Norte, Bauko, Mt. Province, at 10:45 p.m. on Oct. 10. The substation serves as the plant's transmission station to the national electric lines.

According to Ka Magno Udyaw, LPC spokesperson, HEDCOR's Sabangan 14MW power plant directly deprives the local residents of their rights to land and water. Ka Magno added that HEDCOR and the local government and its agencies conspired in the manipulation of "free prior and informed consent."

The company consulted only government officials and the owners of the directly affected lands, the Napua and Namatec communities. Communities downstream and upstream of the Chico River and other areas where the transmission lines will pass were not consulted. The technical design which the company presented also lacked details, such as the size of the tunnel and height of the dam or its weirs (fence).



Moreover, according to Ka Udyaw, while HEDCOR collects P4.56 per kilowatt hour (kwh) for generation charges, it only pays P0.005/kwh as royalty which is lower than the P0.01/kwh required by the Electric Power Industry Reform Act (EPIRA).

HEDCOR pays only P1.50 per square meter for the land it uses, P2.00/sqm for rice fields and vegetable lands with 5% increase every five years and P2.00/sqm for lands near streets for five years. Likewise, HEDCOR did not fulfil their agreement with the elders and selected leaders of Namatec and Napua. The Sabangan Hydro was built in 2013 and started operations in 2015 despite widespread protests in the communities.

Quezon - Five firearms were confiscated by Red fighters of NPA Quezon (Apolonio Mendoza Command) from separate raids in the first week of October. Among those confiscated were four pistols and one rifle. The raid targeted the houses of criminal elements and police assets, and the house of one active CAFGU element. Meanwhile, one CAFGU element was killed in a sniping operation by an AMC unit on a detachment in Barangay Duhat, San Francisco on Oct. 3.

The New People's Army seized eight firearms from successful tactical offensives these past few weeks. Five of these came from Camarines Norte and three from Cagayan. Reactionary troops suffered at least 20 casualties in these offensives.

Sorsogon - One platoon of the NPA-Sorsogon (Celso Minguez Command) raided a Philippine National Police (PNP)-Gubat detachment 200 meters from its headquarters on Oct. 15, at 6 p.m. The Red fighters seized one M16 rifle and ammunitions. One of the four policemen on duty was killed.

Policemen of Gubat town are notorious for their abuses against the community. Residents of Bulacao, Naagtan, Bentuco, Sangat, Union, Casili and other barangays complain that they sow fear, manhandle, threaten and kill people.

Camarines Norte - Red fighters of the NPA-Camarines Norte (Armando Catapia Command or ACC) ambushed a two-vehicle and one motorcycle convoy of the PNP-Provincial Public Safety Company last Dec. 2, past 1:00 p.m in Sitio Binuang, Barangay Daguit, Labo. Four M16 rifles, one 9mm pistol and ammunition were seized from the police. There were no casualties among the ACC troops. Using command-detonated

explosives, Red fighters hit the PNP-PPSC convoy on the way back to their camp after carrying out operations. After a fifteen minute fire fight, two policemen were killed and seven others were injured. According to ACC spokesperson Ka Carlito Cada, the offensive was in response to the CPP's call to intensify tactical offensives in the province as part of efforts to oust the fascist US-Duterte regime, and also to punish the PNP unit for its long record of abuses and extrajudicial killings.



Cagayan - NPA-Cagayan (Henry Abraham Command or HAC) executed Angelo "Buridek" Luis, intelligence agent of the Military Intelligence Group (MIG), when he resisted arrest last Dec. 2, at 7:00 a.m. in Barangay Awallan, Baggao. A calibre .45 pistol, one .9mm pistol, and one BSL shotgun was seized from him. The HAC also recovered important intelligence data from the MIG. Luis, a former soldier and presently councilman of Baggao, was responsible for the death of four Red fighters in 2011.

Nueva Ecija - Two PNP-PPSC officers were wounded in sniping operations by the NPA-Nueva Ecija on Nov. 22 in Barangay Piut, Carranglan. The policemen were on their way to reinforce 84th IB soldiers who were carrying out operations against a unit of the NPA-Nueva Ecija who punished an active enemy spy in Barangay Putlan.

VISAYAS

Iloilo - The NPA-Central Panay (Jose Percival Estocada Jr. Command) ambushed the 6th PNP-RPSB in Barangay Bolo, Maasin on Nov. 24 at around 6:00 p.m. One policeman was killed and 12 wounded. Antique. Before the Iloilo ambush, a unit of the NPA-Southern Panay (Napoleon Tumagtang Command) ambushed a police vehicle at around 9:00 a.m. in Barangay Pis-anan, Sibalom. Three policemen were wounded. Earlier, another NTC unit also staged harassment operations against the Philippine Army and CAFGU

detachment in Barangay Bulalacao in the same municipality, at around 2:00 a.m.

MINDANAO

In Butuan City and Agusan del Norte, a series of harassment operations were conducted by units of the Western Agusan del Norte-Agusan del Sur Subregional Command (WANAS) under BHB-North Central Mindanao last Oct. 21-25, in Barangay San Mateo, Butuan City and the 23rd IB camp in Barangay Balungagan, Las Nieves, Agusan del Norte last Oct. 25. Five soldiers were killed while three were wounded. Last Oct. 23, NPA fighters harassed troops of the 23rd IB in Purok 4, Brgy. Nongnong, Butuan City. NPA fighters confirmed that 12 military elements were killed in the said operation. In retaliation, AFP troops used fighter jets and dropped bombs in the nearby community.

Red fighters paralyzed several equipment of Gil M. Cembrano, a construction company based in Purok 7, Brgy. Bonbon, Butuan City last Oct. 21 for its destruction of the environment due to quarrying operations. According to Ka Omar Ibarra, spokesperson of WANAS, the company's plans to extend its operations will definitely lead to the demolition of houses and dislocation of residents in the area.

Bukidnon - Red fighters disarmed security forces of the Davao Ventures Corporation (Davco) on Oct. 8, at 4:15 p.m. in Barangay Merangeran, Quezon. The operation was carried out without firing a single shot by the NPA-South Central Bukidnon Subregional Command under NPA-



Command, raided the Sumifru plantation at Sitio Lakag, Barangay New Dumangas, T'boli, South Cotabato. The raid occurred around 10:30 p.m. on Oct. 2. The Red fighters burned down the company's facilities. They seized two 9mm pistols, two shotguns and two handheld radios from the guards on

duty. They also burned down its container van, tanker trucks, the packing plant and warehouse. The punitive action was against the company's landgrabbing and oppressive workplace conditions.

Misamis Oriental - NPA North



North Central Mindanao. Davco is a multinational company formerly owned by the Del Rosario family and Antonio Leviste. It is being operated by a foreign investor from Brazil. The NPA attack on Davco was a punishment for the company's violation of the

revolutionary movement's policies on land use and environmental protection. Davco is ceaselessly arrogating lands for its continuous expansion of plantations. Because of environmental damage, the area is always in peril of widespread flooding. It also uses poisonous chemicals that cause illnesses in communities around the plantations. Red fighters paralyzed a boom spray, tractor, water tanker, two backhoes, and a chemical mixer in the said attack and burned down the supply depot where the poisonous chemicals were stored. Red fighters confiscated 22 firearms including 12 M16s, an M14, one sniper rifle, four shotguns, three .45 caliber pistols, a 9mm, various ammunition and communication equipment. The whole operation took only 40 minutes.

According to NPA-NCMR, this is a warning against the US-Duterte regime's plans of increased expansion of plantations for commercial and export crops such as palm oil, pineapples, banana, cacao, and rubber and land grabbing of millions of hectares of land.

South Cotabato - Red fighters of NPA-Far South Mindanao under Mt. Musa Subregional Operations

Central Mindanao forces under the Eastern Misamis Oriental North Eastern Bukidnon Subregional Command attacked a PNP station in Binuangan town last Dec. 3, at around 3:00 a.m., wounding four policemen. According to Ka Malem Mabini, NPA-NCMR spokesperson, the military action serves as punishment for the PNP-Binuangan's role in counterinsurgency. In 2012, one hor de combat Red fighter was slain by these police forces.

North Cotabato - After almost four months of captivity, the NPA-Mt. Apo Subregional Command released POI Bristol B. Catalan Jr. on Dec. 4 in Barangay Bagumbayan, Magpet, North Cotabato.

He was turned over to Rev. Hipolito Parach of the Exodus for Justice and Peace and other mediators. His wife and two children were also present to receive him. According to Ka Rubi Del Mundo of the NDF Southern Mindanao Region, Catalan showed remorse and promised to voluntarily cease criminal acts against the people and the revolutionary forces during the investigations while in captivity. ■

CENTENNIAL OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION CELEBRATED AROUND THE WORLD



THE GREAT October Socialist Revolution was an earth-shaking event that marked a giant stride in the march of humankind towards the abolition of classes and the eradication of exploitation of man by man. The Russian proletariat under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and the great Lenin proved Marx right when it successfully carried out its historic mission -- overthrew the Russian bourgeoisie and set up the first proletarian state.

Marxist-Leninist parties and other revolutionaries throughout the world celebrated this momentous event by reaffirming the validity of the principles and lessons established by the October Revolution through conferences, symposia and other edifying activities.

In the Philippines, celebrations were held in urban areas by the progressive legal democratic forces and in the countryside by the Party and New People's Army units. They reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the October Revolution for the Philippine revolution.

The International League of Peoples' Struggle (ILPS) and the People's Resource for International Solidarity and Mass Mobilization (PRISMM) organized a study conference on Sept. 23-24, 2017 in Amsterdam with the theme "The Continuing Validity of the October Revolution in the 21st Century". More than 80 delegates representing 27

organizations coming from 22 countries around the world participated in the study conference.

Lenin developed Marxism to Marxism-Leninism in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. He brilliantly expounded on the Marxist theory on the nature of the state and the necessity of revolution as opposed to reformism; the need for a Bolshevik-type party of professional revolutionaries; the law of uneven development in which revolutions can break out first at the weakest links in the imperialist chain; and the struggle of the oppressed nations and peoples becoming an integral part of the world proletarian revolution.

Lenin's proposition that in the era of imperialism the oppressed nations and peoples had become part of the world proletarian revolution is encapsulated in the slogan "Workers and oppressed nations and peoples of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains!" replacing the previous "Workers of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains!" in the period of Marxism.

The victories of the October Revolution extended to the rise of several socialist countries and national liberation movements. By the early 1950s, one third of humankind were governed and led by the revolutionary parties of the proletariat.

China emerged as one more big and powerful socialist country to challenge imperialism in 1949. The Korean people fought US imperialism to a standstill from 1951 to 1953. The Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples defeated the wars of aggression of US imperialism the 1970s.

Ascendance of Modern Revisionism

After Lenin died, his faithful follower Stalin carried forward the socialist revolution and construction. He successfully carried out socialist industrialization, the collectivization and mechanization of agriculture, full employment and social guarantees, free education at all levels, expanding social services and the rising standard of living.

He directed the Third Communist International (Comintern) to promote the building of communist

people; and "three peacefuls": peaceful transition to socialism in capitalist countries, the triumph of socialism over capitalism through peaceful competition between socialist and capitalist countries, and the need for peaceful co-existence between socialist and capitalist states.

Modern revisionism in the Soviet Union extended its pernicious influence to China. Mao saw the need to launch the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (GPCR) which sought to carry out the theory of continuing revolution under proletarian dictatorship in order to combat modern revisionism, prevent the restoration of capitalism and consolidate socialism.

The ten-year GPCR won great victories in socialist revolution and construction, despite fierce opposition from revisionists in high positions within the Party. But after the death of Mao in 1976, Deng's revisionist clique seized power through a coup and reversed the legacy of Mao.

Era of imperialism and proletarian revolution

We are still in the era of modern imperialism and proletarian revolution because of the success of the revisionist ruling cliques in subverting the former socialist countries and reverting them to the exploitative and oppressive capitalist system. Socialism was destroyed not from external attack by imperialism but from the internal subversion by modern revisionism.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, US imperialism launched a comprehensive counterrevolutionary offensive. Economically, it pushed for neoliberal policies on a global scale perpetrating the unprecedented plunder of the planet. Militarily, it embarked on a policy of perpetual war, state terrorism and regime change. Politically, it supported the rise of fascist, social-chauvinist, and other ultra-reactionary forces. Ideologically, it trumpeted the futility of the socialist cause, and the perpetuity of capitalism.

Since 2008, however, the strategic decline of US imperialism has become more pronounced and has accelerated amidst the all-round crisis of the world capitalist system.

All major contradictions in the world are

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parties and revolutionary mass movements in dozens of countries. Under his leadership, the Soviet Union defeated German fascism, enabling several countries in Europe to establish people's democracies and socialism

After Stalin died, modern revisionism rose to dominance in the Soviet Union. Khrushchev's revisionist clique took power in 1956 through a coup and negated the achievements under Stalin.

It harped on the wrong line that classes and class struggle were no longer present in socialist society and that the necessary task was merely to attend to developing the productive forces.

It promoted the corrosive ideas of "two wholes": party of the whole people and state of the whole

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT HAS THE POWER OF TAXATION



By Prof. Jose Maria Sison
*Founding Chairman, Communist Party of the
Philippines and chief political consultant,
National Democratic Front of the Philippines*

THE PREPARATION, establishment and growth of the People's Democratic Government (PDG) in the Philippines have been proclaimed and manifested by a series of basic documents, such as the following: the Program for a People's Democratic Revolution on December 26, 1968, the Guide for Building Organs of Political Power in April 1971, the Guide for Establishing the People's Democratic Government in October 1972, the Guidelines and Program of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) in 1973 and 1977 and the Declaration of Undertaking to Apply the Geneva Conventions of 1948, approved by the NDFP on July 5, 1996.

The PDG has a constitution founded on the sovereign will of the Filipino people and on the basic alliance of the working class and peasantry. It aims to complete the people's struggle for national liberation and democracy under the class leadership of the working class and its revolutionary party. From its modest beginnings, the PDG has grown and spread mainly in the form of local organs of political power to more than 110 guerrilla fronts covering large parts of 17 regions

and 71 provinces of the Philippines, as a result of revolutionary armed struggle and united front work against the US-directed reactionary government of big compradors and landlords. The rural-based revolutionary government and the urban-based reactionary government are co-belligerents in a civil war which has been going on since the first quarter of 1969.

The PDG has a comprehensive administrative structure from the village to higher levels (municipal or city, district, provincial and regional). At the basic level of the village, the local organs of political power develop from the stage of the appointive barrio organizing committees to the elective barrio revolutionary committees through various ways of consolidation, which involve the building of the local branch of the Communist Party of the Philippines, the revolutionary mass organizations of various exploited classes and sectors, the people's militia and self-defense units of mass organizations and the formation of the five basic subcommittees for public education, mass mobilization, economy, defense and health, subject to the formation of further subcommittees in order to better serve the people.

The PDG has a comprehensive range of functions such as administration in general and overseeing programs and campaigns related to public

education, mass organizing, land reform, raising production, finance, health, local defense, support for the people's army, cultural affairs and matters of simple arbitration or trial by the people's court. To carry out these aforesaid functions, the PDG must collect voluntary contributions from the people who benefit from gains made from the mass struggles and cooperative production and from compulsory taxes from private entities that are engaged in profit-making enterprises and are allowed to do so because their enterprises are beneficial and necessary to the people.

Voluntary contributions can be derived from gains made by the toiling masses

as a result of raising wages of farm and non-farm workers, reducing land rent and interest rests, eliminating land rent and usury, raising prices of agricultural products at the farm gate, increasing agricultural and nonagricultural production and undertaking cooperative production for the entire community or for the benefit of the people's army. The most developed standards of voluntary contributions from workers and peasants have been related to trade union struggle and the

implementation of land reform. The Revolutionary Guide to Land Reform is among the first extensive documents issued by the CPP to carry provisions on voluntary contributions as well as compulsory taxes from rich peasants, enlightened gentry and entrepreneurs and merchants related to agriculture, orchards, forestry, fishery and handicrafts.

The largest amount of grain contribution comes from the poor and middle peasants as a result of land reform and raising production. The largest amount of cash contribution come from the nonfarm workers in relatively large enterprises as a result of trade union struggle. Contributions are considered voluntary because the contributors can negotiate with the organs concerned what amount to pay by taking into account family needs and the current status of the crops and other means of livelihood.

In any kind of economic activity, in which an

individual, corporation, partnership or any other entity makes profits by buying the labor power of others, fair wages must be made to the workers and taxes must be paid by the entity concerned to the PDG according to standards and rates determined by the appropriate organs. A certain percentage of gross revenues of the private enterprise in the preceding year can be demanded by the PDG. The largest cash revenues of the PDG comes from compulsory taxation. Taxation is compulsory because failure to pay for it means the imposition of a fine in addition to arrears or the termination of the privilege and permit to operate the enterprise.

Under the neoliberal policy regime, the corporations and wealthy enjoy tax cutbacks while the working people and other impoverished masses suffer higher taxes and higher prices of basic commodities.

The PDG stands for the wise utilization and conservation of natural resources and for the economic development of the Philippines through national industrialization and land reform. It bans such enterprises as logging, mining and monocrop plantations which plunder, destroy and pollute the environment, poison the streams and marine life, cause landslides, floods and drought, ruin the production of food staples, export solely and mainly primary commodities (logs, mineral ores and

agricultural products) and limit the land available for land reform. Subject to taxation, profitable enterprises may be permitted to operate only if their raw-material production serves national industrialization and domestic food, shelter and other needs of the people.

The taxes collected by the PDG are small compared to that collected by the reactionary government but are used mainly for the social and economic programs for the benefit of the people and secondarily for the subsistence and administration work of the cadres of the PDG and for the maintenance and expansion of the New People's Army. The mass organizations of various types subsist and expand on their membership dues, cooperative projects and other resource-raising activities that they can undertake autonomously from the PDG.

In sharp contrast to the revolutionary government, the reactionary government collects taxes mainly

from the working people and middle social strata in the form of income tax and excise taxes already added to the prices of goods and services that they buy and only secondarily at a lower rate from the big corporations and the top bracket of high income individuals. Under the neoliberal policy regime, the corporations and wealthy enjoy tax cutbacks while the working people and other impoverished masses suffer higher taxes and higher prices of basic commodities.

As a semicolonial and semifeudal country, the Philippines is dependent on raw material production for export and yet foreign exchange earnings always fall far short of the payment for imported manufactures and other products. The trade deficit is always aggravated by import of luxury products for the exploiting classes, military equipment and construction materials and equipment for upscale construction and graft-ridden infrastructure projects which draw away resources from national industrial development and tie down the economy to a backward, agrarian, pre-industrial and semifeudal status.

The export earnings, the foreign exchange remittances of overseas contract workers, the earnings of call center workers and the now dwindling flow of speculative capital (portfolio investments in financial markets) are never enough to cover the trade deficit, the profit remittances and capital repatriation by the foreign monopolies and the amortization of the accumulated foreign debt. Thus, the foreign debt is ever mounting with the availment of new loans even as the accumulated foreign debt also exacts a heavy toll on the economy.

The worst that the reactionary government does with its tax collection is to pay first for the amortization of the accumulated foreign debt with a large chunk of the budget, feed the insatiable corruption of the bureaucrats in

handling business privileges and supply contracts with foreign and domestic companies, finance the military, police and paramilitary for controlling and suppressing the people and huge secret intelligence and operational funds for death squads and special operations.

The reactionary government likes to taunt the revolutionary movement for supposedly not having accomplished anything in 48 years of



revolutionary armed struggle and yet it finds it necessary to negotiate peace with the NDFP as the representative of the revolutionary forces and people. It can only pretend to deny the nationwide existence and growing strength of the people's democratic government, the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army, the revolutionary mass movement and the alliances.

Since the founding of the New People's Army on March 29, 1969 by the Communist Party of the Philippines, the revolutionary forces and people have accomplished so much: from mere hundreds of CPP cadres and members to tens of thousands, from 9 automatic rifles to thousands (far beyond the AFP claim of 4000), from a few thousands of mass activists to millions and from the second district of Tarlac to more than 71 provinces and 17 regions of the country. The reactionary government boasts of being ready to fight for another 50 years. That is more than enough time allowance for the revolution to win total victory. ■

LATEST THREATS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

By Ed Ladera

The annual US-South Korea "Vigilant Ace" exercises feature 230 aircraft, including advanced stealth warplanes, two American B-1B heavy bombers. 28,500 US troops are stationed in



will suffer the most are ordinary people.

On the other hand, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) says: "We are a responsible nuclear power." Strategic weapons were developed to defend itself from "the U.S. imperialists' nuclear blackmail policy and nuclear threat."

A very interesting development which shows not only the United Nations' initiative but also the openness of the DPRK to dialogue to find a solution to the crisis is the visit of UN Political Affairs Chief, Jeffrey Feltman, an American. This is the highest visit of a UN official since 2012. He met on Thursday, Dec. 7, with DPRK Foreign Minister Ri Yong Ho. This followed a meeting with the DPRK Vice Foreign Minister a day earlier.

A week earlier, the DPRK tested its most powerful intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) to date which it says can reach the mainland United States.

The DPRK has consistently asserted its right to develop its nuclear weapons. It is a deterrent to the threats of military intervention by US imperialism. The National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) has consistently supported the DPRK's building of the social, economic and political development of the people and its right to develop its nuclear weaponry as an effective deterrent to US imperialist threats and sabotage actions. ■

South Korea.

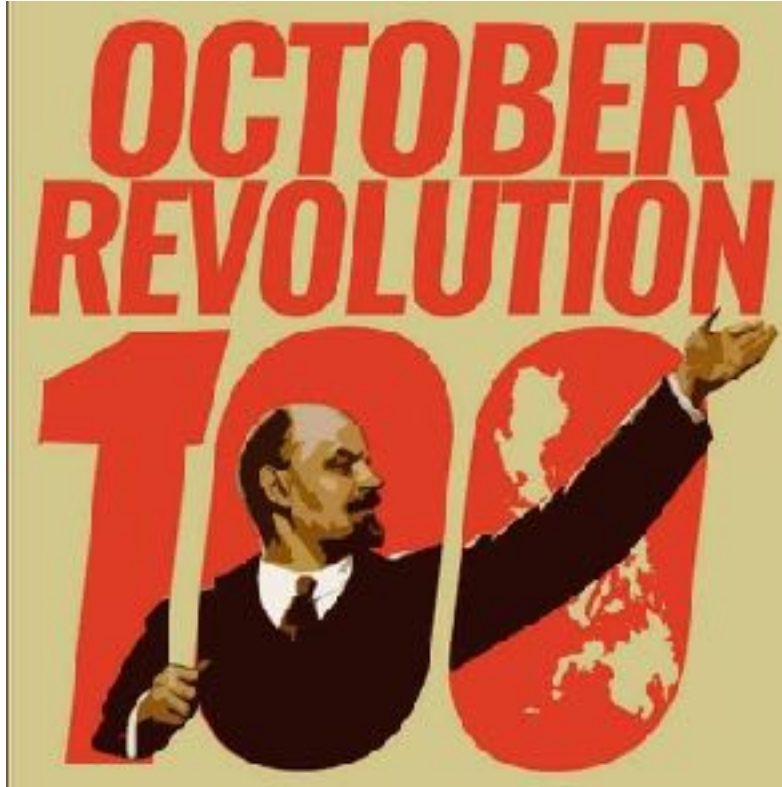
US President Trump has threatened: "To utterly destroy North Korea!". It has initiated and sponsored moves for economic sanctions against the DPRK.

China has urged calm and said war is not the answer. "We hope all relevant parties maintain calm and restraint and take steps to alleviate tensions and not provoke each other," said China's Foreign Ministry spokesman Geng Shuang. "The outbreak of war is not in any side's interest. The ones that



intensifying. The big capitalist powers are beset by the intensifying struggle between labor and capital. The contradictions between the imperialist powers and the oppressed peoples and nations rage where the US and its NATO allies carry out wars of aggression as in Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, Yemen and elsewhere. In a number of semi-colonial and semi-feudal countries as in the Philippines, proletarian parties continue to lead the armed

revolution against the local lackeys of imperialism. Among the imperialist powers, the contradictions are intensifying for economic territory and for world dominance.



The broad masses of the people in both the underdeveloped and industrial capitalist countries are undergoing great suffering from the escalation of oppression and exploitation and are waging various forms of resistance. The objective conditions in the world are favorable for building and strengthening the subjective forces of the revolution.

We are now on the eve of the resurgence of the anti-imperialist, democratic and socialist movements throughout the world. The next wave of revolutionary struggles will bring about gigantic strides in advancing the socialist cause. ■

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equality, in which all people have the same rights. Yet he was realistic and knew, that this world is still far away and that the way to get there will be long and difficult.

Marrie shared how Jan, enriched her life. “Jan tried to teach me many things. So he explained to me a lot about politics, about philosophy. He taught and stimulated me in using computers, in making music, in cooking, in educating dogs, and so on and so forth. Not all of these seeds fell on fertile soil, but many of our discussions enriched my life and broadened my horizons.”

Theo Droog, Chairperson of the Netherlands-Philippines Solidarity Committee stated that Comrade Jan deserves respect for he has done a lot of work to fight injustice and his dedication is invaluable.. He contributed for the realization of a just and sustainable development where growth is not at the expense of poverty - a society based on

equality where everyone has a decent income.

By committing ourselves to a society based on equality, the memories of Jan remain alive!

Grace Punongbayan of Migrante-Europe recalled how Jan helped Filipino migrants who were in need and how he shared his knowledge on the use of computers and he taught Dutch.

Dan Borjal recalled how Jan’s skill for film making helped in documenting the activities of the Filipino community whether they be political, cultural or social.

The event ended with the showing of a much appreciated short film “Jan Beentjes, Proletarian Internationalist” produced by the NDFP International Information Office. [You can view the film at <https://www.ndfp.org/jan-beentjes-a-proletarian-internationalist/>] ■

JAN BEENTJES, A PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALIST

By Isah Antonio

FAMILY AND friends gathered at the NDFP International Information Office on Dec. 3, 2017 to pay tribute to a great friend of the Filipino people and a proletarian internationalist, Johannes Jacobus Beentjes or “Jan” as he is fondly called.

In his tribute to Jan, Prof. Jose Maria Sison, Founding Chairperson of the Communist Party of the Philippines recalled that an outstanding characteristic of Jan was to be close to people fighting for national and social liberation and to be of service to those who had become refugees in The Netherlands. He welcomed Turkish, Iranian, Yugoslav and other refugees to stay in his home while they sought permanent housing. He co-founded the Anti-War Committee in Leiden and opposed the US wars of aggression in Yugoslavia, Iraq and elsewhere.



Jan was resolute and militant in pursuing international solidarity work in support of the Filipino people and the Philippine revolution. He drew from his long and rich experience in previous solidarity work for the revolutionary movements of other peoples. Even while he was devoted to solidarity work for the Filipino people, he remained active in international solidarity work through the International League of Peoples’ Struggle

and its Netherlands chapter.

He gained a comprehensive and profound interest in the Filipino people’s struggle for national and social liberation. He dedicated himself to this struggle. He avidly studied and publicized how the Philippine revolution developed the revolutionary party of the proletariat, the trade unions, peasant associations, youth league, women’s federation and other types of mass organizations, the people’s army and the organs of political power.

Luis Jalandoni, Chief International Representative of the NDFP remembered Comrade Jan studying the revolutionary attitudes that a comrade should have. But more importantly, his concrete practice in boundlessly serving the Filipino people, his comradely help to comrades in need, his attitude towards taking responsibility for his revolutionary work and his proletarian internationalism, has left a lasting imprint among his Filipino comrades.

Jan’s beloved partner for 35 years, Marrie Kardol, said Jan was a very social minded man. He strived for a world in which there is

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The National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) is an alliance of revolutionary organizations with roots in the various sectors and regions of the Philippines. Its goal is to build a society that enjoys national sovereignty, genuine democracy, social justice, progress and peace. It seeks to unite with all forces willing to achieve these goals.

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