



Kalayaan

Opisyal na Pahayagan ng KABATAANG MAKABAYAN

DISYEMBRE 2002

EDITORIAL

Panahon ng Pagdiriwang

Editorial para sa isyu ng Disyembre

Dapat ngang ipagdiwang ang Disyembre. Sa pagtatapos ng taon, ipinagbubunyi natin ang malalaking tagumpay laban sa rehimeng US-Macapagal-Arroyo.

Mahalaga ang naging papel ng sektor ng kabataan-estudyante upang ilantad at labanan ang sabwatang US-Macapagal-Arroyo sa higit pang pagpapahirap sa mamamayang Pilipino.

Pinanghawakan natin ang pagpapaigting ng pakikibaka laban sa imperyalistang interbensyon bilang tugon sa pananalasa ng imperyalismong US at ang kanyang lokal na papet. Pataksil mang inaprubahan ang Mutual Logistics Support Agreement at tuluy-tuloy ang Balikatan exercises ngayong taon, mabilis namang nalalantad ang pagpapakatuta ng lokal na rehimen sa pasistang US. Ang pag-aasta ng US bilang *World police* sa kanyang napipintong gera sa Iraq ay lalong mag-aapoy sa galit ng iba't ibang bansa sa imperyalistang US.

Di rin nahiwalay ang sektor sa mga pakikibakang masa hinggil sa mga pambansang isyu at pang-ekonomiyang mga usapin. Nanguna ang mga balangay ng mga masang organisasyon sa mga komunidad at eskwelahan sa pag-abot sa pinakamalawak na bilang ng masa

sundan sa pahina 11

Celebrate the 34th Anniversary of the Party! Strive to Win Ever Greater Victories!

ARMANDO LIWANAG

Chairman

Central Committee

Communist Party of the Philippines

December 26, 2002

On behalf of the Central Committee, I convey warmest greetings of comradeship to all cadres, members and candidate-members of the Communist Party of the Philippines on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the Party's reestablishment under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

I also extend sincerest greetings of revolutionary unity to all the Red commanders and fighters of the New People's Army, all the revolutionary mass activists, all functionaries in the organs of political power and the broad masses of the people.

Let us celebrate the accumulated and recent victories of the Party and the revolutionary masses. Let us honor our martyrs and heroes. Let us renew our resolve to serve the people and carry forward the Philippine revolution.

Let us strive to win ever greater victories in the new-democratic revolution against US imperialism and the local reactionary classes. Let us sum up our experience, evaluate our strengths and weaknesses and carry out the tasks of the Party as a whole and those of the organs and units to which we belong. Let us raise our revolutionary struggle to a new and higher level.

The daily worsening conditions of crisis are favorable for advancing the Philippine revolution and the world proletarian revolution. Oppression and exploitation drive the broad masses of the people to fight for their rights and interests. The revolutionary parties of

the proletariat are called upon to lead the people in revolutionary struggles for national liberation, democracy and socialism.

Imperialist crisis and war of terrorism

Since the collapse of the revisionist regimes and the disintegration of the Soviet Union in the 1989-91 period, the US imperialists have carried out a three-pronged offensive, consisting of an ideological offensive proclaiming the end of the socialist cause, an economic offensive using the slogan of "free market" globalization and a politico-military offensive by which the sole superpower seeks to impose Pax America in a new world order. All three prongs have roused the resistance of the proletariat and the people.

The Party has made a major contribution in standing up for socialism against imperialism and modern revisionism through publications and conferences of communist parties. Other parties have listened to our party because they respect the correct Marxist-Leninist line that we take on issues and follow in our work.

The Party has also made a major contribution in removing from the face of monopoly capitalism the veil of “free market” globalization and exposing beyond doubt the ugly reality of an imperialism that is decadent and moribund, convulsed by a deep-seated crisis and given to the worst forms of terrorism, such as wars of aggression and repressive regimes.

The Party has exchanged views and experiences with other parties on the various forms of revolutionary struggle and has encouraged other parties to develop the forms of revolutionary struggle suited to their concrete circumstances. It has taken a special interest in encouraging the preparation and development of people’s war, particularly in semifeudal and semicolonial countries.

It is of great importance that since the 1989-91 period, when imperialism gloated over the disintegration of the revisionist regimes and the Soviet Union, the Party has persevered in leading the new-democratic revolution in the Philippines and upholding the historic mission of the proletariat in building socialism.

Nilalaman

- ▶ Pahayag ng Tagapangulo sa Ika-34 na Anibersaryo ng Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas
- ▶ Interbyu kay Prop. Jose Ma. Sison
- ▶ Pahayag ni Gregorio Rosal sa Pagdiriwang ng Anibersaryo

Ang KALAYAAN ay inilalathala ng Pambansang Kalihiman ng **Kabataang Makabayan (KM)**. Ang KM ay kasapi ng **National Democratic Front of the Philippines**.

Now, our Party is among the parties most prepared for and most confident in taking advantage of the rapidly worsening crisis of the entire world capitalist system and leading the revolutionary struggle of the people. The crisis of overproduction and financial collapses are unprecedented. All three centers of global capitalism, the US, Japan and Euroland, are conspicuously crisis-stricken.

The lesser capitalist countries that have some basic industries are more seriously stricken. But the most gravely stricken are the overwhelming majority of countries. These include the semicolonial and semifeudal countries of the third world and the countries that have long retrogressed under revisionist rule and continue to deteriorate even more rapidly under undisguised capitalism.

The rapid extraction of profits from the working class and peoples of the world and the accelerated concentration and centralization of such profits in a few imperialist countries under the slogan of “free market” globalization have served to decrease the income and purchasing power of the working people and to contract the global and national markets.

Since the 1989-91 period, Japan, Germany and the former Soviet-bloc countries have been conspicuously caught in the vise of economic stagnation and prolonged periods of recession. But in most of the 1990s, the US still appeared to be the irrepensible engine of growth that was expected to ultimately pull up the other centers of capitalism and the rest of the world capitalist system.

The US attracted and drew funds from abroad and whipped up an investment boom in US bonds and stocks. It stimulated overproduction in high-tech goods and services. It boasted of a “new economy” supposedly of high growth and high consumption but with no inflation, until the crisis of overproduction hit high-tech goods and services. Since March

2000, the boom has become a protracted bust, reminiscent of the Great Depression.

The solution being offered by the Bush regime to the US and global capitalist crisis is the delivery of more funds to the monopoly firms, especially to those in the military-industrial complex, and the stepping up of war production, under the stimulus of tax exemptions, research and development subsidies and federal government purchase contracts.

Upon the utter failure of “free market” globalization, the Bush regime seeks to find a way out in militarist Keynesianism, pump-priming the economy by stepping up war production and military expenditures. Along this line, the regime is whipping up a hysteria of “war on terrorism”, using the September 11 attacks as the license for waging wars of aggression and pushing fascist policies and laws on a global scale.

Within the US itself, the Bush administration is generating jingoism and fascism through the Patriot Act and other so-called anti-terrorist laws. Farther afield, it is spreading the terms of repression among its imperialist allies and puppets in order to facilitate the wars of aggression in which the US merely bombs the civilian population and fixed structures to compel submission of a target state.

In the wake of the September 11 attacks, the US has used the pretext of going after the Al Qaeda to conquer Afghanistan through a war of aggression. The conquest has enabled the US to acquire control over the sources of oil in the Caspian Sea and Central Asia and over a planned supply route to the Indian Ocean via Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Driven by the same greed for oil, the US has also used the pretext of going after the Abu Sayyaf bandit gang in Basilan island in order to open a “second front” of the so-called war on terrorism in Asia. The real objective of the US imperialists is to strengthen their strategic position in the Philippines and

tighten their control over oil and other natural resources in Southeast Asia. It has found the Al Qaeda scare a more convenient pretext than the old China scare.

The world is again on the verge of witnessing a new round of full-scale US war of aggression against Iraq. The objective for the US imperialists is to take direct control over the oil resources of Iraq and to further tighten their control over the Middle East and further humiliate the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

The US imperialists wish to recolonize peoples but also wish to avoid US casualties. Thus they resort to bombing or threatening to bomb civilian communities and infrastructures. This is generating the people's outrage and inciting broader and fiercer popular resistance than ever before.

The oppressed peoples of the world are invoking the right of national liberation and democracy and are resisting the impositions of US hegemony and the intensification of plunder, repression and war. A number of states in the third world are also asserting their national independence, especially because the US has classified them as "rogue" states, as "axis of evil" or as potential rivals.

The US and its imperialist allies are still united in oppressing and exploiting the people in the third world and in retrogressive countries. But Japan and Western Europe are increasingly becoming wary over US unilateral actions to threaten and wage wars and to monopolize oil and other natural resources and to seize markets, fields of investment and strategic points of control.

Within the imperialist countries, there is mass discontent among the workers and petty bourgeoisie who now suffer mass unemployment, reduced wages and erosion of social benefits. Popular resistance is developing against imperialist war and fascism, chauvinism and racism. The monopoly bourgeoisie is trying to obscure its responsibility for the crisis

by seeking to split the proletariat and shifting the blame to immigrants and foreign countries. Communist parties in imperialist countries are being challenged to convert imperialist wars into civil wars.

Depression and repression

For so long as it wishes to keep the semicolonial and semifeudal ruling system in our country, the US-directed Macapagal-Arroyo regime has no way out of the worsening crisis of the world capitalist system. The economy is sinking into a prolonged state of depression. And the regime has become ever more repressive in its attempt to silence the people.

The lack of basic industries has become even more pronounced. The only industries there are, that are import-dependent, have all gone into a

Foreign loans needed for covering trade deficits are in short supply. In the meantime, the amount required for debt service keeps on increasing. Like Estrada in the recent past, Macapagal-Arroyo keeps on begging Japan for infrastructure loans in order to be able to show some semblance of economic activity. But such loans in fact further burden the economy as they come with ever-heavier conditionalities and as they are prime target of bureaucratic corruption.

The bankruptcy of the Philippine economy is manifested by the plunging value of the peso in relation to the US dollar, the widening trade and budgetary deficits and the rapid growth of foreign and domestic public debts.

The Macapagal-Arroyo regime is aggravating the exploitation of the toiling masses and the middle social

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state of depression. Office and residential towers have become largely vacant since the end of the private construction boom in 1997 when the Southeast Asian financial crisis struck as a result of overborrowing for the production of export-oriented semimanufactures and for real estate speculation.

The raw materials and low value-added semimanufactures that the Philippine economy brings to the world market are globally in oversupply relative to the depressed market. Even as the economy is mainly agrarian, agricultural production has decreased as a result of import liberalization and the high cost of imported agro-chemicals, milling equipment, transport and oil.

It encourages mass layoffs, rising prices of basic goods and services, sharp reduction of real incomes, the erosion of social benefits and overcharging done by the private owners of public utilities. It considers these as measures necessary for the owners of capital to solve their problems and stabilize the "free market" economy.

The big monopoly capitalist owners of the privatized public utilities in energy and water have amassed huge profits and the consumers are demanding that these utility companies reimburse to them the overcharges. Their services have gone from bad to worse and yet they are demanding the increase of rates to be paid by the consumers. After pretending to threaten the companies with nationalization, the

Arroyo regime now collaborates with them on how they can keep their assets and further gouge the consumers.

The grave economic crisis is resulting in seething social discontent. The regime continue to inflame the toiling masses by its disdain for the workers' demand for across the board wage adjustment and the peasants' demand for land reform. Other social sectors are also aggrieved by the disregard for their demands. Discontent is breaking out in the form of sectoral and multisectoral strikes and other mass protests by workers, peasants, fishermen, women, youth, teachers, health workers and other sectors.

The economic crisis has resulted in a severe political crisis. Several factions within the ruling system as well as within the ruling coalition are in bitter rivalry. The national pie available for bureaucratic looting has become so small that the tendency of the ruling clique to monopolize the loot provokes whistle blowing even within the ruling coalition.

Cases of corruption at various levels of the reactionary government have become more rampant and more conspicuous than ever before. Most shocking to the people are the cases of corruption being brought against the presidential couple and those closest to them.

Within the ruling coalition, there is grumbling and a growing view that Ms. Macapagal-Arroyo will have difficulty keeping her office before the 2004 elections or making a creditable run for the presidency in 2004. Vice-president Guingona is open to replacing her before 2004. The De Venecia faction is publicly proposing the adoption of a parliamentary system through constitutional amendment as the gracious way out for Ms Macapagal-Arroyo.

The opposition parties and organizations are now intensifying their campaign to expose anomalies of the regime and to discredit the regime totally. Certain forces that participated

in the overthrow of Estrada are making themselves available for a broad united front and a broad mass movement to remove Macapagal-Arroyo from office in 2003.

Even if she is not removed from office by popular uprising, she would become debilitated and isolated before the 2004 elections. Many believe that she has already disqualified herself from public campaigning in 2004 as a result of the extremely brutal military offensives that her regime has launched against the people.

Out of desperation, the regime is following the most brutal dictates of the US and is parroting the Bush slogans of "war on terrorism" and "preemptive strikes". In abject

The Bush administration has collaborated with the Arroyo regime in using the so-called anti-terrorist campaign against the CIA-created Abu Sayyaf bandit gang to bring US combat forces into the Philippines and show off US high-tech military equipment.

puppetry, the regime has collaborated with the US to violate Philippine national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It has acceded to the US-RP Mutual Logistical Support Agreement, which comes on top of the US-RP Military Assistance Agreement, the Mutual Defense Pact and the Visiting Forces Agreement. US military forces can enter Philippine territory as they please and occupy any part of it for any length of time under such pretexts as fighting terrorism, training exercises, civic action and what else.

The Bush administration has collaborated with the Arroyo regime in using the so-called anti-terrorist campaign against the CIA-created Abu Sayyaf bandit gang to bring US combat forces into the Philippines and

show off US high-tech military equipment. But it has only succeeded in exposing its inability to destroy even such a small gang using the rough and well-forested terrain of its native island. The imperialist and puppet troops can only fare worse against the nationwide revolutionary movement led by our Party.

Within the ruling circle of Arroyo, cabinet members in charge of national defense, national security advice and peace negotiations have directed the regime towards repressiveness and bellicosity. They have paralyzed the GRP-NDFP peace negotiations and asked the US to put the CPP, NPA and the NDFP chief political consultant in the US list of terrorists, thereby violating the GRP-NDFP Joint Agreement on Safety and Immunity Guarantees and other joint agreements between the GRP and the NDFP.

They are pushing Macapagal-Arroyo to go berserk on her all-out war policy. They imagine that they can compel the NDFP to capitulate by escalating military and police campaigns of suppression against the workers and peasants and by putting under duress the NDFP negotiators, consultants, staffers and supporters abroad. They are behind the scheme of kidnapping, torturing and murdering local leaders and members of Bayan Muna.

In the meantime, the reactionary armed forces and national police remain fractious as a result of the factional strife among military and police officers who have aligned themselves with various political leaders or who run competing criminal syndicates engaged in smuggling, drugs, gambling, prostitution and the like.

The puppetry and corruption of the ruling reactionary politicians and the military and police officers outrage the people. As more public funds are allocated to the military and police, the people rise in protest against the diversion of funds from public education, health, low-cost housing and the like, especially in the regions outside Metro Manila.

The violations of the economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights of the people are intensifying. The demand of the workers for better wages and living conditions is brutally suppressed. Likewise the peasant demand for land is met with increased military and political campaigns to suppress the land reform being undertaken by the organized masses and the revolutionary forces and to further dispossess the poor peasants and national minorities of their land and communal resources.

The puppetry, incompetence, corruption and brutality of the regime incite the broad masses of the people to rise up. The growing contradictions among the reactionaries indicate to the people that the entire ruling system can

has ceased to be semifeudal — a false and treacherous assumption as it credits Marcos with having carried out industrial development and land reform. We have thereby rooted out the “Left” opportunist line that urban armed insurrection is the main form of armed struggle as well as the Right opportunist line that legal struggle is the main form of struggle.

We have also criticized and repudiated the erroneous line that the struggle for national liberation has become passe on the erroneous and treasonous assumption that under “free market” globalization the question of national sovereignty is rendered irrelevant by the supposed development of a prosperous borderless global economy.

who were using a confused babble of blatant bourgeois liberalism, Gorbachovite revisionism and Trotskyite petty-bourgeois revolutionism, our Party has strengthened itself ideologically and become recognized as an outstanding defender of the socialist cause and an exemplary leader and fighter for the cause of national liberation and democracy.

The claims of the enemy that we have lost the struggle because there are no more big socialist countries to finance our revolutionary efforts are simply ludicrous. We regard as absurd the shallow misrepresentation of the revisionist regimes as socialist and as sources of inspiration or financial support. As a revolutionary party of the proletariat such as ours, we have

We have reasserted in our country the strategic line of protracted people’s war, which involves encircling the cities from the countryside and accumulating strength until we gain the capability to overthrow the enemy forces in the cities. We have built the New People’s Army as the main organization of the people for waging the armed revolution, carrying out the antifeudal struggle and building mass organizations and the organs of democratic power.

be overthrown because it is rotten to the core.

Rising revolutionary mass movement

Since the beginning, our Party has integrated Marxism-Leninism-Maoism with the concrete conditions of the Philippines and has thereby correctly set forth the general line of new-democratic revolution through protracted people’s war. This line corresponds to the semicolonial and semifeudal character of the ruling system.

We score great political victories when we pursue the general line set by the Party. Otherwise, we incur serious errors and suffer serious setbacks that only a movement of self-criticism and rectification, like the Second Great Rectification Movement, can solve.

We have criticized and repudiated the erroneous line that the Philippines

Through the Second Great Rectification Movement, we have overcome not only the “Left” opportunist errors but also the destructive effects of the bloody crimes perpetrated by the worst of the “Left” opportunists who whipped up anti-informer hysteria to rationalize the failure of their erroneous line as the handiwork of “deep penetration agents”.

We have overcome not only the Right opportunist errors but also the schemes of the Right opportunists to liquidate the Party, capitulate to the enemy and drum up reformism and revisionism. The counterrevolutionaries would have wrecked the Party and the entire revolutionary movement had it not been for the rectification movement launched by the Central Committee in 1992.

In the course of our ideological and political struggle against the traitors

long upheld Marxism-Leninism against modern revisionism and have followed the principle of self-reliance in our revolutionary struggle.

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Right now, the NPA has a sum total of at least three divisions or nine brigades or 27 battalions of full-time Red fighters with high-powered rifles. These are augmented by tens of thousands in the people’s militias and further on by hundreds of thousands in

self-defense units of the mass organizations.

Our Red fighters are deployed in 128 guerrilla fronts, which include significant portions of 800 municipalities and 70 provinces. Every guerrilla front has a center of gravity consisting of a platoon or an oversized platoon within the radius of a few barrios. Relatively more dispersed squads are deployed for mass work and are further divisible into armed propaganda teams. We are resolutely and militantly consolidating and expanding these guerrilla fronts.

We have given stress to the antifeudal struggle because this is the way to fulfill the democratic demand for land among the peasant masses. We

The Party has accumulated political strength through armed struggle and united front work. Thus it has gained all-round capability to lead the armed revolutionary movement in advancing at an accelerated rate.

reduce land rent, eliminate usury, raise the wages of farm workers (taking into account whether the buyers of labor power are other peasants or are landlords), raise farm-gate prices for the peasants' produce and promote agricultural and sideline occupations. We carry out minimum land reform as we look forward to the maximum land reform program.

We have built organs of political power, from appointed ones to elected ones. At their base, we have built mass organizations of peasants, workers, fishermen, women, youth and cultural activists. Aside from land reform, we have been able to carry out mass movements in production, mass education, self-defense, health and sanitation, cultural work, settling disputes and so forth.

The mass movements that we carry out in the countryside, especially land

reform, liberate and empower the peasants who have long been oppressed and exploited. They have encouraged mass activists to come forward in the rural areas and have also attracted cadres and activists from the urban-based mass movement to learn from the peasants and exchange experiences.

The rural-based mass movements and urban-based ones interact with each other and strengthen each other. All revolutionaries are conscious that in case of a fascist crackdown in urban areas, as in the time of Marcos, mass activists can seek refuge by shifting from the urban areas to the countryside and can serve the mass revolutionary mass movement there.

We have developed the mass base and skills for wielding the national united front as a weapon of the armed revolution under the leadership of the working class. The basic alliance of the working class and peasantry constitutes the mass base for both the antifeudal struggle for democracy and the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation.

By strengthening the basic alliance of the toiling masses, we are in a better position at every step to build the alliance of the progressive forces (which includes the urban petty-bourgeoisie), the alliance of the patriotic forces (which includes the middle bourgeoisie) and the broad united front (which includes sections of the reactionary classes) for the purpose of isolating, weakening and defeating the enemy.

We have twice employed the broad united front to overthrow a ruling clique in the Philippines, the first in the antifascist movement against Marcos and the second in the anticorruption movement against Estrada. We can avail of the broad united front to overthrow the Macapagal-Arroyo ruling clique before 2004 or make it lose the 2004 presidential elections.

It may suffice for a broad united front to use legal means for overthrowing a ruling clique. But it

cannot overthrow an entire ruling system. For that, it is necessary for the armed struggle to become the principal form of struggle and to actually destroy the bureaucratic and military machinery of the joint class dictatorship of the comprador big bourgeoisie and the landlord class.

It is absolutely necessary to wage people's war and win victory by force of arms. It is only thus that we can destroy the domestic ruling system and thwart the US imperialist scheme to preserve such system through military intervention or a full-scale war of aggression.

Strive to win ever greater victories

The Party can maintain its high level of theoretical knowledge and revolutionary consciousness as the advanced detachment of the proletariat only by continuing to build itself along the ideological line of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism. All Party members must be made conscious of the integration of this revolutionary theory of the proletariat with concrete Philippine conditions and with the concrete practice of the Philippine revolution.

They must understand how the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method are applied in the Program for a People's Democratic Revolution, in the documents of the First and Second Great Rectification Movements, in the documents issued by the Central Committee and in the summing up of experience and learning of lessons issued by various organs and units of the Party.

All Party members must undergo the primary Party course within the first year of their Party membership. With such education, they gain sufficient understanding of their commitment and work and the capability to read and study further within their units and on their free time.

Subsequently, they can take the intermediate course, which has the objective of enabling them to draw lessons from their experience in the

light of successful revolutionary struggles in the Philippines and abroad. Then they can proceed to the advance course, which has the objective of deepening their knowledge of philosophy, political economy, social revolution, revolutionary strategy and tactics and the history of the international communist movement.

The Party has accumulated political strength through armed struggle and united front work. Thus it has gained all-round capability to lead the armed revolutionary movement in advancing at an accelerated rate. The Central Committee issues the guidelines for the regional Party committees and the Party committees and NPA commands at the guerrilla front level to take stock of the balance of forces, study the vulnerabilities of the enemy, sharpen intelligence work and plan tactical offensives within their capability.

Let us undertake tactical offensives at a rate that does not prejudice attention to mass work. At any given time, the existing mass base and armed strength allow tactical offensives for seizing more weapons from the enemy, either by arrest operations, raids or ambushes. The success of our tactical offensives must be measured mainly in terms of favorable political effect and capturing weapons.

The people and the NPA must intensify the people's war to fight the all-out war policy of the US-Arroyo regime and the escalating US military intervention under the pretext of anti-terrorism. The daily worsening crisis of the world capitalist system is driving the US imperialists to launch wars of aggression and promote state terrorism. In turn these generate greater popular resistance and revolutionary struggles that are lethal to imperialism and all reaction.

The basic alliance of workers and peasants provides the great mass base for both the antifeudal struggle and the struggle for national liberation. All types of alliances, the progressive,

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Workers World Newspaper Interview with Prof. Jose Maria Sison

Workers World reporter Lydia Bayoneta recently conducted an interview with Prof. Jose Maria Sison, the founding chairperson of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), chief political consultant of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines (NDFP) and general consultant of the International League of People's Struggle (ILPS).

Bayoneta: What is your current status with regard to the government of the Netherlands?

Sison: I am a political refugee recognized by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Dutch Council of State and the Dutch government. However, due to long-running U.S. pressure, I have not been admitted as a political refugee to the Netherlands. Neither have I been granted a permit to reside. Sometimes, I am called a "tolerated alien."

As a recognized political refugee, I am protected by the Refugee Convention and by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Don't be confused by the Dutch hairsplitting between the terms "recognized" and "admitted" political refugee. It is the confusion of the Dutch authorities as a result of the unlawful U.S. meddling in my asylum case in violation of the Refugee Convention. Lately, since Aug. 13, the Dutch government has issued the so-called sanction regulation against terrorism in order to subject me to persecution and repressive measures.

The said sanction regulation parrots the Aug. 9 decision of the U.S. State Department designating the Communist Party of the Philippines/New Peoples Army as a "foreign terrorist organization" and the Aug. 12 decision of the U.S. Treasury Department listing the CPP, NPA and myself as targets for the freeze of assets.

B: What have been some of the immediate effects of this change in your status on you and the Filipino movement?

S: I have been criminalized as a "terrorist" without due process. I have been defamed, demonized and subjected to the incitement of public hatred by official propaganda mills. I have thereby suffered material and moral damages and grave threats to my life.

My joint bank account with my wife has been frozen, despite the fact that the money that goes in and out of there comes from the social welfare agency. The measly social benefits, which I receive in exchange for being banned from work as a "tolerated alien," have been terminated. The Dutch authorities offer the restoration of said benefits, but only on condition that these are on "humanitarian grounds" within the framework of the sanction regulation against terrorism.

The U.S.-Dutch imperialist collaboration against me is extremely cruel. I am deprived of the basic necessities of life and my basic human right to life is thus violated. My family manages to survive because we borrow money from friends. By the way, the sanction regulation also threatens to punish any entity for providing me any kind of goods and services, even if for mere subsistence.

The attack on me is meant by the governments in Washington, The Hague and Manila to terrorize the members, consultants, staffers and supporters of the NDFP negotiating panel based in Europe and to push them towards capitulation in the peace negotiations with the Manila government. But the imperialists, together with their puppets, are merely daydreaming by imagining that they can shake down the NDFP towards capitulation. They are in fact goading the revolutionary forces and people in the Philippines to struggle more resolutely and more militantly than ever before for national liberation and democracy.

The U.S. has its own unilateral strategic objective. If the shakedown on the NDFP does not result in capitulation of the revolutionary forces but the collapse of the peace negotiations, the U.S. is ready to escalate its military intervention in the Philippines and launch a war of aggression for the purpose of tightening U.S. control over the Philippines and all Southeast Asia.

But this early the revolutionary forces and people in the Philippines, including overseas Filipinos, know what the U.S. is up to. And they are more determined than ever before to fight for their national and democratic rights against U.S. imperialism and its puppets in the Philippines.

B: After so many years as a recognized political refugee, why do you think the Netherlands has so abruptly changed its attitude towards you in particular? Do you expect your personal situation to become worse?

S: The Dutch government is consistently against my residence in the Netherlands. I have managed to stay long in the Netherlands by standing up for my rights against the powerful

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► **Workers World Newspaper**
Interview with Prof. Jose Maria Sison

attempts of the Dutch government to violate the Refugee Convention and European Convention. The abrupt change is not in the attitude of the Dutch government but in the intensity of its intolerance and arbitrariness towards me. The Dutch government follows the baton of the U.S. government in this regard.

It is not at all surprising that the Dutch government does the bidding of the U.S. in using the pretext of anti-terrorism against me and in applying the most unjust and most cruel repressive measures against me. The U.S. and Dutch governments and multinational firms are long-time partners in the exploitation of the peoples of Southeast Asia and other parts of the world.

I am now taking legal actions to have my name removed from the list of “terrorists” and free myself from the adverse consequences of the witch hunt. These legal actions cost time, effort and money. The costs are punishing, too. But supporters are working hard to raise a legal defense fund for me.

I face far worse possibilities, including extradition and even assassination by the CIA. According to certain high officials of the Manila government, especially national security adviser Roilo Golez, the U.S. is preparing to request the Dutch government to extradite me to U.S. territory or to put me under provisional detention pending the fabrication of a criminal charge for my extradition.

The U.S. and Dutch governments are quite capable of using their extradition treaty against me despite the clear political motivation of the U.S. in fabricating the charge of terrorism against me.

B: How do you assess the “war on terrorism” of the Bush administration?

S: The so-called Bush war on terrorism is actually a war of imperialist terrorism. The Bush administration has used the horrific terrorist attacks on civilians on Sept. 11 as the excuse for unleashing the super-terrorism of U.S. imperialism on the people of the world. Such super-terrorism includes wars of aggression, widespread military intervention, internationalization of repressive policies, escalation of state terrorism, intensified U.S. military spending and war production, assertions of monopoly right over weapons of mass destruction and the doctrine and practice of preemptive strikes.

A German leader has aptly compared Bush to Hitler. He whips up war hysteria, steps up war production and seeks to suppress dissent and revolutionary resistance in order to deflect attention from the daily worsening economic and social crisis of the world capitalist system.

B: Comment on the relationship of this “war on terrorism” to the century-long struggle of the Philippines to achieve true sovereignty and independence.

S: It is clear that the Bush war of terrorism is aimed at violating the national sovereignty and independence of countries and peoples all over the world. We are therefore reminded of the century-long struggle of the Filipino people for national independence.

The 1899-1902 U.S. war of aggression against the Filipino people and the subsequent pacification campaigns lasting up to 1914 killed 1.4 million Filipinos, suppressed Philippine independence and put the Filipino people under U.S. colonial rule.

The U.S. also instigated, directed and propped up the Marcos fascist dictatorship for 14 years in order to retain all-round U.S. control over the Philippines in the face of a rising patriotic and progressive mass movement. In the process, the U.S. encouraged the Marcos fascist regime to torture and kill at least 200,000 people.

Now, Bush is using the pretext of war on terrorism in order to bring U.S. combat forces into the Philippines, re-establish the U.S. military bases

and tighten U.S. control over the Philippines. The Filipino people can achieve complete victory in their revolutionary struggle for national liberation and democracy only by contending with and defeating the brutal military power of the U.S. and its puppets in the Philippines.

B: Recently, with the collaboration of the government of Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, the U.S. has indeed reintroduced U.S. combat troops into the Philippines. Please comment further on the goals and tactics of both the U.S. and Filipino governments.

S: The U.S. strategic planners think that the U.S. can grab anything while it is the sole superpower in the world. They have reintroduced U.S. combat troops into the Philippines initially under the pretext of going after the Abu Sayyaf.

After failing to destroy this small bandit group in the tiny island of Basilan, they announce that they wish to fight the revolutionary forces on a nationwide scale. They wish to extend so-called access rights, build up the military infrastructure and ultimately get basing rights for U.S. military forces.

Gloria Macapagal Arroyo is a worse puppet than any presidential predecessors. Even at the height of the Cold War, none found it necessary to call on U.S. military forces to fight the revolutionary forces in the country. She is obsessed with the notion that U.S. military and other kinds of intervention will ensure her victory in the 2004 elections.

B: How important is the Philippines to the goals of U.S. imperialism in Asia and the surrounding region?

S: The Philippines is strategically important to the U.S. It is historically and currently a reliable launching base of the U.S. for its initiatives in the military, economic, political and cultural fields in Southeast Asia, in the whole of Asia and as far as the Middle East. The U.S. is hell bent on controlling the Philippines because it is the key point for controlling the whole of Southeast Asia. This region is on the path of the trading fleets and rapid deployment forces of the U.S. As in the past, the Philippines can be used by the U.S. to swing the other Southeast Asian countries in support of a U.S. dual policy of engagement and containment towards China.


B: Getting back to your situation as a political refugee, what can the worldwide movement, and particularly people in the United States, do to assist your struggle?

S: The most important thing to do is to gather moral and political support. For that purpose, information about my situation and struggle must be disseminated and must enlighten the people about the avarice and cruelty of imperialism.

I invite people in the U.S. to visit the following Web sites: www.defendsison.be and www.inps-sison@freewebspace.com to keep themselves informed and updated about my struggle.

It is of crucial importance that we gain abundant support from the American people because they are in the belly of the beast that is chiefly responsible for the reign of greed and terror in the world. They can deliver telling blows.

We seek statements of solidarity and mutual support. We hold information and organizational meetings. We generate protest mass actions, from pickets to bigger rallies. We find ways of raising funds for the legal defense fund. We coordinate with all other progressive forces in order to link up the issues and bring about a more massive force in support of the just cause of national liberation, democracy and a just peace.

The malicious move of the US, now followed by the Council of the European Union and applauded by the militarists in the Macapagal-Arroyo government, is designed to promote US interests in the Philippines and the whole of East Asia. It goes against the interests and aspirations of the Filipino people. It also goes against the interests of the European peoples. 

Bigyang-sikad sa darating na taon ang malaki, mabilis at lahatang-panig na pagsulong ng Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas at rebolusyonaryong kilusan

Pahayag sa ika-34 na anibersaryo ng PKP

Gregorio "Ka Roger" Rosal
Spokesperson
Communist Party of the Philippines
Disyembre 26, 2002

Nagbibigay-pugay ako sa lahat ng mga rebolusyonaryong Pilipino sa okasyon ng ika-34 na anibersaryo ng Nating pinakamamahal na Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas. Nais ko ring magbigay-parangal sa lahat ng mga kasamang nagbuwis ng buhay sa pagsusulong ng demokratikong rebolusyong bayan.

Sadyang napakapaborable ng kalagayan upang sumulong nang malaki, mabilis at lahatang-panig ang rebolusyonaryong kilusan sa darating at mga susunod pang taon.

Ang di pangkaraniwang pagsidhi ngayon ng krisis ng naghaharing sistema ay lalo pang lalala sa susunod na taon dulot ng sobra-sobrang pagpapakapapet ni Macapagal-Arroyo sa imperyalismong US, ng napakalupit na pasistang terorismo at ng grabeng panglaluna ng Malakanyang.

Papadausdos pang lalo ang ekonomya sa taong 2003. Tinatayang aabot sa di pa napapantayang antas ang depisito sa badyet, panlabas na utang, debalwasyon ng piso at disempleyo. Kulang na kulang ang pondo ng gubyerno at pumapasok na puhunan. Kaya't ang desperadong plano ni Arroyo ay nakatali na naman sa dagdag pang utang ng gubyerno, mga panlabas na utang at buwis na ipapataw sa mamamayan.

Grabe ang dinaranas na kahirapan ng mamamayan bunsod ng liberalisasyon, deregulasyon, pribatisasyon, denasyunalisasyon at iba pang patakarang dikta ng IMF. Bagsak ang produksyon. Dumarami pa ang walang trabaho. Mababa ang sahod. Lugi ang mga magsasaka. Gipit ang mga lokal na negosyante. Sa kabila nito, lalo pang pinag-iibayo ni Arroyo ang pagpapatupad ng neoliberalisasyon.

Modernisasyon ng agrikultura ang susing programa raw niya ngayon. Pero ang talagang gusto niya'y itransporma ang bansa para maging malawakang plantasyon ng mga di-karaniwang tanim para sa eksport at maging palaasa na lamang sa importasyon ng bigas at mga pangunahing pagkain.

Sobra-

paggegera sa Iraq, na kating-kating isagawa na ng US.

Napakalupit ng todo-todong teroristang digma ng rehimeng Macapagal-Arroyo. Ito ay digmang walang kinikilalang batas. Nagdudulot ito ng walang kapantay na pinsala laluna sa kanayunan, hindi pa sa Bagong Hukbong

karaniwang mamamayan. Sinawang laboratoryo ang Mindoro para sa

walang singlupit na rebolusyonaryong kompanya ng AFP na balak nilang palaganapin sa iba pang teritoryong saklaw ng NPA sa buong bansa. Ang malawakan at

walang pakundangang pang-aabuso sa Mindoro ay lubusang sinusuportahan ni Macapagal-Arroyo. Ang kasuka-sukang pagsabit niya ng medalya sa Berdugo ng Mindoro na si Col. Jovito

pagpapakapapet ni Macapagal-Arroyo sa super-teroristang US. Lahat na lamang ay ginagawa niya upang masiyahan ang numero unong terorista sa mundo. Ang istatus ng Pilipinas bilang isang malaking base militar ng US ay lalo pang pinagtibay sa pagpirma sa Mutual Logistics Support Agreement (MLSA). Ang bilang ng tropang Amerikanong matagalang nagbabase sa Pilipinas simula Enero 2002 ay siyang pinakamarami mula nang isinara ang mga base militar ng US noong 1991. Balak ngayong gamitin ang Pilipinas bilang lunsaran sa

Palparan, ay mistulang pagpaparangal sa mapang-abuso at pusakal na 204th Brigade.

Duguan din ang rekord ng Task Force Banahaw at mga yunit sa ilalim nito, ng Task Force Seagull at 2nd ID sa Southern Tagalog at ng 5th ID sa Northern Luzon; ng 702nd Brigade sa Nueva Ecija; ng 202nd Brigade sa Rizal; ng 203rd Brigade at 1st at 4th Marine Brigade sa Camarines Norte at Sur; ng 302nd Brigade sa Bohol; ng 303rd Brigade at 61st IB sa Negros; ng Task

Force Panay at 12th IB sa Panay; ng 4th ID sa Northeastern Mindanao; ng 6th ID sa South at Far South Mindanao; at ng iba't ibang yunit ng Southern Command na walang habas na nananalasa sa Basilan, Jolo, Zamboanga, Maguindanao, Lanao at iba pang lugar ng mamamayang Moro.

Haling na haling sa pakikipaggera si Arroyo sa ngalan ng anti-terorismo. Sinagasaan niya ang usapang pangkapayapaan. Lahat ng mga kasunduang GRP-NDF ay kanyang ibinasura. Para sa kanyang todo-todong pagkapapet sa US at sa pagsasagawa ng teroristang digma laban sa rebolusyonaryong kilusan, isang hadlang na lamang ang usapang pangkapayapaan.

Ang pagbasurang ito sa usapang pangkapayapaan ay tinuligsa ng simbahan, mga pulitikong oposisyon at kaalyado, pati ng iba't ibang mga organisasyong progresibo at patriyotiko. Puspunan nilang pinabulaanan ang sinasabi ni Macapagal-Arroyo na 95% ng mamamayan ay sumusuporta sa kanyang todo-todong digma. Lalo itong napabulaanan ng sarbey kamakailan ng Pulse Asia kung saan 68% ng mga tinanong nila ay sumusuporta sa usapang pangkapayapaan.

Malawakang kinukundena ng mamamayan ang ginawang pagbabansag sa PKP/NPA na “terorista” at tinututulan ang pagsagasa ng Malakanyang sa usapang pangkapayapaan. Ito ang nagtulak sa Malakanyang ng magdeklara nitong Disyembre ng apat na araw na ceasefire at pagsabing handa itong muling makipag-usap sa NDFP.

Lagi tayong bukas na makipag-usap sa alinmang gubyernong nagnanais makipag-usap at makipagkasundo para lutasin ang mga ugat ng umiiral na gera sibil at kamtin ang tunay na kapayapaan sa bansa. Ngunit kailangang patunayan ng rehimen na totoong gusto nitong maituloy ang usapan.

Sa usapin ng militarisasyon, pasismo at paglabag sa karapatang-tao, lalong nagiging kamukha na ni Macapagal-Arroyo si Marcos. Inilalapat niya nang inilalapat ang bansa sa batas militar. Sa maraming lugar sa kanayunan,

absolutong nangingibabaw ang kapangyarihan ng militar at palamuti na lamang ang gubyernong sibilyan.

Sa usapin naman ng pangungurakot, kamukhang-kamukha na ni Macapagal-Arroyo si Estrada. Kung tutuusin, mas pangit pa siya kay Estrada kung ang pagbabatayan ay ang bilyun-bilyong kinurakot na ng mag-asawang Arroyo at ng mga taong nasa paligid nila, lalo na ngayong nagkakandarapa silang makapag-ipon ng malaking pondo para sa eleksyon sa 2004.

Isang malaking milagro kung mananalpa pa si Macapagal-Arroyo sa 2004. Hinahangad niyang makuha ang basbas ng US at desperadong nag-iipon ng malaking kaban ng pondong pang-eleksyon.

Bagsak na bagsak ang kanyang popularidad at lubos na siyang nahihwalay dahil sa kanyang sobra-sobrang pagkapapet, malupit na pasismo at terorismo at walang-awat na pangungurakot. Dumarami ang umaasang papalit sa kanya kabilang na ang dati at kasalukuyang niyang mga kaalyado. Nagdudulot ito ng pagsidhi ng bangayan sa hanay ng mga reaksyunaryo. Ang papasidhing pang-aapi at panunupil sa mamamayan ay nagbubunsod ng malawakang paglaban sa kalunsuran at kanayunan.

Lalong malinaw na ipinapakita ng krisis ng naghaharing sistema na walang ibang masusulingan ang mamamayan kundi ang rebolusyonaryong kilusan.

Lubos nang nakabawi ang Partido at rebolusyonaryong kilusan mula sa malalaking pinsala at pag-atras dulot ng mga kamalian at kahinaan sa nakaraan. Sa nagdaang tatlong taon makaraan ang kilusang pagwawasto noong 1992-1998, tuluy-tuloy na lumakas ang Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas, Bagong Hukbong Bayan at mga rebolusyonaryong organisasyong masa. Ang organisadong masa, saklaw at lakas ng Partido ay halos kapantay na o higit pa sa pinakamalakas na inabot nito noong kalagitnaan ng dekada 1980. Kongkretong resulta ang mga ito ng matagumpay na paglulunsad ng kilusang pagwawasto at muling pagtitibay ng mga saligang rebolusyonaryong prinsipyo.

Ibayong malalim at matibay ang pagkakaisa ng rebolusyonaryong kilusan at mamamayan.

Higit kailanman, mas malakas at nasa mahusay na katayuan ang PKP at rebolusyonaryong kilusan upang sumulong nang malaki, mabilis at lahatang-panig sa darating at mga susunod pang taon.

Binibigyang-diin ng PKP at rebolusyonaryong kilusan ang pag-iibayo pa ng mga pakikibaka ng mamamayan para isulong ang kanilang mga demokratiko at lehitimong interes at tutulan ang mga anti-mamamayan at antinasyunal na programa, pakana at hakbangin ng sabwatang Bush-Macapagal-Arroyo.

Ibayong palalakasin ng mga rebolusyonaryong pwera sa kanayunan ang mga pakikibakang agraryo at iba pang pakikibaka ng mga magsasaka laban sa mga pinsala ng imperyalistang “globalisasyon” at neoliberal na programa ng rehimen; at sa kalunsuran, ang mga pakikibaka ng mga manggagawa, malaproletaryado, ordinaryong kawani at iba pang inaaping sektor para sa kani-kanilang mga demokratiko at pangkabuhayang interes. Patuloy na palalawakin at patataginan ang mga rebolusyonaryong organisasyong masa, nagkakaisang prente at mga organo ng kapangyarihang pampulitika sa mga larangang gerilya.


Ipinakikita ng mga matagumpay na taktikal na opensiba ng BHB nitong nagdaang mga buwan na determinadong isulong at paigtingin ng PKP/BHB ang rebolusyonaryong armadong pakikibaka.



Sa taong 2003, nakahanda ang BHB na bigyang-sikad ang paglulunsad ng mas madalas, mas marami at mas malalaking taktikal na opensiba laban sa AFP at iba pang mga pasistang makinarya ng reaksyunaryong estado. Inaasahan nating matatamo ng BHB ang higit pang mga tagumpay sa larangan ng armadong pakikibaka.

Itinataguyod ng PKP at mga rebolusyonaryong pwersa ang pinakamalawak na pagkakaisa ng mga patriyotikong pwersa laban sa panghihimasok-militar at pakikialam ng imperyalismong US at sa sobrang pagkapapet ng rehimeng Macapagal-Arroyo. Itinataguyod rin ng PKP ang pinakamalawak na pagkakaisa laban sa walang-habas na terorismo at garapalang pandarambong ng rehimeng Macapagal-Arroyo. Nakahanda ang PKP na makipagkaisa sa mga patriyotiko at demokratikong pwersa at malawak na mamamayan upang patalsikin sa Malakanyang si Macapagal-Arroyo.

Ang dilim na dulot ng sumisidhing krisis ng naghaharing sistema ay pinupunit ng liwanag na hatid ng Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas at rebolusyonaryong kilusan para sa sambayanang Pilipino. Kung saan malakas ang pag-oorganisa at mga pakikibakang masang isinusulong ng Partido, laluna sa mga larangang gerilya, ang gayong liwanag ay nasisilayan sa mga kongkretong tagumpay at benepisyong natatamo ng mamamayan.

Ang mga tagumpay na ito ay lalong nagpapatibay sa determinasyon ng PKP na isulong ang demokratikong rebolusyong bayan. Sa okasyon ng ating ika-34 na anibersaryo, ipagbunyi natin ang mga tagumpay na ito ng proletaryado at sambayanang Pilipino. Sa darating na taon, magpunyagi tayong lahat upang kamtin ang mas malalaki at mas maraming tagumpay sa lahat ng aspeto ng rebolusyonaryong kilusan. 

Celebrate...from p. 6

patriotic and the broad but unstable, must be utilized to extend the strength and influence of the revolutionary forces.

In confronting the Macapagal-Arroyo regime, we have again an opportunity to further develop the broad united front, with the objective of overthrowing the regime or making it fail in the 2004 presidential elections. The current volatile crisis situation in the Philippines provides us with the favorable conditions for advancing both the armed struggle and developing the united front.

The Party is guided by the organizational principle of democratic centralism. We must be united and firm in carrying out decisions after a democratic discussion of issues. Such decisions are upheld until they are superceded by new decisions on the basis of new facts and developments arising from revolutionary practice.

We must continue to build a nationwide party with intimate links to the workers and the peasants. We must recruit Party members from the ranks of the toiling masses and the educated youth. We must build a Party strong enough to lead the Filipino people in the new-democratic revolution to victory.

Following the current stage of the Philippine revolution, we shall carry out the socialist revolution and construction and continue to contribute to the global defeat of imperialism and the attainment of the ultimate goal of communism.



Panahon... mula sa pahina 1

laban sa Power Purchased Agreement (PPA). Mataginting ang ating mga aksyong-protesta sa pagkalampag sa mga opisina ng dambuhalang kartel ng langis sa bawat pagtaas ng presyo ng mga produktong petrolyo. Nasubukan ang ating mga aktibista sa mga lokal na pakikibakang masa sa mga komunidad—demolisyon ng mga komunidad, kontra-mamamayang mga patakaran ng mga ahensya ng gobyerno katulad ng pagpapalayas sa mga manininda at *pedicab drivers*.

Bitbit ang panibagong mga karanasang ito at ang sapin-sapin nang mga tagumpay sa mga sektoral na pakikibaka, tiyak na makakamit natin ang higit pang tagumpay. Likhain natin ang isang kilusang malakas na mananawagan ng pagpapatalsik sa taksil at sagad-sagaring papet sa Malacañang. Napatunayan na ito nang ating pamunuan at pakilusin ang libu-libong kabataan sa buong bansa sa loob ng malapad na alyansa laban sa korap na Joseph Estrada. Sagarin natin ang mga tagumpay upang higit pang sumulong sa balangkas ng pagsusulong ng demokratikong rebolusyon.

Kabataang Makabayan:

Nagdiwang ng ika-34 na anibersaryo ng PKP

Disyembre 26, 2002— Sa iba't ibang bahagi ng kapuluan, muling nagbuklod ang kabataan at mamamayan upang gunitain at ipagdiwang ang ika-34 anibersaryo ng pagkakatatag ng Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP-MLM). Sa iba't ibang pamamaraan, sinariwa ng KM ang 34 na maniningning at matatagumpay na taon ng PKP at mahusay na pamumuno nito sa kilusang kabataan at sa buong rebolusyonaryong kilusan.

Tinatayang may mahigit isandaang (100) kasapi ng KM mula sa NCR ang sumampa ng mga sonang gerilya sa iba't ibang probinsya upang isagawa ang anibersaryo kasama ang mga pulang mandirigma ng Bagong Hukbong Bayan (BHB) at ang masa sa kanayunan.

Ang mga isinagawang selebrasyon ay kinatangian ng maikling diskusyon sa mga pambansang isyu at mga partikular na isyu na hinaharap ng masang magsasaka sa kanayunan. Sinariwa rin nito ang mga naipon at bagong tagumpay na nakamit ng Partido sa loob ng 34 taong pamumuno nito sa rebolusyong Pilipino. Gayundin ang pagsasagawa ng mga pangkulturang pagtatanghal na nagsasalarawan ng paglawak ng kilusang magsasaka at rebolusyonaryong agraryo sa kanayunan at malusog na pakikipagrelasyon nito sa BHB.

Hindi rin nagpahuli ang mga kabataang lumahok sa selebrasyon na ipamalas ang kanilang kakayahan sa pag-arte at pag-awit ng mga makabayan at rebolusyonaryong awitin.

Binigyang pagpupugay at parangal rin ang lahat ng mga kasamang nagbuwis ng buhay para sa rebolusyon. Sa listahan ng mga martir ng rebolusyon ay napapaloob rin ang ilan sa mga kasamang nagmula sa hanay ng kabataan-estudyante. Kabilang sa mga binigyang parangal ay sina kasamang Lucille Gypsy Zabala, Choy Napoles, Erwin Bacarra, Janet Taguba at Bheng Hernandez.

Ang naturang pagdiriwang ay nagbigay ng inspirasyon at hamon sa lahat ng kabataan at iba pang kalahok nito para sa mga susunod na mga taon na kakaharapin ng rebolusyonaryong kilusan at ng sambayanang Pilipino. Karamihan rin sa mga kabataan ay nagkaroon ng mas matibay na paninidigan at kapasyahan upang magtuluy-tuloy sa armadong pag-aambag sa kanayunan.

"Ang pinaka-mabisang paraan upang ipagdiwang ang anibersaryo ng Partido ay ang pagsapi sa BHB upang magdagdag ng solidong lakas sa armadong rebolusyon," pahayag ni Andres Guerrero II, tagapagsalita ng KM.

