

EDITORIAL

Strengthen the people's power amid the intensifying political crisis of the US-Marcos Regime

The Marcos regime is being shaken by a severe political crisis. This follows revelations by a former ally and aide in Congress that Marcos himself is at the top of a large bureaucratic capitalist syndicate within the government that collects kickbacks and bribes from hundreds of billions of pesos in infrastructure projects. The public was not surprised by this revelation, however, it has further fueled their burning anger towards Marcos's grand schemes of corruption and theft of public funds.

Blamed and scapegoated by Marcos, former Congressman Zaldy Co spoke out, stating that Marcos himself instructed him, as the head of the budget committee in Congress, to insert a ₱100 billion worth of projects into the 2025 budget. He revealed that he personally delivered suitcases full of kickback money to Marcos's home and Malacañang.

This corresponds to previous testimony in the Senate by Roberto Bernardo, a former high-ranking official of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), who delivered billions of pesos in kickbacks from infrastructure projects to key Malacañang officials.

Leaders of the Iglesia ni Cristo took advantage of the widespread protest movement against corruption. Its believers were gathered in Luneta to showcase their strength and warn Marcos not to touch the businesses that were exposed as partners of the Discaya in questionable projects. The Dutertes and other allies of the anti-Marcos factions mounted their rallies in an attempt to urge mili-

tary officials to turn against Marcos.

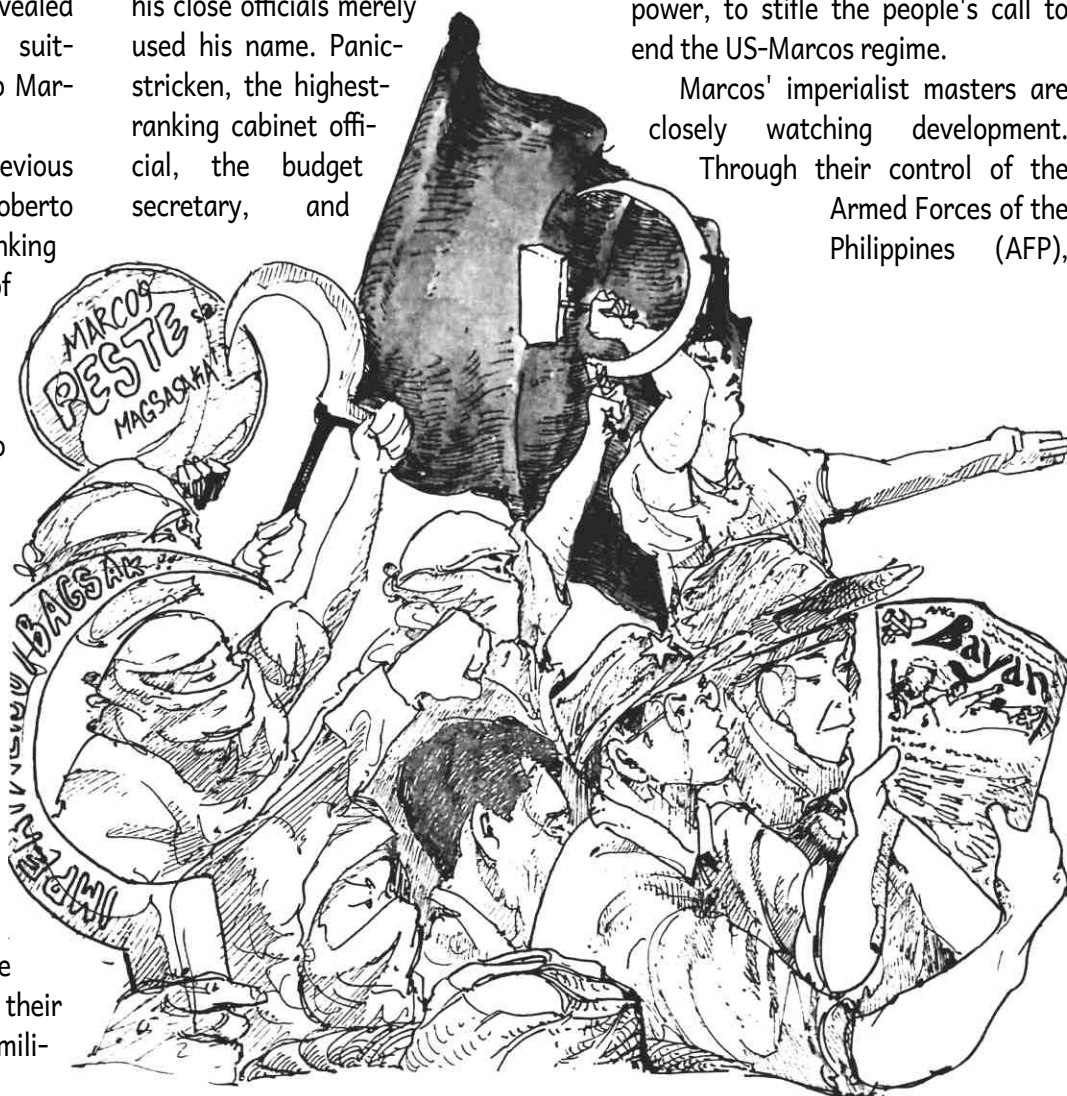
Desperate to clean Marcos' muddled reputation, it is now being claimed that he knows nothing about the billions of pesos in kickbacks being brought to the palace, and that his close officials merely used his name. Panic-stricken, the highest-ranking cabinet official, the budget secretary, and

several key officials were hastily removed, further deepening the fractures within the Marcos faction.

Malacañang is now scrambling to conceal the mountains of money embezzled by Marcos from public funds. He has the cooperation of certain groups like Akbayan, which pose as anti-corruption advocates, but shield him by questioning the revelations that he himself is involved and at the top of the corruption scheme. They harp on the possibility that equally corrupt Sara Duterte will assume power, to stifle the people's call to end the US-Marcos regime.

Marcos' imperialist masters are closely watching development.

Through their control of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP),



US support for Marcos remains intact. They promote the idea that the "destabilization" against Marcos is a scheme orchestrated by China. However, they are prepared to shift their support to another faction that continues to uphold US economic, political, and military interests in the country. They are closely linked and provide funding to the Akbayan group as its reserve horse, even as they remain open to installing a more militaristic faction in power, especially to suppress the growing progressive and patriotic mass movement.

The surge of anti-corruption protests continue. Walkouts and protests by student youth continue across the country. A broad movement is emerging among workers, impoverished communities, and various democratic classes and sectors. The Marcos regime responds with fascist violence and intimidation to silence the rising voices of the people.

On November 30, the day commemorating Andres Bonifacio, the hero of the Filipino working class, a massive outpouring of the people is expected at Luneta and various parts of the country to express their anger against corrup-

tion. In line with the call to hold accountable all those involved in corruption, the people's demand for the ousting or resignation of Marcos and Duterte continues to grow stronger.

There is now a growing call to establish a "transition council" that would govern the state and prepare the process for establishing a new government. This reflects the deep dismay and lack of trust among the broad masses of the people in the legal processes of the ruling state and in the elected government officials.




As the crisis of the ruling system under Marcos persists, the consensus among different strata of Filipino society for such a council is expected to strengthen.

This potential council will emerge and be shaped by the process of ousting the US-Marcos regime. If realized, it will become a new battleground for the desired changes. The people must insist on democratic representation against the domination of the ruling classes. The strength of democratic sectors being developed in the course of the movement against corruption and bureaucratic capitalism will serve as the foundation for future struggles.

It is vital, therefore, for the Filipino people to strengthen their organized ranks and the broad protest movement to oust Marcos and Duterte. It is crucial to galvanize and expand the participation of the working masses, urban poor, and peasants, who suffer the worst blows from corruption. This will undoubtedly shake the foundations of Marcos's rule. Students face the great challenge to go into factories, communities, and countryside to help awaken and mobilize millions of people.

Raise the people's awareness regarding the class analysis of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal social system in the Philippines. Historical knowledge about the people's struggle against the rotten reactionary state must be deepened, along with the necessity for revolutionary struggle to completely change the system.

The situation is particularly favorable for the Party and revolutionary forces. The opportunity must be seized to strengthen the Party and its allied secret mass organizations, serving as a solid core and resilient framework for long-term struggles. Calls must be intensified to go to the countryside to continue building the organized and armed strength of the people, and to plant the seeds of a people's government and a free and democratic order.




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Marcos, Duterte, must resign

The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) is now openly calling on President Ferdinand Marcos Jr and Vice President Sara Duterte to resign from power over their involvement in rampant government corruption. The alliance asserts that as king and queen of corruption, they must be removed from office and imprisoned for plundering the nation's coffers.

Filipinos are dismayed that no one has been held accountable or jailed after several months since the so-called investigations started. Those involved in these anomalies divert blame to one another and use government agencies and commissions themselves for a large-scale cover-up. No genuine accountability and justice is imminent as long as Marcos and Duterte continue to hold power.

Bayan is pushing for the establishment of a transition council to take over government administration and promote the interests of the Filipino people if the corrupt leaders are ousted. The council will consist of individuals and groups representing democratic sectors who led the anti-corruption movement and the campaign to remove Marcos and Duterte.

Zaldy Co's exposés

Directly implicating Marcos as the official with the largest "insertion" in the 2025 budget, former Representative Zaldy Co's exposé further fueled public outrage. He said Marcos ordered him to include ₱100 billion that was promised to him by Marcos' cousin Martin Romualdez.

Co also released a list of projects that received the ₱100 billion fund Marcos inserted. Of this, ₱81 billion consists of infrastructure projects, with 80% designated for flood control projects. Co said Mar-

cos pockets a 25% kickback from these projects. Co and his family's companies are among those who clinched hundreds of contracts for flood control and other infrastructure.

After Co's exposé, Marcos dismissed his Executive Secretary Lucas Bersamin and his grandnephew Adrian Bersamin, as well as Budget Secretary Amenah Pangandaman and her partner, Education Undersecretary Trygve Olaivar. Co identified these four as Marcos' operators who seized billions in kickbacks.

Broadening calls for accountability

Big and small protest actions demanding accountability continue to be held in Metro Manila and the provinces. Many activities are led by organizations belonging to the Kilusang Bayan Kontra Kurakot (KBKK, or People's Movement Against Corruption).

Hundreds of National Capital Region (NCR) residents, mostly from the ranks of workers and urban poor, joined the Lakbayan ng Mamamayan Kontra Korapsyon (People's March Against Corruption) on November 7. They marched towards Mendiola. On that same day, the KBKK also stormed and made noise

at the Office of the Ombudsman in Quezon City. Health workers from various hospitals, and teachers from 212 schools in NCR also protested. Workers and unions in Laguna also held actions.

On November 14, another march was organized in Mendiola. On that day, protest actions were also held in seven cities in Metro Manila, as well as in Pampanga, Cavite, Laguna, and the cities of Iloilo, Cebu, and Davao. On the same day, workers, migrants, and students in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) held coordinated protest actions. Meanwhile, workers launched "rise-up protests" at their respective workplaces.

About 3,000 individuals joined the second run against corruption at UP Diliman on November 16. A concert against corruption was held in Angeles City, Pampanga that same day. In the succeeding days starting November 17, fisherfolk groups launched protest actions along the Manila Bay coast.

On November 17 and 18, the youth once again mobilized nationwide, led by Youth Rage Against Corruption. Meanwhile, a women's group in Quezon City also staged a noise barrage on November 20. AB



5,500 students walkout in Baguio City

Around 5,500 students from Benguet State University, Saint Louis University–Maryheights Campus and Main Campus, University of the Philippines–Baguio, University of the Cordilleras, and University of Baguio walked out simultaneously on November 18. The walkout is linked with marking the International Students’ Day on November 17.

Youth and student organizations held programs at their respective universities before marching toward Malcolm Square for a centralized program. The youth denounced rampant corruption in the government and the continuing lack of accountability and justice. They also called for an increase in the education budget and condemned the “mallicafication” or privatization of Baguio’s public market as well as the mining of Mankayan mountains by foreign companies.

Aside from the walkout in Baguio City, also considered historic was the walkout of 400 students from the University of Eastern Philippines in Northern Samar on November 17.

In Manila, hundreds of youth led by Youth Rage Against Corruption (YRAC) marched to Mendiola. Students and youth also mounted activities and protests in Tarlac, Pampanga, Laguna, and Quezon, as well as in the cities of Cebu, Iloilo, Tacloban, and Davao.

Youth and student groups are set to launch a nationwide day of walkouts and actions on November 21.

The students declared that they would continue to act until Ferdinand Marcos Jr and Sara Duterte are held accountable and removed from office. They will take part in the Baha sa Luneta 2.0 on November 30.

Hacienda Luisita farmers strengthen organization anew

ALYANSA NG MANGGAGAWANG Bukid ng Asyenda Luisita (AMBALA, or Alliance of Hacienda Luisita Farm Workers) newly elected officers took their oath at a gathering in Barangay Lourdes, San Miguel, Tarlac City on November 16.

They held the ceremony concurrent with marking the 2004 massacre committed by state forces killing seven farmers in Hacienda Luisita. The United Luisita Workers Union and the Central Azucarera de Tarlac Labor Union were then on strike against the illegal dismissal of 326 unionists. The strike also protested the company’s slave-like wages, which then dropped to ₱9.50 per day.

Concluding the gathering, the farmers marched through the streets of Tarlac City, carrying their calls for the right to land, livelihood, and housing.

Ambala’s new officers were elected during its assembly on November 15, where members from various barangays attended. Most of the newly elected officers are women. They now assume the task of reclaiming the gains of the people’s strike and revitalizing and strengthening the organization.



Enrile burial at the Libingan ng mga Bayani opposed. Dozens of organizations and individuals expressed their opposition to the scheme to bury Juan Ponce Enrile at the Libingan ng mga Bayani on November 22. Enrile is the despised martial law architect, a killer, and a plunderer of the environment and the nation’s treasury. He died on November 13, at the age of 101.

Protest against illegal dismissals in Calabarzon. Workers from Pamantik-KMU protested in front of the National Labor Relations Commission (NLRC) in Calabarzon on November 17. They timed the protest with the agency’s hearings on cases of illegal dismissals at Lazada, Shopee, and Coke.

The group proceeded to the DPWH IV-A office to condemn widespread corruption in infrastructure projects.

Silent protest of CEU teachers and employees. In recent weeks, teachers and employees of Centro Escolar University Faculty and Allied Workers Union pinned on their clothes their calls for a decent salary increase, advancement of a collective bargaining agreement (CBA), and other rights of teachers and employees. This was the union’s response to the administration’s refusal to uphold a substantial CBA for 2025-2030.

Action against COP30. Anti-imperialist groups marched from Kalaw Avenue to the US embassy in Manila on November 15 in solidarity with the Global Day of Action for Climate Justice. The action joins the international campaign against the 30th Conference of the Parties or COP30 held in Belem, Brazil. COP30 gathers countries that pledged to act in response to climate change.

Plunder of environment and public funds is the real culprit behind Cebu disaster

Successive typhoons Tino and Uwan struck the country in November, severely damaging agriculture, infrastructure, homes, and schools. These claimed many lives and displaced hundreds of residents from their communities.

No less than 6,000 homes in Cebu were destroyed, while 2,812 were partially damaged when typhoon Tino hit on November 4. Forty barangays suffered from severe flooding and landslides. Floodwaters reached rooftops in several subdivisions, sweeping away dozens of vehicles. Entire houses were swept away in Mandaue City, Danao City, Talisay City, and Liloan, as well as in Consolacion and Asturias.

A total of 232 individuals died and 112 went missing. Among them, 158 of the fatalities and 58 of the missing were from Cebu.

Typhoon Uwan struck the island a few days later, caused landslides in Naga City and damaged infrastructure in San Remigio, Medellin, and Caubian Island in Lapu-Lapu City.

These successive tragedies are a result not only of climate change but also of environmental and public funds plunder by the ruling classes in Cebu and the entire country.

Unrestrained destruction of mountains and seas

Over two decades of quarrying in the province's highlands worsened flooding and landslides. At least 15 companies are currently conducting large-scale quarrying on the island. The most commonly mined materials in the province are limestone, sand, gravel, and dolomite, which are sold to cement companies. These are also used for reclamation projects in Cebu and Manila Bay.

At least 12 reclamation projects are in Cebu City and Lapu-Lapu City. One of the largest is the 235-hectare Cebu City Waterfront Reclamation Project. In 2024, an additional six major reclamation projects covering a total of 765 hectares were approved. These projects destroyed mangroves that used to protect coastal communities from strong storms, waves, and floods. They also blocked natural waterways.

The unrestrained construction of real estate and tourism projects in the elevated parts of Metro Cebu further worsened flooding. One example is The Rise in Monterrazas de Cebu, a luxury housing development carved into the mountainside of Cebu City. Monterrazas had previously been ordered to stop the project after floods and landslides occurred in villages below the mountainside.

Corruption in flood control projects

Faulty flood control projects in the low-lying areas of the island aggravated flooding and landslides that come from the highlands of Cebu.



Government data recorded up to 343 flood control projects in Cebu from 2016 to 2022, and 168 more from 2023 to 2025. The province allocated ₱26.7 billion for 414 flood control projects for 2022 to 2025. The local government admitted that all flood control structures built since 2019 were defective or substandard.

The companies that obtained the most contracts in Cebu were the Quirante family's QM Builders and Quirante Construction Corp.; the Discaya family's Alpha & Omega and St. Timothy Construction; Lawrence Lubiano's Centerways Construction & Devt. Inc.; Alex Abelido's Legacy Construction; and WTG Construction & Development Corp. of Senator Bong Go's family.

The Cebuano's outrage

Together with members of Bagong Alyansang Makabayan–Central Visayas, typhoon Tino victims from Barangay Paknaan and Mandaue City protested on November 15 along Gorordo Avenue. They condemned corruption in the province and demanded compensation for the victims. They also lit candles and rang church bells to honor those who lost their lives in the storm.

On November 18, democratic groups and sectors officially formed the Kalihukang Sugboanon Kontra Korapsyon (KASUKKO*), an alliance against corruption in Cebu. The alliance called on the public to join the nationwide protest on November 30 at Fuente Osmeña, Cebu City.

**Kasuko is also Cebuano word for outrage.*

AB

Working class suffers from deluge of corruption and oppression during disasters

The working class' suffering is doubled whenever communities and roads are flooded. They often live in low-lying and flood-prone parts of cities where defective and profit-driven flood control projects were built. Their homes and communities are damaged, they lose income, work in unsafe conditions, and risk losing their jobs.

Hardest hit by the damage are low-wage workers, contractuels, the self-employed, and others who are actually jobless and semi-proletarian. They are categorized as “no work-no pay”, have almost no benefits and little to no savings.

One of them is Carl who single-handedly supports his family. Typhoon Tino submerged his home in Cebu. He and his siblings could not report for work a week after the storm's onslaught as their damaged homes needed repairs. He spent all his salary, as well as his 13th month pay that his employer had released early for Christmas.

Forcing him to draw from his hard-earned savings while no corrupt officials were being held accountable infuriates him. “Being a victim of corruption is painful,” he said. “We have been robbed not only of money but also of our time and dignity as workers.”

In Balamban, Cebu, the Australian shipyard company Austal Limited, employing 1,500 Filipinos, was spared from flooding. Yet more than 40% of its workers were absent from work. These include Rico, a welder who lived in a Mandaue City area that was completely swept away when the dike broke and floodwaters surged from the Butuanon River.

“The shipyard is dry, but our village was submerged,” he said. He was given emergency leave, but without



pay. During his four-day leave, he lost ₱2,000 in income. He received no rehabilitation assistance from either Austal or the government.

Forced work amid disaster

The BPO Industry Employees Network (BIEN) reported that at the height of typhoons Tino and Uwan, at least 98 BPO companies forced their employees to report for work.

“We were threatened with pay cuts unless we come in,” one call center agent in Metro Manila said. She trudged floodwaters and rode a jeep that broke down midway. “I missed my shift and got an e-mail warning.”

Another employee just wept while laughing as she struggled to work from home during a widespread power outage. “I accomplished nothing for three days and earned nothing,” she said. She had to work overtime without pay to meet her quota.

In Bulacan, online selling companies forced 200 women workers to report for work on November 11 for the “11-11 sale” discount day. Like others, they plodded through floods to reach their warehouse workplaces.

“Stories of hardship like these during grave disasters are infuriating,” the Kilusan ng Manggagawang Kababaihan (Movement of Women Workers) said. “Big companies prioritize profit over their workers' safety.”

Bulacan is the center of the scandal involving anomalous flood control projects, followed by Cebu.

Protest to rise from flood and corruption

On November 14, the Kilusang Mayo Uno and at least 10 unions launched a “protest to rise from the flood and corruption crises.” Workers from Nexperia, Wyeth, Vanson Paper, Regan, Himmel, PLDT, Kowloon House, 4E Builders, and North Harbor and First Cavite Industrial Estate participated.

“The disasters' onslaught further exposes the Marcos government's incompetence in responding to calamities,” said KMU.

On November 18, workers under the alliance Working People Against Corruption announced the working class' participation in the mobilization at Luneta on November 30. AB

₱100 BILLION

Marcos insertions in the 2025 budget, according to Zaldy Co, a former congressman; 25% or ₱25B of this went to Marcos as a kickback or "SOP".



1,800 classrooms were destroyed by Typhoon Uwan

₱550

real value of wages in October, despite the low inflation rate; wages still cannot keep up with the high prices of food, goods, and services.



1,182 of these were partially damaged, 366 were severely damaged, and 261 were completely destroyed. Most of the damages were recorded in Bicol, Calabarzon, and Cordillera Administrative Region

₱4.35 BILLION

anomalous flood control projects in Davao City implemented in 2019-2022; 80 of these are in the first district of Davao City.

Source: ACT Teachers Partylist

₱13.60/liter ↑

increase in diesel prices over seven weeks from October 15; gasoline prices rose ₱9.60/liter and kerosene rose ₱10.70/liter.

₱5.1 BILLION

unpayable debt of 38 "modern jeepney" cooperatives in 2024-2025, leading to their closure and the loss of livelihood for hundreds of drivers.



242 Palestinians killed by Israeli soldiers in Gaza despite the ceasefire that started on Oct 10.

Source: Gaza's Health Ministry, November 10, 2025

4% GDP GROWTH

in the third quarter of 2025, the slowest in the last 14 years; household consumption growth dropped to 4.1%, the lowest in 15 years (excluding the pandemic years).

Source: Ibon Foundation

News of people’s war in the Philippines reaches France

Every two weeks, members of the Committee to Support the Revolution in the Philippines (CSRP), an ally of the Friends of the Filipino People in Struggle (FFPS) in France, gather to discuss Ang Bayan (AB) issues. This is part of CSRP’s regular program to study and promote the achievements and advances of the people’s war in the Philippines.

According to the group’s mass publication Balita from FFPS, it has been the practice of the CSRP to select significant articles from AB and assign members to lead the discussions. Preparing for the study also involves translating selected articles into French.

"Comrades have different ways to prepare for studying an article," CSRP's Ka Isaak said. He noted that earlier, members only focused on simply translating an article, but later, as they became more comfortable, they began providing additional context and information.

"For example, they show maps to locate certain cities and provinces, give more details about the life of a martyr, or explain the history of an organization," Ka Isaak said.

The CSRP observed the regular discussions' positive impact. Their members have become more confident in speaking publicly about the Philippine revolution and more motivated to participate in international solidarity work.

"AB is more than an educational instrument. Some participants in the discussions have joined the CSRP and now take part in our mobilizations," Ka Isaak said. They now wave the flags of FFPS and the National Democratic Front of the Philippines and express their readiness to support the Philippine revolution, he added. **AB**

KM holds assembly in Metro Manila

KABATAANG MAKABAYAN (KM)-Metro Manila chapter Luzille Gypsy Zabala Brigade held an assembly at an undisclosed location on November 16. The gathering was held as part of marking KM's 61st anniversary on November 30.

The assembly discussed KM's crucial task of strengthening the youth-student movement in the urban center. Participant Ka Karso Mapagpalaya said the youth in the region are ready to take on KM's revolutionary tasks.

He said KM will frustrate the Marcos Jr regime's fascist attacks and fulfill the duty of youth participation in the path of armed struggle. "Every youth must seriously internalize KM's ultimate importance in advancing the Philippine revolution!"

US schemes to intensify intervention amid disasters

While Filipinos are submerged in floods, the US is busy heightening military intervention in the country. Together with its puppet Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), it has used HADR (humanitarian assistance and disaster response) as cover to continuously launch war games and other military activities.

A US major ally in the Pacific, Australian troops remain on Panay Island during Typhoon Tino’s peak. They completed the one-month war games Kasangga: 2025-02 on November 7 at Camp Peralta in Camindan, Capiz.

During Typhoon Uwan, American forces were seen in Northern Luzon where the AFP was also conducting the 10-day Joint Exercise (AJEX) Sea, Air and Land (DAG-

ITPA). The US did not openly participate in this training. However, the exercise is a US-promoted preparation and provocation of war against its rival imperialist China. The AFP chief himself declared it as preparation in case “Taiwan is attacked.” The AFP was forced to temporarily halt the training to conduct HADR, together with US troops, in several areas in Luzon.

US warships also stayed within

Philippine maritime territory during this period. On November 14-15, it held the 13th Multilateral Maritime Cooperative Activity, along with Japan and, for the first time, the Philippine Navy. They maneuvered against Chinese vessels near Scarborough Shoal.

A secret military training was held in Alamada, North Cotabato from November 11-14. Residents endured nonstop daytime firing of various types of weapons during those days. They reported the presence of foreign troops who served as instructors in combat maneuver training held on their farms and sitios. **AB**

Defense of land and anti-feudal struggles in Isabela

Amid many challenges, the peasants' four struggles for their right to land in Isabela continue. Since 2019, they have launched campouts, collective farming, dialogues, petitions, and confrontations against landlords and government agencies.

Two farming communities are fighting for their right to their homesteads in central Isabela. The area is being grabbed to augment the wider agro-industrial zone used for large poultry farms, warehouses, and melon and sugarcane plantations, among others.

These areas include the more than 20-hectare homestead of rice fields, cornfields, and melon farms tilled by 20 families. These families were tenants for over 40 years then turned agrarian reform beneficiaries. Their collective action reclaimed the seized farms, stopped the sale of the land, and halted rent collection. They also stopped police and military harassment and house-to-house intimidation.

In another town, peasants are fighting for over 20 hectares of homestead land planted with rice, corn, and vegetables. The land is being cultivated by 17 peasant families who have been tenants for 50 years. In 2021, a landlord relative suddenly arrived carrying a fake "reconstituted" title and claiming the land. The peasants have since actively fought for their right to the land despite repression and human rights violations.

Peasants continue to defend their right to cultivate in two areas in southern

Isabela. Farmers being dispossessed of almost 70 hectares of land by a mining company remain and are covertly farming there for their consumption and livelihood. In another town, peasants are opposing the seizure of 50 hectares of land under the guise of the government's National Greening Program.

Political education is crucial to raising militancy

For the past six years, political education has played a major role in raising the militancy and strengthening the peasants' resolve in their struggle. It effectively shielded against the cruelty of landlords, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police.

Across the four campaigns in Isabela, the conduct of political studies is ensured at different stages of the peasants' collective actions. Discussions are adapted to specific conditions, the changing situation, and the planned collective

actions. They prepared and studied the campaign papers related to the land grabbing issue they face. They studied the peasants' legal status, the land's history, and their rights to it. They link these to the peasant class' overall struggle by discussing the fight for genuine land reform.

With the establishment of peasant associations, they also discuss their organizations' orientation. They tackle issues such as excessive rice importation, the construction of US military bases in the region through the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, and other national issues whenever they join rallies.

They also formally study the Short Course on Philippine Society and Revolution and the Special Mass Course. As their revolutionary consciousness deepens, they discuss the revolutionary orientation and tasks of the National Peasant Association. They also occasionally study Ang Bayan.

The peasants' studies also focus on human rights conditions and resistance to the police, military, and National Task Force-Elcac's surrender campaign. They use these to shield against the relentless attacks on their unity and attempts to derail their land struggle. The communities resolutely stand against intimidation and deceit from traitorous "former rebels."

"These [studies] must continue among their other members since their local land struggles are becoming more violent and difficult," the organizers' report said. AB



Isabela peasant organizer arrested

Karapatan-Cagayan Valley condemned the illegal arrest of peasant organizer Stalin Valencia. A Philippine National Police (PNP) and 5th ID combined force arrested Valencia on November 15 in San Mateo, Isabela. He faces multiple criminal charges, including attempted murder, murder, and arson in Cagayan Valley.

Valencia was kept incomunicado overnight and his family was prevented from seeing him. His relatives feared that he was subjected to interrogation and psychological torture.

In Negros, several successive cases of human rights violations were recorded from October 28 to November 3.

Arrest. 94th IB soldiers captured indigenous Anoy Pacheco while he was on his way to his farm in Sitio Tigbao, Barangay Buenavista, Himamaylan City, on November 4. Pacheco is the son of a "Kalanyan" or indigenous Magahat-Bukidnon tribe leader in their area.

Ransacking. On October 28, soldiers raided and ransacked farmer Remy Villacanao's home. Following this, soldiers surrounded and raided the home of Chona Martinez, wife and sister of victims of military political killings.

In Laguna, the urban poor community in NIA Road Purok 7, Barangay Pooc, Sta. Rosa, Laguna faces the threat of demolition. The demolition will purportedly make way for the agency's road concreting project. It is scheduled to begin on November 18.

AB

Asset involved in murder of Ka Juanito Magbanua killed

A NEW PEOPLE'S Army (NPA)-South Central Negros (Romeo Nanta Command) armed action killed 94th IB intelligence asset Jomy Pelarta on the night of November 6 at Sitio Sig-ang, Barangay Carabalan, Himamaylan City, Negros Occidental. Pelarta was involved in the killing of the hors de combat NPA-Negros Island spokesperson Ka Juanito Magbanua (Romeo Nanta) in 2022.

Pelarta pinpointed Ka Juanito's location in Sitio Medel. Soldiers captured, tortured, and deliberately killed the spokesperson who was then on medical leave. They later falsely claimed he was killed in an armed encounter. Pelarta was also involved in a raid against an NPA unit a few days before he facilitated the capture of Ka Juanito. He was likewise implicated in two cases of rape and attempted rape.

Imperialist proxy wars cause armed conflict and genocide in Sudan

Sudan continues to sink into chaos after the war between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) broke out in 2023. The war has killed more than 150,000 people and forced millions more to flee.

Around 25 million Sudanese suffer from extreme food shortages. The country faces one of the most severe hunger crises in the world.

According to the International League of Peoples' Struggle (ILPS), the conflict in Sudan is not a mere clash between local forces. The US intervenes aiming to control not only the Sudanese government but also the country's mineral wealth.

The US pits the RSF and SAF

against each other through its Middle East allies. It works in partnership with the Zionist Israel intelligence agency Mossad in training the RSF. The US foments the conflict to weaken the unity of African and Arab countries and to maintain its control over the region's natural resources, especially gold and oil. The US also allows its puppets in the Middle East to profit from arms sales to both sides.

According to the ILPS, the US

bears the main responsibility for the crisis and genocide-level violence in Sudan.

"The crisis in Sudan mirrors earlier imperialist interventions in Iraq, Libya, and Syria," it said. These are similar to wars waged in the name of democracy but actually serve the interests of the US and its allied countries. This is part of the broader campaign by the US and its allies to divide and control countries in Africa and West Asia. Included in this are the wars in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the assaults on Yemen and Palestine, all of which attack the peoples' right to self-determination.

AB