

The NPA's infiltration of Europe

Part IV of a series on "financing a revolution" in the Philippines, by an EIR investigative team.

Part III of this series, published in EIR Vol. 16, No. 7, Feb. 10, 1989, dealt with how hundreds of thousands of dollars have been transferred to the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army and its front organizations through various European organizations. Those funds were channeled through institutions influenced by the Theology of Liberation currents in the Catholic Church and Protestant churches. Part IV will expose the support networks for the New People's Army in Western Europe, run through the NPA's National Democratic Front.

The supporting political organizations for the New People's Army (NPA) represent far more than groups of leftist extremists who, for whatever reason, want to demonstrate solidarity with a revolutionary cause. These organizations play a crucial role in the deadly business of revolutionary terrorism, and function as an extension of the "People's War" which the Communist Party of the Philippines is waging to destroy the Republic of the Philippines. They play a vital role in the united front tactic of People's War.

It is useful to reflect on the case of the Chinese Communist who serve as the model for the CPP/NPA's so-called "National Democratic Revolution." In 1945, Mao's Communist Party and his "People's War" moved from a position of weakness and isolation to become victorious over the Kuomintang in 1949. Although Sinologists continue to attribute his victory to Mao's three principles of revolutionary warfare, in reality the decisive factor was his ability to win the massive support of both the Soviet Union and Communist sympathizers in Washington and the capitals of Western Europe. These forces mobilized to isolate the Kuomintang by spreading the big lie that the Chinese nationalists were corrupt, fascistic, anti-democratic, and militarily incompetent, while simultaneously spreading the line that the Chinese Communists were merely "agrarian reformers," heroic freedom fighters, and incorruptible. In 1946, U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall cut off aid to the Nationalists in order to demonstrate American "impartiality" in the Chinese civil war. The campaign so tarred Chiang Kai-shek's image that it broke the international support for the Kuomintang cause. The rest is history.

The result of Communist People's War was graphically demonstrated to Filipinos by the Communist Chinese themselves. One Filipino official told this journalist how, during

an official tour of the People's Republic of China in 1981, he had asked his Chinese guide how Communist "agrarian reform" was implemented. The answer was frank: "We first eliminated the reactionaries." "How many was that?" the Philippine officer asked. "About 15 million people," came the reply.

The CPP/NPA and its National Democratic Front (NDF) are following precisely the same strategy. Their goal is state power. There are three things standing in their way: 1) the popular support enjoyed by the government of President Corazon Aquino; 2) the military, which, because of its concern for national defense, is perhaps the strongest of the Philippines' national institutions in this period of political transition and economic crisis; and 3) the Philippines' continuing relations and support from the United States and Western Europe as well as its Asian neighbors.

A halt in foreign economic aid to the Philippine government and military aid to the Armed Forces would put the Philippines on the same path to doom as China in 1946. The role of the international support apparatus is to conduct a campaign to discredit the government of President Aquino, painting her with the same brush as Ferdinand Marcos, and discrediting the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) with the purpose of cutting off its influence in security policies, if not cutting off its arms and ammunition.

The National Democratic Front international solidarity movement

Captured NPA documents and government intelligence reports show that the international support work for the NPA is coordinated by the CPP/NPA's National Democratic Front. Activities abroad are classified by the party as Overseas Revolutionary Work (ORW), which can be broken down into "direct support" and "indirect support." Direct support is aimed at providing material support to the NDF. Indirect support is the effort to widen the NPA's political solidarity movement, with the ultimate aim of bringing these areas of influence into direct support as well.

Overseas Revolutionary Work can be further divided along three lines of activities: *Broad Solidarity Movement*, *Overseas Filipino Movement*, and *International Diplomatic Work*. These activities are coordinated through regional NDF Councils, which in turn coordinate the national councils. The European Council operates out of the NDF's international

office in Utrecht, the Netherlands, under ex-Jesuit priest Luis Jalandoni.

The Utrecht office is the nerve center for the NPA's European operations. Orbiting around it are other support organizations. Within the first circle is the **Philippines People's Committee** (KSP—Komite ng Sambayanang Filipino). The KSP runs other organizations, going under such names as the **Filippijnen Groep Nederlands** (FGN), or the **Aktionsgruppe Philippinen** of West Germany. These organizations exist in Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, West Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Spain, and Switzerland. More affluent groups also manage **Philippine Information Centers** or **Philippine Bureaus** or **Philippine Resource Centers**. These organizations are primarily responsible for the development of the *Broad Solidarity Movement* linked up with other political and/or terrorist organizations.

Also within this first circle is the **Commission for Filipino Migrant Workers**. While incorporated in Amsterdam, it has offices and operations in West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain. The Commission is responsible for developing the *Overseas Filipino Movement*, a recruiting organization for the NDF.

On the diplomatic front, these organizations are responsible for linking the CPP/NPA with political parties, institutions, and governments, in large part to bolster the image of the "national democratic revolution," and isolate the Aquino government.

1.0 The Broad Solidarity Movement and the Philippine Support Groups

If one were to call the NDF office, either staffer Byon Bicor or Luis Jalandoni himself would quickly deny any formal links to the KSP or any of the Philippines support groups. Nonetheless, up until a few years ago the NDF and KSP shared the same office space in Utrecht.

As for the action groups, they are avowed organizers for the NPA. In a recent article in the journal of the *Filippijnen Groep Nederlands*, its leader, Jan Schrama, a former missionary in the Philippines, denounced the recent cutting of its financial support by the Dutch government's National Commission of Information and Conscientization for Development Aid. Although the aid agency claimed that it was discontinuing the aid because of the group's support for the NDF and CPP/NPA, Schrama calls this a lie, claiming that the group had always openly supported the NPA and NDF. Schrama lamented:

"On the one hand we keep maintaining the difference between the NDF and NPA. On the other hand, even in the past we have never distanced ourselves completely from the NPA. The NDF is a liberation movement in the form of a platform of 14 underground organizations with a common program. One of its members is the NPA. The NPA is the organization that the peasants are counting on in their struggle for just agrarian reforms. The political program of the NDF

becomes a reality in the countryside under the leadership of the NPA."

As for supporting a violent organization, Schrama has nothing to hide: "It would be a wrong presentation of the facts to suggest that the NDF is for nonviolent struggle, and the NPA for violent struggle. In practice the NPA [as a member organization of the NDF] has the armed equipment to strengthen the demand for social changes in the countryside."

The action groups also function as a political and intelligence network, linking the NPA to the European terrorist scene and the East bloc. Moreover, individuals from these groups often travel to the Philippines and enter "guerrilla zones" to meet and work directly with NPA units in the field.

These groups grew out of the Permanent People's Tribunal session on the Philippines held in February 1980 in Antwerp, Belgium (see *EIR*, Dec. 4, 1987). The Tribunal brought together such figures as Italian Senator Lelio Basso, known for his Libyan-backed Lelio Basso Foundation; Noam Chomsky; Princeton University Khomeini-booster Richard Falk; Lenin Peace Prize winner Sean Macbride; and many others.

Here is a country-by-country profile of the action groups:

1.1 The Netherlands: The *Filippijnen Groep Nederlands* (FGN), based in Utrecht, was founded in the early 1970s by Jan Schrama. The FGN housed and supported Luis Jalandoni and his wife when they arrived in the Netherlands in December 1976 after fleeing the Philippines. Jalandoni established himself as the official international representative of the NDF, operating out of the FGN's office.

Jalandoni's relation to the FGN goes back to the early 1970s when the FGN's Fr. Edgar Koning was a missionary in the island of Negros, Philippines, with Jalandoni. The leftist Bishop Fortich of Negros helped Jalandoni set up the **National Federation of Sugar Workers** (NFSW) with financial backing from the Dutch Catholic Church's aid organization, CEBEMO (discussed in Part III of this series). The NFSW is one of the most important members of the **May First Movement** (KMU), a trade union federation said to be heavily infiltrated if not controlled by the NDF.

In Utrecht, the FGN sponsors and organizes tours for visiting NDF leaders or leaders of its trade union and peasant front groups. Copies of the NDF's *Liberation* newspaper are readily available, as well as their publication *Filippijnenbulletin*. The group has spawned chapters in Amsterdam and five other Dutch cities.

Other support organizations include the **Simbayan**, which is close to ICCO, one of the leading Dutch Protestant church funding agencies; the **Mission Center**; and an organization called **Bijeem**, which published a book entitled *De Filippijnen in Verzet* (*The Philippines in Resistance*), a pro-NDF tract containing poems of CPP/NPA founder Jose Maria Sison.

1.2 Federal Republic of Germany: The **Aktionsgruppe Philippinen** (AGPHI) and its **Philippinenbüro** in Cologne are the leading supporters in West Germany. The AGPHI

was founded in 1980 by a group of Protestant liberation theologians, including Dr. Günter Reese, former Protestant missionary in Hong Kong and Manila; and Dr. Rainer Werning, another Asia hand who is a member of **Terre des Hommes**, one of the nongovernmental donor organizations in open sympathy with the NDF and high on the list of organizations suspected of channeling money to the CPP/NPA. Werning is also active in solidarity work with South Korean oppositionists. As in the Netherlands, the Aktionsgruppe is in contact with the full spectrum of the West German left and pro-terrorist scene. AGPHI-authored articles can be seen in the periodicals servicing the radical "house squatters' movement," the Maoist Communist Party, and the Revolutionary Cells. In 1988 they opened the Philippinenbüro, an information center located in Cologne.

Most recently, Rainer Werning collaborated with CPP/NPA founder Jose Maria Sison on the latter's new book *The Liberation Project, Resistance in the Philippines*. Written in the German language, the book is published by the Pahl Rugenstein publishing company, a firm fully controlled by the German Communist Party (DKP), according to public reports of the West German secret services. Sison is presumably living in West Germany illegally, since the Philippine Foreign Ministry has revoked his passport for violating the terms of his release following the general amnesty when Mrs. Aquino became President.

Sison regularly gives press interviews datelined from German cities. One such interview appeared in the German-language *Al Karamah*, a mouthpiece of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a terrorist organization controlled by Syrian military intelligence.

The Aktionsgruppe cooperates with the following organizations: **Bundeskongress entwicklungspolitischer Aktionsgruppen** (BUKO), a coordination center of Third World solidarity groups based in Hamburg; **Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker** (Society for Endangered Peoples); **Blätter des IZ3W**, an information center in Freiburg; and the **Südostasien Informationsstelle**, an information center in Bochum.

1.3 United Kingdom and the Irish Republic: In the United Kingdom, the London-based **Philippine Support Group** (PSG) and the **Philippine Resource Center** operate. The PSG maintains a network of active support groups throughout the U.K., working with left-wing trade unionists and the Labour Party. It receives financial aid from private funding groups such as **Oxfam**, **War on Want**, and the **Catholic Institute for International Relations**. Requests for information on the Philippines are quickly serviced with CPP/NPA and NDF publications. The pages of their own periodical, *KASAMA*, are filled with stories of the progress of the "People's Democratic Revolution" in the Philippines and PSG activities throughout the U.K.

The PSG also maintains a Human Rights Committee, a Trade Union Committee, and an Anti-Bases Committee. The Trade Union Committee has been seeking recognition for the

NDF's KMU union by the large British trade unions. It holds weekly meetings at the headquarters of the Transport General Workers Union. The Anti-Bases Committee links its activities with the British peace movement, particularly **European Nuclear Disarmament**, an organization led by British Communist Party member E.P. Thompson.

In the Irish Republic, the **Filipino Irish Group**, led by Saemus O'Siochain, was created in 1977 around agitational work in support of "endangered minorities" in the Philippines.

1.4 Belgium: The **Philippines Committee** here was founded by University of Louvain professor, liberation theologian, and Jesuit priest François Houtart. The committee served as a key vehicle for organizing the Permanent People's Tribunal held in Antwerp in 1980.

The committee appears closely linked to the Maoist **Belgian Labor Party**, (BLP) one of whose key creators was François Houtart. Although the BLP is a relatively small party, it is larger than the pro-Moscow Communist Party. The BLP has extended financial aid to the KMU, and its **Anti-Imperialist League** also supports the NDF. The BLP was a key sponsor for the European tour of CPP/NPA founder Jose Maria Sison as well as Ed De La Torre, founder of the NDF's **Christians for National Liberation**. Party members, including its Philippines specialist Boudewijn Deckers, have traveled to the Philippines, spending time in the NPA's guerrilla zones. In fact, according to an article appearing in the BLP's newspaper, the Philippine Committee was founded when "ten Flemish people, most of them workers" went to the Philippines to "seek contact with the local population."

2.0 Overseas Filipino Movement: The Overseas Filipino Movement recruits CPP/NPA cadres right out of the Filipino migrant work force, which numbers as many as 500,000 in Western Europe. The migrant community is also an important source of funds. This work overlaps other support work, with the key NDF front being the Commission for Filipino Migrant Workers (CFMW). The CFMW was founded in 1979, registered in Utrecht, and went operational in 1981. Its coordinating center is in Amsterdam, with centers in Rome and London. It works closely with seamen's centers in Hamburg, West Germany, and Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and has penetrated Filipino centers in Madrid, Barcelona, Paris, Stockholm, Münster, and Athens.

The CFMW undertakes a classic form of Communist revolutionary organizing. Working secretly, cadres organize among the most exploited of the service workers, confining themselves to mass work concerning the migrants' immediate rights and welfare in the countries where they are employed. This is particularly the case when new territory is being organized, since neither the NDF link, nor even the CFMW link, is kept very secret. When the leaders have firmly entrenched themselves within their new organization or have infiltrated into the leadership of another legitimate organization, they become part of the secret Country Committee. At that point, more and more of the so-called "Na-

tional Democratic Line" is brought into the activities of the organization. Despite this obvious revolutionary activity, important European political leaders such as Neil Kinnock, shadow prime minister for the British Labour Party, patronize the CFMW's center in London.

The CFMW is linked to the following organizations in Western Europe:

2.1 Italy:

- **KAMPI:** Based in Rome and with chapters in Milan and Perugia, it is the leading mass organization of Filipino migrant workers in Italy. With 400 members and a base of 4,000 people, it works among the nearly 300,000 migrant Filipinos in Italy.

- **Polisportiva Bonifacio:** A legally registered sports organization and a full member of the Italian National Sports Committee, it is believed to be infiltrated and used as a propaganda vehicle to influence overseas Filipinos.

- **Cooperativa Kapit Bisig:** Based in Rome, it is the main center for work in Italy.

- **Malayan '83:** Based in Rome, it is an organization working among all the church-based overseas Filipino organizations. Its purpose is to help give credibility to the CFMW and KAMPI among the overseas community.

2.2 United Kingdom:

- **Commission for Filipino Migrant Workers (CFMW):** This is one of the organization's formal chapters. It works with the Philippine Support Group in London.

- **Kapiling:** Based in London, it is a cultural group.

2.3 West Germany:

- **PSAP Hamburg:** This is an NDF-linked seamen's aid organization in the busy German seaport of Hamburg.

2.4 The Netherlands:

- **Dimayan:** Based in Amsterdam, Dimayan was founded in June 1986 as a service organization to assist "less fortunate Filipinos." According to their own literature, it "links and coordinates with Friends of the Filipino Migrant Workers, Inc. (Kaibigan), with the CFMW Europe, and with Filipino, Dutch, and other organizations throughout Europe. It also has contacts with Filipino organizations in England, Greece and Spain."

- **PSAP Rotterdam:** Located in Europe's largest port, this is a seamen's service organization like the PSAP Hamburg.

3.0 International diplomatic work—winning friends and influence in high places

The international diplomatic work has aimed its activities to acquire recognition as a legitimate force among Western European parties and governments. So far, the NDF has won recognition from Greece's ruling **Pan-Hellenic Socialist Party (PASOK)**, and the **Socialist Party and Radical Party** of the Netherlands. The Radical Party was founded by Erik Jurgen, scion of the founding family of Unilever, one of the world's largest multinationals. In fact, its imports of Philip-

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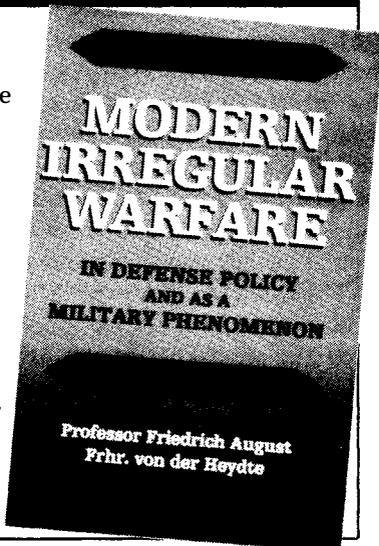
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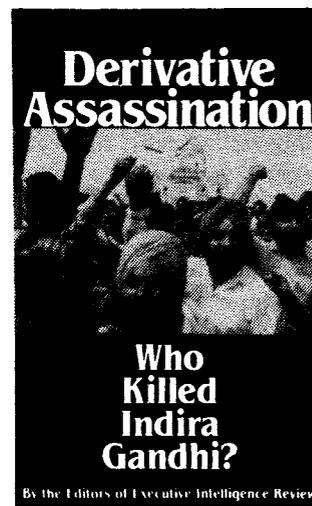
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pine coconut oil accounts for 25% of Philippine exports to Western Europe. The Radical Party is also a member of the "Rainbow Coalition," the parliamentary faction of Europe's environmentalist parties in the European Parliament.

The NDF maintains excellent contacts with the West German **Green party**, and with the **Italian Communist Party**. The pro-NDF **Italian Committee Against the Repression of the Filipino People** is chaired by Giancarla Codrignani, secretary to the president of the lower house of the Italian Parliament, Nilde Iotti, a leading member of the Italian Communist Party.

On Jan. 7-9, an NDF delegation led by Luis Jalandoni, attended the annual party congress of the **German Communist Party (DKP)** in Frankfurt. The DKP, despite its small size, is controlled and bankrolled to the tune of 40 million deutschmarks annually by the **Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED)**, the ruling East German communist party.

The NDF has also sought and won recognition for its trade union, the **KMU**, from European unions, including: the Catholic **Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori** and the Communist Party-controlled **Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro**, of Italy; and the **Irish Conferation of Trade Unions**. Sweden's major union, the **Sveriges Arbeters Centralorganisation**, has lent the **KMU** indirect support.

Indirect support for the NPA also comes from the "human rights" apparatus, namely, **Amnesty International** and the **International Commission of Jurists** in Geneva.

Legitimacy also comes to the NPA through the **Transnational Institute**, Amsterdam, the sister organization of the **Institute for Policy Studies** in Washington.

Another important link-up for the NPA is with the **World Council of Churches**. In 1987 the **World Council of Churches** financed the European Tour of Jose Maria Sison, founder of the **CPP/NPA** and still considered its secret chairman.

It is through its "diplomatic" work, that the NPA has achieved a situation in which leading European governments all but turn a blind eye to the channeling of funds to the NPA from non-governmental organizations and other beneficiaries of taxpayers' money. Consider the fact that although the National Commission of Information and Conscientization for Development Aid, a government donor, has stopped financing the **FGN**, following pressure from the Philippine government, more significant aid continues, not merely to the **FGN** but also into the Philippines and NPA bank accounts. It should be noted that the Dutch Ministry for Aid to Developing Countries supplies organizations such as **CEBEMO** and **ICCO** with over 130 million guilders, a portion of which ultimately lands in NPA coffers. The fact that the inspector general of this ministry is none other than Prince Klaus, the husband of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, appears to have made the editors of the Netherlands' leading dailies hesitant to make a scandal out of these facts.

Henry Kissinger's of the Republic of

by Mary McCourt Burdman

Just weeks after President Jimmy Carter had announced on Dec. 15, 1978 that the Beijing Communist regime was the sole legal government of China, the last ambassador of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) government, James C.H. Shen, left the United States with these parting words: "If this is the way your government treats those who are and wish to remain your friends, then God help America!"

I do not know if Ambassador Shen, who served from 1971-78, is still living; but I am sure of one thing. Whatever his faults, if any, his experience in dealing with the U.S. State Department must have substantially reduced his time in Purgatory.

For seven years, as he described in his 1983 book, *The U.S. and Free China: How the U.S. Sold Out Its Ally*, he attempted to represent his country in the Washington, D.C. of Henry Kissinger and his first President, Richard "I'll Never Sell You Down the River" Nixon, Kissinger's second President Gerald Ford, and finally of Jimmy Carter, who so treacherously finished the work Kissinger began.

The sell-out of free China was only one wretchedness among many: These were the years of Watergate, the fall of Vietnam, and so forth. The current sell-out of Europe through the INF treaty is all too comprehensible, from an Establishment that lied and betrayed its way to recognition of a regime that, in only 40 years, had already murdered some 100 million of its own population. Worst is, Shen's account of how easily Chou En-lai, Mao Zedong, and Deng Xiaoping played the pride of Henry Kissinger, the vanity of Richard Nixon, and the low-down meanness of Jimmy Carter to get every concession they wanted from the United States.

The world was a mess in 1970-71, but even so, in Asia, all of Indochina had not yet been lost, and the R.O.C., then backed by official recognition of the United States, Japan, and Asian nations, had an active "recover the mainland" campaign under President Chiang Kai-shek. But in Beijing, Chou En-lai had recognized the need of "reopening to the United States" after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the February 1969 Sino-Soviet clash on the Ussuri River. Always in the company of Henry Kissinger, President