

EMERGENCY BULLETIN NO. 25

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IEC FOUNDING CONFERENCE: 27-28 FEBRUARY!

We expect hundreds of people from over 20 countries to arrive in Krefeld, Germany on the weekend of 27-28 February for the IEC Founding Conference. Those attending will include people from Peru, Bangladesh, Australia, Nepal, France, Switzerland, Greece, Mexico, U.S., Netherlands, Turkey, England, Belgium, and many other countries. The Host Committee in Germany is made up of over 10 groups including IEC chapters from across Germany, immigrant groups, revolutionary organizations and anti-imperialist groups.

The meeting promises to be an extraordinary event, one which will put our campaign on a whole new level. It should not be missed.

We hope everyone has received the invitation to the Conference which lists some of the many the topics, speakers, and plans for discussion. If you are coming from a distance, plan to arrive Friday night. Please give the registration form on the invitations to your local organizer who should FAX them to the Conference FAX number in Germany (49-203401584), or send it in directly yourself.

FUJIMORI TO BUILD NEW DUNGEONS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS:

From Reuters wire service, 3 February:

"On February 2, President Alberto Fujimori said his government would build three new jails and modernize two others to detain guerrillas. 'With the current rhythm of capture of terrorists, the jails we currently have are insufficient,' Fujimori told journalists during a visit to the southern city of Arequipa. 'For this reason we are going to build a chain of prisons where the guerrilla leaders will be very secure,' he said. Fujimori said in a recent speech that more than 2,000 guerrillas had been captured since he suspended constitutional rule on April 5th.

"[Referring to Dr Guzman, Fujimori announced on TV]: '...San Lorenzo [island] is well guarded but we want to have him even more secure, in a place where there will be no opportunity to escape and where he will complete his life term...' The weekly magazine Si reported recently that a special underground prison was being constructed for Guzman and two other leaders condemned with him, to eliminate physical contact with prison personnel. The magazine, which consulted navy officials for the report, said the eight room, bunker-type facility without doors or windows, would be surrounded by a four-metre (13-foot) wall of concrete."

FUJIMORI CONTINUES TO LOSE SUPPORT:

Some news items in the Colombia newspaper, El Tiempo, indicate that Fujimori's regime continues to lose support from many sectors of Peruvian society:

January 19, 1993:

"The president of Peru, Alberto Fujimori, yesterday admitted that 'something happened' amongst some military units. They were discontented with the support that the government has been giving the Armed Forces. 'To say that nothing happened, is not really the truth. Something happened....at the level of certain units that I have alluded to directly,' he declared, referring to

newspaper information over discontent in the army.

January 27, 1993:

"...Because of the apathy of the population and the insecurity that exists throughout the country, all the political parties involved in the Municipal elections of 29 January 1993 decided not to hold any meetings in public places.

January 31, 1993:

"The governing party, Cambio 90, the independent movement that carried Fujimori to the presidency in 1990, suffered a reverse and won only one mayor's office in the country: the southern city of Tacna, on the frontier with Chile, where Tito Chocano remained mayor for the third consecutive term."

NOBODY MESSES WITH MONTESINOS

Fujimori's top advisor is Vladimiro Montesinos, a man known to be well-connected with both the CIA and the drug trafficking in Peru. He is never seen in public but his power is immense, as indicated by a recent article in America Cambio 16 from Bogotá, Colombia, 1 February, 1993, called "Nobody messes with Vladimiro":

"The Peruvian magazine, Caretas, the most prestigious in the country, and its director Enrique Sileri, appear to be victims of [a very powerful enemy]: the man that appears to manage, from the shadows, the intelligence services of Peru-- Vladimiro Montesinos Torres.

"[In 1991] Caretas ... prepared a report in which it was shown that in 1979 Montesinos had arranged the renting of a house to narco-trafficker. 'Three days before the publication of the article,' recalls Sileri, 'a person came to see me to ask me to speak with Montesinos. I told him that we could organize an interview in which he could express his view and that we would print it, but that I was not interested in a private conversation, nor in 'agreements.'

"When the edition was already closed and on the point of going on sale, Vladimiro Montesinos accused Enrique Sileri of defamation for an article that Caretas published 6 months earlier. In that article reference had been made to the presidential adviser as the 'Rasputin' of the Fujimori regime. 'Using this denunciation, Vladimiro Montesinos wanted to prevent our publication coming out,' explained Sileri. The penal code that existed at that time contained an ambiguous clause that stated that if any person denounced any member of the media, their publication could not make any statements about the accused until the case was closed.

"Despite this manoeuvre of Montesinos, Caretas published the report. A little later, the judge that heard the case condemned Enrique Sileri to a fine of US\$40,000 and a year and a half imprisonment. Later, the higher court reduced the fine to US\$10,000, and the Supreme Court changed imprisonment to a conditional sentence. As part of the sentence, the director of the magazine was also impelled 'to abstain from publishing anything about Montesinos.'

"...[The persecution of Caretas does not seem to be an isolated case. Everything indicates that whoever seeks to denounce Montesinos will be castigated. For example, the military chiefs implicated in the attempted coup of 13 November have to pay, as a civil reparation in favour of Montesinos, US\$1,000,000 for having accused the presidential adviser of making a purge of the military."

U.S. PENTAGON ADVISOR GETS UNWELCOME GUESTS:

Gordon McCormick, the so-called "Sendero expert" hired by the U.S. RAND Corporation (a think-tank for the Pentagon), showed up recently at a

multinational corporation complex near Stanford University in California. His talk was disrupted by 2 women from the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru (CSRP) who stood up in the middle of his slide lecture with a 12-foot banner saying "Yankee Go Home..." and delivered a 5-minute statement denouncing McCormick. They said his career of researching the Communist Party of Peru (PCP) has provided the U.S. State Department, the CIA and Pentagon with information on the PCP, who have used it to devise better plans for crushing the insurgency. The disrupters pointed out that McCormick's talk was held in this obscure corporate office building because the authorities did not want Peru to become an issue on campuses like Stanford. Other IEC supporters in the audience started asking questions intended to rip off McCormick's mask as a "scholarly impartial observer" of the PCP.

Readers of the Emergency Bulletins will recall that EB20 reprinted an interview with McCormick from a Lima magazine in which he details some aspects of the PCP organization, and explains why the movement continues strongly even since the capture of Dr Guzman. McCormick denies that his research plays any role in the current repression in Peru, but CSRP pointed out that RAND, his employer, was used for years by the U.S. government to do research on how to better wage the war against the Vietnamese and for promoting a nuclear war strategy. They note that McCormick's research on the PCP networks was used by the regime in their campaign leading to Guzman's arrest. (The CIA has not denied participation in this surveillance program.) McCormick teaches at a Navy school whose curriculum includes study of "low intensity conflict" such as the U.S./Contra war on the people of Nicaragua).

Most people attending the event said they were glad the disrupters showed up.

STATEMENT FROM THE ALL AFRICAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY (AAPRP)

Kwame Ture (formerly Stokely Carmichael, activist from Black Liberation movement in the U.S. in the 60s), recently issued a statement for the AAPRP concerning the revolution in Peru which we thought would be of interest to our readers. It reads in part:

"The All African People's Revolutionary Party on behalf of the masses of African People scattered and suffering world wide sends warm fraternal greetings to the masses of oppressed people of Peru especially the Indigenous Peoples. And to the Shining Path and its courageous leader Abimael Guzman as they continue to illuminate the path towards justice and liberation...

"The AAPRP recognizes the long and heroic struggle waged by the struggling masses in Peru against imperialist forces led by the United States and its allies. We have watched as victory after victory of the people were met with greater and greater repression. We are convinced more than ever that the noble people of Peru led by their revolutionary fighting leadership will be victorious. This victory will be a nail in the coffin of imperialism.

"...They can jail Guzman but they cannot stop the revolutionary forward march of the masses towards the inevitable victory. And as Justice loving people we must fight for liberation and against injustice everywhere we find it."

NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

MEXICO: On 29 January IEC-Mexico City organized a demonstration of 25 at the Peruvian Embassy in Mexico City. "The protest was made up mainly of youth and students but also included workers and teachers, and was pulled together on fairly short notice. It had a spirited combative character. When protesters arrived they found considerable police presence, signalling that the

authorities seemed to be expecting something on that day even though the protest had not been widely publicized.

"...One youth had drawn a picture of 'Presidente Gonzalo' breaking the bars of the 'cage.' This drawing was hung on the doors of the embassy along with lists of revolutionary prisoners unaccounted for following the massacre last May at Canto Grande....The protest at the embassy ended with the burning of a U.S. flag and denunciations of the role of the U.S. in backing up the Fujimori regime."

SPAIN: On 3 December in Barcelona there was a demonstration outside the Peruvian Consulate called by the IEC-Catalonia. They reported an "overwhelming presence of the police in the area around the consulate. We estimate that there were between 30 and 40 police, equipped with all kinds of equipment, from pick-ups, patrol cars and, of course, regulation firearms. Never before have the calls from the Peruvian Consulate been listened to more, and acted upon by the local authorities. This resulted in people in the area being constantly harassed by the police, who demanded documents and detained some passers-by for a period of time. Demonstrators who were carrying placards were also detained, and their names and identity numbers were put on record.

FRANCE: Tamil Osei, a newspaper for Tamil refugees, reports that Anne-Marie Parodi, a member of the 1st IEC delegation, recently spoke at meeting of Tamil political refugees in Paris about her experiences in Peru and the situation with Dr Abimael Guzman.

AUSTRALIA: "Former Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, Dr Jim Cairns, telephoned the Peruvian Consulate in Melbourne protesting the arrest of Dr Guzman's lawyer, Dr Crespo, and other lawyers who defend the political prisoners in Peru. He condemned the banning of the Association of Democratic Lawyers, and asked if political prisoners in Peru can be defended by a lawyer of their choice. The Ambassador claimed Peru 'didn't have political prisoners,' and that those who had been arrested had 'committed crimes.' Dr Cairns disputed this and informed the Ambassador that many people in Australia were closely watching events in Peru.

"The following day, 29 January, a delegation of IEC campaign protested at the Peruvian Consulate in Melbourne."

FRANCE: A 12-person delegation gathered at the Peruvian Embassy in Paris on 29 January, demanding the release of the arrested lawyers, demanding that the International Red Cross be allowed to visit all prisoners, demanding the abrogation of treaties which violate the Inter-American Convention of Human Rights, and denouncing the possible reinstatement of the death penalty. The delegation was refused entrance, and the Embassy called the police who arrived immediately, apparently having been notified in advance.

U.S.: We received a copy of the following letter to Fujimori from the Interfaith Prisoners of Conscience Project in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.:

"...I express our grave concern for the imprisonment and torture of Dr Abimael Guzman and also of Dr Alfredo Crespo, the lawyer for Dr Guzman. As an organization in support of the U.S. political prisoners, we are acutely aware of the danger of violation of human rights by governments for individual's beliefs and associations. We implore you to relate to these leaders with respect and release them immediately..."

--Signed by The Rev. Seiichi Michael Yasutake, Director

A letter to the editor appeared in a major U.S. daily newspaper, the Boston Globe, by Gary Leupp, Professor of History, Tufts University. He commented on the recent arrest of an American photojournalist in Peru: "Bigwood's arrest, however, is perhaps of less significance than some other recent arrests of persons charged with crime of 'apology of terrorism.' If

convicted of this crime, by the way, one now receives a mandatory life sentence..." Professor Leupp recounts the arrests of Association of Democratic lawyers and the torture of Martha Huatay. "The masked military judges-- before whom all those charged with 'apology for terrorism' must appear-- make a mockery of justice. Yet the US government, which pours hundreds of millions of dollars of aid into Peru, would have us believe that Peru is 'returning to democracy.'"

ITALY: "In Rome on 5 February at the Centro Sociale Ricomincio dal Faro, 3 people who looked as if they were armed, were seen destroying 'Peru-Gonzalo' posters. They left in a diplomatic car usually used by embassy personnel. A communiqué was issued denouncing the Peruvian Ambassador, and radio stations in Rome publicised this act of intimidation."

Radio Maria, a Catholic network, denounced the detention of Dr Crespo. Radio Poppolare in Milano broadcast an interview with a Peruvian lawyer.

NEW SIGNATORIES: (or signatories new to this listing)

Arthur Scargill- President, National Union of Mineworkers, Britain
 Yusef Abdullahi- of the Cardiff 3, Britain
 Bishop Monseigneur Jacques Gaillot- Evêque d'Evreux, Paris, France
 Gareth Pierce- Lawyer, defender of Irish political prisoners, Britain
 Dr Karam Khella- University teacher, Hamburg
 Klaus H. Jann- Journalist, "Red Reporter", Germany
 Sindicato Asambleario Trabajadores Telefonica- (Telephone Workers Union),
 Barcelona, Spain
 Joan Carles Gelaberto O.- Historian, Girona-Catalunya, Spain
 Partit Marxista Leninista Maoista- Spain
 Comité Sol Perú de Catalunya- Spain
 Abuscharekh Abdelhadi- Information Office Palastina, Berlin, Germany
 National Union of Workers in Education (SNTE)- Sectional Executive
 Committee, Section 22- Mexico
 Union Delegation D-II-87 of Telescundarias- Zone 3, Oaxaca, Mexico
 Popular Revolutionary Movement- Mexico
 Alejandro Jiménez Gil- Director of Juan Rulfo Cultural Center, Oaxaca, Mexico
 Mario Hernández Martínez- Lawyer, Oaxaca, Mexico
 Gorka Asiain Riazú- General-Secretary of the Union of Students, Madrid, Spain
 322 people in Duisberg, Germany
 Grup Kizilirmak- musical group, Turkey
 Free University of Ankara, Turkey: Kenan Karakas (General-Secretary),
 Hasan Gul (Assistant decan), 36 students
 Gokhan Aktemur- editor, "New Human" Magazine, Ankara, Turkey
 Adalet Agaoglu- Author, Turkey
 Ihsan Golemerikli- Kurdish Poet and writer, Turkey
 Arif Sag- Singer, Turkey
 Atif Yilmaz- Film director, Turkey
 Antonio Artuso- Secretary, International Anti-imperialist Bloc, Canada
 Rénald Boisvert, Sylvain Delagrave, Salvatore Ierfino- Lawyers, Canada
 Jorge Catalan- member, Galvarino Action Group (which defends political
 prisoners in Chile), Canada
 Claude Gingras- leader, Union Against Misery and Exploitation;
 member, Action Socialiste, Canada
 Eduardo Morales- CONICA (Salvadoran group in San Francisco and Montréal)
 Francois Saillant- Activist with FRAPRU (group for social housing) and
 "Regroupement de solidarité avec les autochtones" (group which supports
 struggle of Native peoples, Canada