



EMERGENCY BULLETIN 31

International Emergency Committee To Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman

Address = BCMIEC, 27 Old Gloucester Street, London WC1N 3XX, U.K.
Telephone/Fax = 44-71-482-0853

13 June 1993

PERU CONGRESS VOTES IN DEATH PENALTY FOR REVOLUTIONARIES

The following appeared in a Reuters wire service report on 10 June 1993:

"On 10 June, a key Congressional committee modified Peru's constitution to allow the imposition of the death penalty for acts of terrorism. In the current constitution, the death penalty can only be applied for treason when Peru is at war with a foreign state. But by nine votes to two, the commission drawing up a new constitution voted to expand this to acts of terrorism.

"The clause must be approved by the full Congress, but politicians said they did not expect this to pose a problem. Supporters of President Alberto Fujimori control Congress and Fujimori has spoken out strongly in favour of the death penalty for the country's leftist guerrillas. But legal analysts said the change would only come into effect once the new constitution was approved. As a result, guerrilla leaders already in jail could not be executed."

In fact, Fujimori has always made clear that a key reason for reinstating the death penalty is to permit the legal assassination of Dr Guzman, as well as other political leaders. To that end, Fujimori has also been trying to pass laws which would make Dr Guzman legally responsible for acts allegedly committed by the PCP even after his imprisonment! This recent act by Congress, which violates international agreements that Peru has signed, represents a grave escalation in the moves to kill Dr Guzman. It must be opposed by all those determined to defend his life, and must involve those who take a stand against the death penalty.

PERUVIAN LAWYERS IN LIMA COURAGEOUSLY LAUNCH INTERNATIONAL LEGAL CASE FOR ABIMAEEL GUZMAN AND OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS

On 30 April, lawyers from Lima sent a 30-page petition to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (an international court associated with the Organization of American States). The petition details the outrageous actions by the Peruvian government in the arrest, trial and detention of Dr Guzman, and demonstrates how their actions violate Peruvian law as well as international agreements which Peru is party to. It also describes violations against other political prisoners such as Martha Huatay. The situation with Peruvian exiles threatened with extradition is also included in the petition.

The document declares that "the previous investigation and proceedings are null and void: the judicial 'proceedings' against Abimael Guzman (and 10 others named), tried before the special Military Tribunal." The document demands "the urgent adoption of precautionary measures to prevent the assassination and any other irreparable harm to Dr Abimael Guzman, Elena Iparraguirre and Walter Vargas who are imprisoned in subhuman conditions, in humid, subterranean cells, and in absolute incommunicado." They demand that the situation of incommunicado cease immediately and that "newspapers, magazines, books, medicines, clothing, food and toiletries" be allowed in to the prisoners. They demand transfer of the prisoners to a prison that guarantees minimal health conditions.

The document also requests "the urgent adoption of the relevant precautionary measures to avoid irreparable damage to the health and life of the defence counsels of the prisoners above mentioned (naming several), and the cessation of the harassment-persecution..." They also ask protection for themselves as the lawyers submitting this petition. This points to the fact that

even submitting this petition to this international body involves great risk for these lawyers. It emphasizes the need for international support for these lawyers and support for the petition they have submitted.

Another document was submitted to the Commission at the same time by the "Committee of the Relatives of the Political Prisoners, Prisoners of War and the Disappeared". This is an official complaint which details the abuses against the political prisoners, presenting a graphic picture of "planned genocide" through "isolation and planned annihilation" of the prisoners. Every imaginable method for making life intolerable is currently being used against these prisoners; their families testify with excruciating firsthand knowledge. The document also warns of the danger of direct military attack on these prisoners, as has occurred several times in recent years resulting in the murder of hundreds of political prisoners.

As part of the campaign to defend the life of Abimael Guzman, the IEC is assisting in the coordination of efforts by lawyers from around the world to take the case of Dr Guzman, and the other political prisoners, to international courts. The document itself authorizes particular lawyers who have worked with the IEC to act as their representatives outside Peru (including some lawyers who went to Peru as members of IEC delegations). We urge those who know of lawyers and organizations who could be of assistance in taking this historic case to international court to contact the IEC Coordinating Committee now.

INTERNATIONAL DAYS OF ACTION IN PERU

A leaflet distributed by the "Classist Movement of the Shantytowns, Lima Base" announced an armed strike for 17, 18, and 19 May and listed as one of the slogans for these actions: "Victory to the International Days of Action May 14 and 15, to Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo." (In early April members of the 4th IEC Delegation to Peru had announced the Days of Action at shantytowns in Lima and received a very enthusiastic response from residents.) A wire service reported that the armed strike "appeared to have more impact than any in recent years."

We also received a report from Peru that a campaign of graffiti in the shantytowns was undertaken in connection with the IEC International Days of Action. This new campaign of graffiti was so successful, it was commented upon in wire service reports.

AROUND THE WORLD: INTERNATIONAL DAYS OF ACTION: 14-15 MAY

From reports we have received so far, it seems that much was accomplished in these joint international actions. It was the most concentrated effort of mass actions yet undertaken by the campaign. In the weeks before the Days of Action the IEC issued a suggested leaflet and we have heard that versions of this leaflet were produced in French, Bengla, Creole, Swedish, Danish, German, Spanish, Turkish, etc. We urge people in all countries to send in reports, photos and leaflets from your 14-15 May days.

MEXICO: "On 14 May, as part of the International Days of Action, different organizations and sectors of Mexican people carried out a national demonstration with a rally and meetings before the Yankee and Peruvian Embassies in Mexico City. The rally represented the most massive action called by IEC Mexico up to now as part of the International Campaign to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman. About 700 people came, not only from the city but from small towns as well, to take part on the rally.

"The rally/meeting was called for by 4 organizations: IEC, Mexican Committee to Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo, Revolutionary People's Movement (MPR) and Committee to Support People's War in Peru (CAGPP). Some weeks before the action about 15 other organizations signed a leaflet which was published on 13 May in La Jornada (the main "left" newspaper). The action was also publicized in an interview with Dr Fausto Trejo (member of the IEC Steering Committee) published in an Excelsior article (the most important newspaper in the country). Tens of thousands of leaflets were distributed in neighborhoods,

universities, high schools, etc.

"The rally was joined by neighbors, street sellers, students, teachers, workers and others as we went through through the main streets of the city. Demonstrators carried banners with the slogans 'Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman' and 'Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo'. Some of the demonstrators wore striped T-shirts with the number "1509" on it. There were other banners with slogans repudiating Yankee intervention in Peru, such as 'Yankee Go Home!' At the tail-end of the march, demonstrators dragged a big Yankee flag, and when they arrived at the Yankee Embassy, the Yankee flag was burnt while Fausto Trejo explained: 'We are burning the symbol of imperialism.' He also spoke against Mr Clinton: 'If the US continues its intervention in Peru, you will get involved in another Vietnam; they will kick your ass so hard that you never forget it!' He called for support for the Peruvian revolution led by the PCP as the struggle of all poor people. When the march arrived at the Peruvian Embassy, Dr Trejo emphasized: 'Fujimori, we are coming from your master's Embassy, because you are nothing more than a puppet.'"

SWITZERLAND - An action was held in Basel in a busy square involving about 30 people mobilized by the IEC in Switzerland, including Turkish, Swiss, Peruvian and Iranian demonstrators. A huge banner with a picture of Abimael Guzman and the slogan "Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman, Foremost Political Prisoner in the World", in German, Turkish, French and English was hung in the middle of the square. Many balloons carrying big posters of Dr Guzman were pumped up with helium gas and released above the square. The Call for the Day of Action was read out on a megaphone in 4 languages, revolutionary songs were played and many leaflets distributed. Many people at the square supported the action and more than £100 was collected. One older woman received a leaflet, went home and returned 2 hours later very excited about the campaign, making a substantial contribution. Late in the day, the restless police got nervous about the impact the action and demanded that the banner come down and tried to ban the megaphone. Their harassment only attracted more attention and support from people.

A huge banner was also hung 10 metres above a busy square in Zurich, and remained hanging for several days. In the days following these actions, 2 radio programs featured interviews with IEC members.

NEPAL - A rally of nearly 1000 people was held in Kathmandu in front of the U.S. Embassy. The rally was called by the South Asia Regional Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman (which involves participation from people in Bangladesh, India and other countries in the region). The police physically prevented the demonstration from getting near the Embassy gate. Demonstrators demanded that Embassy officials accept a protest letter, which eventually they were forced to do. The letter read in part:

"... the U.S. government that makes the loudest noises about 'human rights' in other parts of the world is not only conspicuously silent about Peru but is seen directly abetting the Fujimori regime in its naked violation of basic norms and standards of legal and human rights. We strongly protest this and demand that the U.S. government stop all military and non-military support to the dictatorial Fujimori regime and refrain from abetting the violation of human rights of Dr Abimael Guzman and other Peruvian political prisoners and activists."

ENGLAND - A banner was hung near the international headquarters of Amnesty International in London which read: "Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman, Leader of the Revolution in Peru", and an action was held demanding Amnesty act now to implement their charter. The banner, which Amnesty employees must pass by, remains hanging to this day. On 15 May an action was held at the Peruvian Consulate. Throughout the city, 15-20 banners turned up during the Days of Actions hanging over highways and on street corners.

SPAIN - Over 100 people gathered to watch The People of the Shining Path video in Barcelona on 14 May.

Another meeting was to be held on the same day in Madrid at the International Press Club, but pressure by Peruvian government officials in Madrid caused the Press Club to cancel at the last minute, and the meeting had to be held somewhere else nearby. Francesc Arnau, a lawyer who went on the 4th delegation to Peru and is a member of the Bar Association of Barcelona, spoke at the meeting. Two days later, a front-page article in the Lima paper El Comercio 16 May, (falsely) reported that the meeting was never held, supposedly because of protests by Peruvian "citizens" living in Spain. They wrote that the "Information Office of the Army" in Spain said "the main speaker of the meeting was to have been the Catalan lawyer Francesc Arnau i Arias, who was in Lima last April as a member of a so-called 'International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman'". El Comercio continues: "The Information Office of the Army said that last Friday, 7:50p.m., Arnau came with three Peruvians and six Spaniards, and found the gates of the Club closed and a group of Peruvian citizens with newspapers from Lima." Actually, these "citizens" were spies and Embassy employees who proceeded to take pictures and harass those trying to attend the meeting. The meeting took place anyway at a neighboring pub, and in the end even more was accomplished, thanks to the reactionaries in Peru, since the news of the meeting and the activities of a member of the IEC delegation was broadcast throughout Peru!

NETHERLANDS: An action was held at the Embassy involving 27 people. A Turkish Journalist and a Latin American radio journalist were present. Announcements of the action and readings from the Emergency Bulletins were heard on two radio stations in the Netherlands. The IEC campaign was described, some of the signatories on the Call read out, and the IEC address given. On Radio AFM, Dr Guzman's "speech from the cage" (24 September in Lima) was read. And on May 1 a show on Pirate Radio 1, the Black DJ, Charles McGeehan, recited his poem which ends in an exposure of the U.S. "Drug War" against the people of Peru, and a tribute to "Gonzalo" - over a background of jazz. It ends: "For a people who can & will design & build their own future/ since now they hav the Highlands back & know the sweet scent of a Winning Wind."

AUSTRALIA - A picket of the Peruvian Consulate was planned for 14 May and an action on a city square of Melbourne was planned for 15 May. We await news of the outcome of these actions.

COLOMBIA - May 13: Several dozen students led by the Red Guard youth group painted a giant mural of Dr Guzman on an outside wall of the main library of the National University. The mural was so large it took 8 hours to complete and required specially-constructed scaffolding many meters above the ground. It caused a sensation at the university, and during the painting the artists were attacked by reactionaries but defended by others students. A month earlier, a student was shot in the leg by police while a group painted a large mural of Mao Tsetung at the university.

May 14: "Two dozen IEC supporters broke into a radio station (Radio Santafé) chanting IEC slogans and giving out IEC leaflets to the journalists inside. Two police patrols arrived before the demonstrators left the radio station, but the police were persuaded by the journalists [that all was okay] and they left without difficulties. In Colombia today, the 'takeover' of facilities is considered 'terrorism.'"

May 15: A group of IEC activists with big Abimael Guzman banners marched in a Telecom workers demonstration, which was a protest of the imprisonment of several union leaders accused of "terrorism" for leading a strike one year earlier. The union bureaucrats tried to prevent IEC supporters from entering the march, but the majority of the workers welcomed and joined in chanting IEC slogans. During the march, police harassed an IEC supporter, but there was strong support from the workers.

In the 2 weeks leading up to the Days of Action, the video People of the Shining Path was presented to peasants in many rural areas of the country. In some cases, it was necessary to transport the TV set, VCR and electrical generators across rivers and mountains to bring this video to the people. "It is indescribable the great affection the masses of the Colombian countryside have for their Peruvian sisters and brothers, especially towards Chairman Gonzalo."

SWEDEN - "On 14 May in the central plaza of Stockholm, a demonstration of over 100 people took place from 17:00-19:00. The speeches and agitations and the response of the masses to the event had a very combative spirit. There were many banners and posters; one remarkable banner 5 x 6 meters, pictured Dr. Guzman, who appeared with the raised fist, together with the slogans in Swedish: 'Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman!' and 'Long Live Proletarian Internationalism!'

"The speeches remarked on the role that Dr Guzman plays as a great revolutionary leader in Peru and in the world; the genocidal dictatorship of Fujimori and North American imperialism were denounced, along with all the dictatorship's crimes against Dr Guzman and other political prisoners and prisoners of war, underlining the strong answer given by Dr Guzman in his speech on 24th of September 1992 and during his transfer. The IEC role was also mentioned, as well as the Founding Conference in Germany. The advances of the revolution led by Dr Guzman's party and the call for the strike on 17, 18, 19 May were talked about in the speeches. The bias of organizations such as Amnesty International, which claim to defend "human rights," was denounced. Finally, a call was made to continue the struggle to Defend the Life of Dr Guzman.

"In the weeks before the meeting, much propaganda work was carried out through distribution of leaflets, posters, small street demonstrations, visits house to house, advertisements in newspapers and radio, etc...

"On 15 May we took part in other action in defense of the right of asylum which involved around 400 people; we took advantage of this action to present the campaign to defend the life of Dr. Guzman, which was favourably received by people of different nationalities."

We also received a letter from IEC activists in Malmo, in the south of Sweden, who held an action of 30 people on 14 May.

GERMANY: In Bremen, in the north of Germany, IEC supporters occupied the Peruvian Consulate and then made a demonstration in the road out in front with a large banner of Dr Guzman. There was good response from passers-by. A fax was sent to Fujimori through the Embassy in Bonn which read in part: "You must be sure that your deeds are observed by a growing number of people around the whole world... We know that the movement to defend Abimael Guzman, of which we are a small part, operates in more than 30 countries and increases from day to day, influencing public opinion more and more against your brutal regime... History has already spoken its judgment over you, it is just a question of time that the Peruvian people will implement it. As the German poet Bertolt Brecht has said: "Before they disappear, and that will be soon, They will have noticed that all this is of no more use."

In Hamburg, there was a spirited action that wound through squatters' areas and received a good reception.

Actions also took place on 15 May in Frankfurt (200 people), Duisburg, Berlin and Koln, but we await further information on these and other demonstrations.

DENMARK: "On 14 May in Copenhagen, the IEC, together with the group Anti-Imperialists for Communism, the Kurdish Student Organization and others, we did a picket in front of the Peruvian Embassy. Demonstrators started gathering in front of the embassy at 9:00 in the morning. Police were already there in full riot gear (they have painful memories of when the Peruvian Embassy was occupied for many days some years ago...) There was a huge banner of Dr Guzman which really got on the nerves of the Embassy employees... There was a very lively picket and people played Peruvian music... Others shouted slogans. At one point

the Embassy officials threw an 'audio bomb' - a mechanism which when thrown makes a huge noise. This attack only made the demonstrators more determined. The police were getting nervous as well. Many leaflets and Emergency Bulletins were distributed among people passing by..."

BANGLADESH: On 14 May, a demonstration was held in front of the National Press Club, after which the U.S. flag was burned. News of the action was published by a widely circulated Bangla daily. The IEC leaflet for the Days of Action was translated into Bangla and 1500 copies distributed with more being printed. On 22 May the video People of the Shining Path was shown for the first time with a simultaneous translation into Bangla. There were 100 people in attendance, about 75 of them were national minority people from Chittagong Hill Tracts. 65 people signed the Call.

ITALY: In Trento, a group demonstrated for several hours in a church plaza with a big banner. The local press covered the action, calling the group "Sendero Trentino". In Rome, a daylong mobilization with a big banner in the Tiburtina Zone was seen by thousands of workers and students. At Colosseo people put up a 6-metre banner "Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo" - police came within 5 minutes to disperse the group. In Torino, a group of workers denounced the relations between Italy/Fiat Corp. and the Fujimori regime in a leaflet. In Milano various people, including students, have decided to form a local committee, prepare a popular pamphlet and organize a solidarity Fiesta. In Taranto, about 100 steel workers heard a speaker from the committee, and some took the IEC Call to sign. In Palermo, many young people and militants organized two large agit/prop teams who traversed central Palermo and a local neighborhood. In Naples, Florence, Catania, Mantova and Ravenna, about 1000 national posters were put up. A message has been sent by political prisoners of the Special Prison at Carinola (Caserta).

U.S.: Actions took place in 9 cities: Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Seattle, Cleveland, Washington DC, and Chicago. Committees and groupings in a number of areas decided on a unifying theme: going to Peruvian consulates and U.S. government buildings with a form of guerrilla theatre: Abimael Guzman, wearing striped clothes and 1509 giving his famous "speech from the cage," while in a cage.

Los Angeles: On 15 May, 25 people went to the national headquarters of RAND corporation (a U.S. thinktank, well-known for developing counter-insurgency plans against PCP). They set up the jail right on RAND's front lawn and Dr Guzman gave his speech. There was also a huge red, white and blue dinosaur which spit out a little Fujimori. After the demonstration, the cage remained on RAND's lawn. (A lively IEC chapter has recently formed in LA which includes a number of immigrant youth.)

Miami: On 13 May, in Little Haiti about 100 night school students saw the Creole version of People of the Shining Path. A statement in Creole was read calling on people to take part in the Days of Action, and exposing that Alvin Adams, formerly the hated U.S. ambassador to Haiti during the 1991 coup, was just appointed U.S. ambassador to Peru. On 15 May, slogans appeared throughout Little Haiti, and people took part in a speak-out against the reactionary agenda of U.S. imperialism in Peru as well as in Haiti. There were big pictures of Alvin Adams with Fujimori sitting on his shoulder which many people threw eggs at.

New York: A program was held with 2 members of the 4th IEC delegation, Yuri Kochiyama and Phil Farnham. Support statements were also read from MOCAM, a support group for Haitian revolutionaries, and from Leni Lenappe Support Group from Pennsylvania (Leni Lenappe is an Indian tribe which originally lived in the area of New York City). 40-50 people attended.

The speech from the cage was delivered right in front of the Peruvian United Nations mission. The Peruvian employees in the mission were extremely annoyed by this and came out and took pictures of everyone. Agence France Press wire service carried a picture of this action, and it appeared in at least one

Spanish edition U.S. newspaper in Miami. The cage also went to Washington Heights, an area of the city where many immigrants from the Dominican Republic live and where there was a rebellion last year. The speech was delivered at the corner where police killed a youth which touched off the rebellion.

San Francisco: The speech from the cage was done in 3 places around the city, with the main one outside the Peruvian consulate. The crowd was mixed, with shoppers, tourists, urban poor all drawn to this powerful drama. The image of the cage drew sympathy of many who didn't know much about Peru but who know about jail, and the support of others who knew about Dr Guzman.

Honolulu: The cage appeared on 14 May at crowded bus stations where many Filipino workers were returning from work. An agitator playing Fujimori introduced things, saying why he needed martial law and U.S. military intervention: "My own people are deserting the Peruvian army." Dr Guzman gave his speech more than once to large crowds. Some missed buses to hear it. For the Filipinos, martial law and the imprisoning of lawyers, was immediately relevant and hit home. Honolulu IEC also took out an advertisement for the Days of Action in a local newspaper.

INHUMAN PRISON CONDITIONS FOR DR CRESPO, DR CARTEGENA AND OTHERS

A delegation for the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights visited Peru in mid-May and made two trips to the Yanamayo Prison in Puno where Dr Crespo and Dr Cartegena are held. The conditions of their imprisonment were described as "terrible", "incredible." They are kept in very small cages, allowed no amenities - for example, no baths, no reading material, no exercise, only 20 minutes of visits per month. A delegation member compared their conditions to psychological torture. Dr Crespo's and Dr Cartegena's conditions are the same as the other political prisoners, all of whom are forced into a situation where they have literally nothing to do 24 hours a day. Martha Huatay was also seen by the delegation; she suffers similar conditions. One delegation member said he did not believe the prisoners would live very long under their current conditions.

DOCTORS IN PERU UNDER ATTACK

Americas Watch, an international human rights organization well-known for slandering the Communist Party of Peru (PCP), has recently issued a report on Peru, "One Year After Fujimori's Coup". (Americas Watch actually congratulated the Peruvian government for capturing Dr Guzman last fall.) While the report contains the customary, largely unsubstantiated, accusations against the PCP concerning "human rights abuses," they also present much exposure on the crimes of the Peruvian government. For example, they write this about attacks on doctors in Peru:

"In February 1993 the DINCOTE captured a group of doctors which it said formed the 'health care apparatus' of the Shining Path. The doctors were charged under Decree Law 25475 with voluntary collaboration with terrorism for having medically assisted guerrillas. Voluntary collaboration with terrorism carries a 20-year prison sentence. DINCOTE told reporters it had a list of nearly 100 doctors or paramedics who have collaborated with Shining Path and should therefore be prosecuted."

Americas Watch objects to these actions saying that "doctors are bound by professional ethics to treat the sick and wounded without discrimination. Moreover, allowing medical personnel to care for the sick and wounded is a key principle of international humanitarian law."

We should point out that the accused doctors were not arrested while travelling with the guerrillas or near combat areas. For example, one doctor was arrested simply for treating Dr Cartegena in a hospital after he had been shot in his office by unidentified gunmen in July 1992.

IEC has learned that the Peruvian doctors' association has been protesting these arrests and harassment by the government; 14-15 doctors have been arrested recently.

LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS BRINGS EXPOSURE OF PERUVIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

The LCHR, which investigates abuses against lawyers around the world (and has ties to the UN and OAS), has recently issued a report on the widespread violations committed as part of the "justice system" in Peru.

They note: "The continued functioning of Peru's 'faceless' anti-terrorism courts remains a primary concern. These utilize anonymous judges, prosecutors and witnesses... and these courts present an unmistakably grave violation of fundamental guarantees. Quite simply, Peru's prosecution of civilians for terrorism, (and in military tribunals for an aggravated form of terrorism defined as treason) rivals any in the Americas for flagrant abuse of basic judicial guarantees."

This report (from a group which is certainly not known to be partisan to the PCP) systematically documents these abuses and is quite useful, especially among lawyers. Copies are available from IEC.

POLICE ATTACK ON PROGRAM DEFENDING DR GUZMAN IN LOS ANGELES BOOKSTORE

"Los Angeles - On 30 May, there was a major program in unity with the International Days of Action at Libros Revolution bookstore. The program "Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo", drew about 90 people, almost all of them immigrants from Latin America. This was one of the largest programs in the store's history...and discussion went on for hours..."

"The Los Angeles Police Department attacked the bookstore just after the program ended. After a fight in the streets outside of the store, suddenly about 25 police appeared at the door of the store. They entered the store, spraying pepper gas on customers and staff, and then shutting the doors. Over a dozen people were shut inside for over 20 minutes. Police arrested 5 people, including Joey Johnson, national spokesperson for the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade and notorious U.S. flagburner. Two were beaten, including Johnson; one RCYB member was held on \$10,000 bail."

NEW SIGNATORIES TO THE IEC CALL (or new to the IEC office in London)

Gloria Steinem - editor, Ms. magazine, US

Danny Glover - film actor, US

Alvira Coke - reggae musician Peter Tosh's mother, Belmont, Jamaica

Professor Richard Challis, Trevor Siggers, F.M.J. Doherty - Keele University, England

Okundaye Benedict, Marcia, Cecil Grant - members of the Black Artists Group, Brixton, England

Charly Kalbfuss - Secretary-General of NPCS, Communist Party of Switzerland

Otto Vargas - Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Argentina

64 members, Pahari Chatra Parishad, a student organization of national minority people, Bangladesh

Over 500 people in New Zealand including:

Phil Amos - Former Labour Government Minister of Education & Island Affairs

Jock Barnes - President Waterside Workers' Union in 1951 Waterside Dispute

Annie Whittle - Actor, Singer, New Zealand

Barry Wilson - Civil liberties lawyer, New Zealand

The Workers Party of New Zealand