



# EMERGENCY BULLETIN 32

## International Emergency Committee To Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman

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### FUJIMORI GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES NEW PLAN TO KILL DR. GUZMAN

The 6 May 1993 issue of La Republica carried a full page article entitled "Plan for a Suicide Mission to Attack the Naval Base and to Liberate Abimael Guzman Discovered!" The article alleged that the "PCP-Sur 93 Historic Contingent," made up of "the most bloodthirsty annihilist commandos from every area of the country" planned to seize high officials of the Armed Forces, divert the attention of the police by carrying out armed disturbances and bombings in Lima, effect a general black-out, and then rescue Abimael Guzman from his naval base prison cell. What was even more amazing than this unlikely plan, is that La Republica said they learned of this plan from DINCOTE.

The May issue of El Diario Internacional exposed the entire plan as a set-up. "The first steps of the plan for 'shoot to kill while attempting to escape' are designed to 'soften up' public opinion. In this phase, the co-operation of the press, partially controlled by the regime, is vital. All the genocidal massacres of prisoners in Peru have been preceded by a far-reaching media campaign."

Reports of such a 'kamikaze style attack' on the prison would make it appear as though PCP guerillas planned to carry out a "rescue" that would actually jeopardize their leader. This would lay the basis for a later "rescue" to be staged by the Fujimori government, along with a "shoot-out" during which Dr Guzman could be killed. His assassination could then be presented as a legitimate act. It is also possible that "news" of this plan might serve as a pretext for secretly moving Dr Guzman to an unnamed prison run by the Armed Forces, where he could be tortured (and possibly killed) with impunity.

In addition to laying the basis for a later attack on Dr Guzman's life, the IEC office has also learned that the news of the planned "rescue" has already served as a pretext for even more extensive "rakings" of neighborhoods than usual, during which many suspected revolutionaries have been arrested and detained.

Fujimori's thinly disguised story reminds us that Dr Abimael Guzman's life remains constantly in danger, and that the government is still maneuvering to kill him by official or unofficial means (Bulletin 31 reported on the moves toward reinstatement of the death penalty). The campaign to defend his life must be stepped up! We must expose this new plan of Fujimori's to 'shoot to kill while attempting to escape' and increase pressure on the Fujimori government to recognize the demands of the IEC - that Dr Guzman be allowed access to his lawyer, his doctor, to reading and writing materials, be allowed regular visits by the International Red Cross, and an end to solitary confinement and other punitive conditions of his imprisonment.

### U.S. CONGRESSMAN SINGLES OUT PCP AS GREATEST THREAT TO U.S.

We were interested in the following comments from a recent magazine interview of U.S. Congressman Bill McCollum, who is Chairman of the House Republican Research Committee Task Force on Terrorism & Unconventional Warfare:

Q: "What course of action should the U.S. government take now that national elections have been held that legitimized President Fujimori's action?"

McCollum: "I do think the Shining Path is the single most dangerous terrorist group and now the greatest threat to U.S. national security in this hemisphere. I think the United States government should do everything possible to cause the demise of the Shining Path. In the process, we make sure President Fujimori understands that if assistance is provided to eliminate the Shining Path, then he will return democracy to Peru. President Fujimori is as much, if not more, interested in seeing the elimination of the Shining Path as the United States. It seems to me that if we made that type of relationship with him it could happen. I don't know that it would happen, but we should try."

### INTERNATIONAL LEGAL CASE

Bulletin 31 reported on a petition on Dr Guzman's case which lawyers in Lima

have presented to the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The lawyers have also filed petitions with this Commission on behalf of the lawyers for political prisoners and on behalf of the relatives of political prisoners and the disappeared. Copies of these petitions are available from the IEC in English and Spanish. (Please send donation for these.) They should be distributed broadly to lawyers and human rights activists. They contain detailed and extremely exposing information which must be acted upon.

A team of lawyers from around the world who are taking Dr Guzman's case up to international courts will be meeting very soon. Following is an excerpt of a letter sent to the participants which explains some of our thinking around the necessity of taking Dr Guzman's case to the international courts:

"IEC's view is that this legal case is yet another means to further isolate the Fujimori regime and its US backers, and create conditions which make it harder for them to carry out their often-stated desire to assassinate Dr Guzman. We also aim to force them to retreat from their draconian policies of solitary confinement, no visitors, no lawyers, no reading material, etc. which they have imposed on Dr Guzman and the other political prisoners. The legal case can be both a shield and a sword: a shield in the sense that it activates middle class people around the world, especially in the legal arena, to come to the defence of the life of Dr Guzman through this particular means; and a sword in the sense that with the legal case we will be exposing the crimes and hypocrisy of the Fujimori regime and its backers in these international forums in such a way that it will be difficult to hide the issues from the people of the world. This will serve to further public opinion very broadly for our cause.

"Although we understand that this legal arena is not and should not be the main area of struggle of this campaign, we cannot afford to neglect this important secondary battle because each and every front plays a part in winning the overall victory."

Future Bulletins will present further information on the legal front, as well as ways lawyers and others can be mobilised in support of this battle. In the meantime, the financial costs are large and contributions are urgently needed.

#### IEC MAKES ITS MARK AT VIENNA HUMAN RIGHTS CONFERENCE

In late June, a major World Human Rights Conference was held in Vienna, Austria. A festival of thousands of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) occurred simultaneously at the Conference, and IEC participated in this NGO festival. For several days IEC had a literature table, distributed leaflets, talked to people from around the world about the campaign, showed the film "People of the Shining Path," held an IEC meeting and participated in forums and informal debates. The Conference itself was largely orchestrated by the U.S. and other big powers who are currently working hard to harness "human rights" rhetoric, laws and organisations as yet another means for imposing the "New World Order" on the people, especially of the 3rd World countries. But the IEC was able to use the occasion of this international gathering to talk about the campaign with many interested people from Africa, Asia, North and South America, and Europe whom we have not been in contact with before. Banners and posters with pictures of Dr Guzman could be seen all over the Conference Centre for 2 weeks.

The presence of the IEC at the Conference was controversial in itself and within a few days a major attack appeared in the Conference newspaper Terra Viva under the headline "Shining Path of Fear". It featured a great picture of our table and a banner of Dr Guzman speaking from the cage and said: "Waves of fear reverberated throughout the Peruvian NGO community here over the weekend with the appearance of an information table and dramatic banners proclaiming the arrival of the Shining Path at the Austria Center." They then accused the Communist Party of Peru of terrorism and ran out various ridiculous rumours about alleged "aggressive" acts by people at our table. The article ends with the (unintentionally) amusing comment: "A representative of the NGO festival administration [of the NGO festival administration] admitted that Shining Path should not have been admitted, but that it is difficult to draw the line when accrediting NGO's." (It is difficult to draw the line when

These same festival administrators made a specialty out of trying to suppress the IEC at the Conference while outwardly appearing to be "impartial." For example, they cut our meeting down from three hours to 90 minutes and tried to "relocate" us at the last minute, without success, to a field behind the Centre. They even listed

us simply as "International Emergency Committee" in the official schedule of events, saying they had to change our name because the U.N. bureaucrats would destroy the schedule if Dr Guzman's name appeared in them!

But far from "reverberations of fear" among Festival participants, there was great interest in our table, including among some Peruvians. And especially after the article appeared, people who have no love for the authorities, such as Native Americans from the U.S., came by to talk. About 25-30 people attended the IEC meeting at the Festival. French lawyer Anne-Marie Parodi spoke about her trip with the 1st IEC delegation to Peru, and about the precedent-setting case of Dr Guzman as the leading edge of a dangerous trend toward making "terrorism" a legal category in many countries. This meeting was well-reported by an Argentinian journalist and went out in Spanish on the syndicated Inter Press Service (IPS), an international "alternative" news service. IEC supporters in Mexico reported that they saw it on the wire services there. Some excerpts: "Using direct testimony from Guzman's Peruvian lawyer and her own personal impressions from when she was there, Mde Parodi described as incompetent the jurisdiction that judged Guzman. She proposed that Abimael Guzman must have protection under the Convention and additional protocols of Geneva. These are a set of humanitarian provisions for cases of war and non-international conflicts which are under the legal protection of the International Committee of the Red Cross..."

"Before hooded magistrates, in an underground room on an island, Abimael Guzman was sentenced to life imprisonment, without talking directly with his lawyer. He was separated from his lawyer by the bars of a cage and a thick glass, and they only could talk by phone, Parodi recounted....

"...The IEC has installed a public table in the section of the Austria Center reserved for the NGOs, presenting literature about the initiative to defend Abimael Guzman. Actions in Canada, Ecuador, Pakistan, Australia, Germany, Holland and the US are mentioned."

"News" of IEC in Vienna also appeared in the main French newspaper, Le Monde, under the headline "False NGOs":

"Also at Vienna were some 'false NGOs', governmental or non-governmental creations, disguised under various names. Teheran [Iran] slipped in no less than 8 false NGOs. China also distinguished itself in this area. Some sects also succeeded in infiltrating, but were rapidly exposed, as was the case with emissaries of the Peruvian Shining Path who presented themselves under the name 'Defense Committee for the Release of Abimael Guzman' - their imprisoned leader. Once these particular defenders of human rights were unmasked they quickly packed their bags." Le Monde refused to print a rebuttal to this pack of lies although one was submitted by Anne-Marie Parodi.

In fact, IEC stayed at the Conference to the end, and held a very successful demonstration there on 24 June. Over 50 people marched right through the Conference and the NGO Festival Hall while UN guards followed nervously. About half the participants were Austrians and half were Turkish and Kurdish people, many of whom were dressed in their native costumes. A number of journalists covered the action and interviewed participants. Directly after the action a meeting was held on the situation in Peru attended by over 80 people, including many Austrians, immigrants and members of political groups. A Peruvian speaker from the MPP in Germany spoke, the film "People of the Shining Path" was shown, and a good discussion followed centering especially on the Peoples War in Peru.

Supporters of IEC and TKP/ML-PUC in Austria set up a table for the entire period of the Vienna Conference, and members of the IEC Coordinating Committee travelled to Vienna for several days for the event. We met people who have participated in IEC from Nepal, U.S., the Philippines, Italy, Spain, Germany, India, Turkey, England and the Netherlands. IEC supporters from Nepal and the Philippines were particularly helpful at the Conference. And the energetic friends from Turkey and Austria who spent long hours at the literature table created a continuous lively presence at the Conference.

presence at the Conference.

#### **COUNTER-CAMPAIGN ATTACKING THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AND REVOLUTION IN PERU**

For many years, there has been a slanderous worldwide campaign against the PCP and the People's War in Peru directed from the highest levels of the Peruvian and U.S. governments. When the IEC initiated the campaign to defend the life of Dr Abimael Guzman we knew that any success we had in mobilising people against the

murderous Fujimori regime would be attacked. So it is no surprise that as a large number of progressive, liberal and religious people have joined the IEC campaign, they have been harassed and intimidated, and the counter-campaign against the People's War in Peru has been escalated. We welcome the debate and controversy being stirred up by this counter-campaign, but it is important to understand its source and its aims.

Since the IEC was formed after the arrest of Dr Guzman, our Emergency Bulletins have exposed many aspects of the counter-campaign. In London, the Peruvian Embassy pressured local governments to cancel rooms for two separate public meetings. In Brussels, the Free University was pressured by the Peruvian Embassy and they took the highly unusual step (over opposition by students and faculty) of withdrawing permission for a large "hearing" exposing the Fujimori regime. In Spain recently, the Peruvian Embassy pressured the Press Club to cancel facilities at the last minute for a program sponsored by IEC at which Francesc Arnau, a lawyer with the Catalan Bar and a member of the 4th IEC delegation, was scheduled to speak. It should be said that in every case people persevered and held the meetings elsewhere, but in more than one instance it was immediately reported in the Lima(!) press that the meetings were cancelled.

Many prominent signatories to the IEC Call have been challenged through letters from the Peruvian Embassy to remove their names. One such letter sent to MRAP (a major anti-racist organisation in France) provoked a debate which successfully exposed the Fujimori regime. Other signatories, such as Sinéad O'Connor and Tony Benn (Labor MP, Britain) were harassed by a "free-lance journalist." Neither removed their signature. Many have been harassed by the Peru Support Group (which is said to exist in 7 European countries), which presents a progressive face but their self-stated aim is to "counter Pro-Sendero propaganda and activity."

In Germany, the Peruvian Embassy complained to a University that one of their professors had written to Fujimori on University stationery, resulting in a reprimand. Last fall, a bank in which the IEC had set up an account in Germany suddenly cancelled the account just as money was coming in, and some funds were lost. Lawyers who tried unsuccessfully to take the case to court described it as "unheard of." And in Italy, gun-toting diplomats in a Peruvian Embassy limousine were seen prowling the streets at night tearing down IEC posters.

The attacks on the campaign in the 3rd world have been typically more severe, even extending to murder. Potential IEC delegates to Peru from Mexico and Nepal have been flatly denied visas by the Peruvian Embassies. And in Turkey, a human rights lawyer, Metin Can, who was scheduled to go as a delegate to the IEC Founding Conference in Germany, was kidnapped, tortured and murdered by a reactionary hit squad. They openly stated the reason: his trip to Germany.

In the U.S., the counter-campaign is very extensive. This is mainly because Peru is a Yankee client state and the U.S. rulers are very afraid of any movement against U.S. intervention in Peru. They remember how hurt they were by the mobilisation of people against the war in Vietnam, and against intervention in Central America. The response of the authorities and media to exposure of the crimes of the Fujimori regime is to say that the "crimes" of the PCP are far worse, and therefore, U.S. intervention is not only necessary but preferable.

One particularly strong element in the U.S. counter-campaign is the appeal made to progressive and religious people. With these people, many of whom are anti-intervention activists, the counter-campaign has been disguised as a "human rights" or even "pro-liberation" program. A sharp example of this is known as "the Nation debate." This episode is worth detailing because it exposes some of the players in the counter-campaign and makes clear who it serves.

In October 1992, the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru (CSRP) published an ad in the Nation (a well-known publication with a left reputation) condemning the massacre of political prisoners at Cantor Grande and opposing U.S. military intervention in Peru. It was signed by 40 prominent individuals. Then in January, the IEC call was printed in The Village Voice (New York) and La Opinión (western U.S.'s largest Spanish language newspaper). The ads featured the signatures of hundreds of organizations and individuals from around the world. The appearance of the ads were reported on as far away as Mexico and Canada. These advances in the campaign were attacked immediately.

In January, the "Peru Peace Network/USA" (a group that at one time boasted of working in Peru with "evangelical missionaries" - who are often right-wingers with

ties to the U.S. State Dept) held their annual convention and introduced a "counter-campaign" (their wording) against the IEC and the revolution in Peru. Their stated goal was to influence left-progressive and religious people who had opposed U.S. intervention in Central America. They endorsed a plan to: (1) counter "misinformation" spread by the IEC and others with propaganda against the PCP, and to recommend that anyone concerned about "human rights" in Peru be directed to Amnesty Int'l or America's Watch; (2) work with the U.S. government in developing U.S. policy toward Peru, and pressure the Clinton administration to give more economic aid; and (3) identify and spy on individuals and groups sympathetic to the Peruvian revolution, and maintain a computerised data base on them. They also proposed a campaign to recognise Maria Elena Moyano as a heroine, and they presented a draft of an ad to be printed in the Nation.

Within days, signatories to the IEC and CSRP ads received letters and phone calls warning them to have nothing to do with the IEC, and in some cases accusing them of being unwitting dupes for terrorism (not unlike Fujimori's charges of "apologists for terrorism"). Slandorous articles on the PCP and IEC authored by participants of the PPN Conference began appearing in publications (such as Sojourners) which are widely read by human rights and religious activists. One article which appeared in the March 15, 1993 issue of the Nation (by Sonia Goldenberg) directly attacked the CSRP and IEC ads, saying that: "Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) has begun an intense campaign of propaganda in the United States and Europe. All who care about justice, peace, and the liberation of the poor and marginalized of Peru need to be well informed about the true nature of Sendero Luminoso in order to counter their aggressive promotion."

Just who the PPN was working with became clearer when they sent out an invitation to a conference in April which they were helping to organize with the "Washington Office on Latin America" (a State Dept "think-tank"). Included in the astonishing list of invited speakers were Gen. Antonio Vidal (former head of DINCOTE); Richard Feinberg of the U.S. National Security Council; Alexander Watson, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America; Ricardo Juna, Fujimori's Ambassador to the U.S.; and Enrique Bernales, a Peruvian ex-Senator supporting the reinstatement of the death penalty for political prisoners.

After this announcement of PPN's association with these professional torturers and assassins, it was not surprising that when the "Moyano ad" they had presented at their January conference was printed in the Nation there was no indication that PPN was involved. Instead, it was represented as having been initiated by Fellowship of Reconciliation (a large organisation with influence among religious and pacifist people), and was signed by numerous prominent individuals, including, interestingly, the "Peru Support Group" from Europe.

The Moyano ad in the Nation appealed especially to those people who are looking for a "third road" in Peru - one that subscribes to neither the Fujimori regime, or the People's War. (She is currently being presented as a martyred grassroots organiser on posters appearing across the U.S.) But Moyano's own story reveals that, in fact, there is no such "third road" in Peru. The Nation ad asserts that Moyano had been killed by the PCP for trying to remain neutral. The PCP has always openly claimed responsibility for her death, an act which some IEC supporters may not agree with under any circumstances. But it is important to understand that Moyano was not neutral. She and her party openly supported the Fujimori regime and worked against the Peoples War. The reactionary Lima magazine Caretas described that Moyano was one of "the most effective generals in the campaign [against the PCP]", and it was widely known that she frequently reported to the government alleged PCP supporters who were then arrested or disappeared. (Prisoners at Canto Grande have documented at least 15 people who were imprisoned there as a result of her snitching - many of those prisoners have since been killed in Fujimori's massacres at the prison.) Moyano also organised paramilitary groups who worked with the Army in the shantytowns. Contact IEC for a more extensive fact sheet on Moyano.

Although the counter-campaign is affecting a number of left and religious activists in the U.S. who are confused by groups like PPN who say they are against the Fujimori regime and are simply working for peace, justice, and human rights in Peru, there are others who see that the counter-campaign is actually working in the interests of the Peruvian government and U.S. imperialism, and that this is a sinister program designed to attack and isolate anyone who associates with the campaign to defend Dr. Guzman's life.

And as the attack has escalated, so has the response of groups like "Roots Against War" (a group of minority youth, mainly students, which formed during the Gulf War protests). They wrote to the Fellowship of Reconciliation saying, in part: "A situation among the progressive movement in the U.S. is currently developing, similar to that in Peru, where people who stand against the treatment of political prisoners of the PCP and specifically Dr Guzman are being threatened and attacked for their principled beliefs... [T]he membership of our organization is proud to step forward with thousands of workers, prisoners, artists, doctors, lawyers, students, politicians, activists and others to defend the life of Abimael Guzman, and denounce the brutal and coldblooded murder of political prisoners by the Fujimori regime. Our organization supports the ongoing battle of Peru's political prisoners in their struggle for human rights, and we actively oppose U.S. intervention in Peru."

In the Nation article, author Goldenberg had to admit that when she tried to get former U.S. attorney general Ramsey Clark to disassociate himself from the IEC Campaign, he responded: "I don't believe in guilt by association... I met with Saddam Hussein, who is supposed to be the closest thing to the Devil. If we want to have some peace in Peru we have to recognize the humanity of all sides." When asked if he was familiar with the record of the PCP he replied, "There is no record. The media control what world opinion knows."

James Lafferty, a Los Angeles lawyer and a signatory to the IEC Call, wrote a letter which was printed in the Nation article saying, "I was disgusted to see Sonia Goldenberg's article. It is 'journalism' and demagoguery of the worst order to resort to redbaiting those circulating the IEC ad and to suggest that the signers are 'dupes' of sinister 'communist' forces. It reminds one of the early days in the struggle to end U.S. intervention in Vietnam. Anticommunists in the old peace movement redbaited Vietnam War anti-interventionists, or accused them of being dupes of Hanoi."

And a letter sent to the Fellowship of Reconciliation by Greg Butterfield from Workers World Party protesting the Moyano ad said: "Your ad assists the campaign of slander being conducted by the U.S. State Department and Fujimori dictatorship against the revolutionary movement of the Peruvian people. The text of your statement clearly tries to lay the blame for deaths in the civil war on the revolutionary movement, rather than the real criminals: imperialism and its supporters... Though you don't mention his name, your ad is clearly an attempt to undermine the international campaign to free PCP leader Abimael Guzman. This is a heinous act. The Peruvian dictatorship has repeatedly massacred and tortured political prisoners. The Peruvian dictatorship has repeatedly massacred and tortured political prisoners. Fujimori has threatened Dr. Guzman's life repeatedly."

#### In Conclusion:

We must ask ourselves how this international counter-campaign of disinformation/misinformation has come to be so carefully planned and executed. In fact, the IEC campaign is a threat to them because of our success in exposing the crimes of the Fujimori government (and its backer, Yankee imperialism), and because of our defence the life of Dr Abimael Guzman. The IEC campaign is opening the eyes of many people to what is really happening in Peru, and is limiting the U.S.'s ability to intervene. Is it any wonder the campaign is being attacked, and especially so in the U.S. which proclaims itself the undisputed head of The New World Order? Yankee imperialism has a real necessity to attack the campaign before a mass mobilisation haunts them once again. They have no choice but to create public opinion against it; just as we must create public opinion in order to defend Dr. Guzman's life. The very fact that they are having to launch this counter-campaign is an indication that the campaign has been effective. We are hurting them. So, there is no need to become defensive about these kinds of attacks on our campaign. In fact, such attacks can create great opportunities for us, and the campaign has been strengthened rather than weakened everywhere we have responded strongly to them.

Those people who are confused by the campaign of lies should ask why people who say they believe that every person has unalienable "human rights" are so willing to take them away from Dr Guzman. Why is it that they are so willing to define just which groups are eligible for "human rights" and which ones aren't? Finally, just who do such actions serve?

## INTERNATIONAL DAYS OF ACTION: 14-15 MAY

In Emergency Bulletin 31 we presented reports from over a dozen countries on the International Days of Action. Since then we received these reports:

GERMANY: In addition to the report from Germany published in EB31, we received the following. We are still awaiting reports from other cities in Germany:

Cologne: "On 13 May, gigantic banners were hung on several highway bridges bearing the slogan "Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman". Leafletting and rallies went on all day, and in the afternoon a big banner descended from a pedestrian bridge in the center of town. Shortly after that several car tires were burned at a nearby intersection, causing traffic jams in the whole downtown area. The police were unable to find the perpetrators, but all around people were reading the IEC Call to the International Days of Action."

Frankfurt: A demonstration took place on 15 May involving 120-150 people, mainly Germans and people from Turkey. During the rally, held in German, Turkish and Farsi, a large banner was lowered from the roof of the university with a picture of Abimael Guzman and the slogan. Many students welcomed this action.

Hamburg: On 15 May a loud and lively demonstration of 120-150 people marched through Hamburg. There was great interest particularly in two immigrant neighborhoods, with people stopping to listen to speeches in Turkish, Spanish and German. Nearly 100 "1509" buttons were sold along the march. After the demonstration, activists met, fanned out in smaller groups to do agitation, pass out leaflets, sell buttons and collect signatures and contributions.

Berlin: Especially among the high school students and workers of different nationalities, there was great interest in the IEC Call to the Days of Action. In several schools, the youth themselves took Calls to pass out. In a street market, where primarily Turkish merchants sell their wares and many workers from Turkey shop, several car tires were burned right after the IEC Call in Turkish appeared in the market. Buttons were sold and signatures collected in cafes, where IEC met 2 Peruvians who were very excited to meet people who were defending the life Abimael Guzman. At exactly 15:09 in the afternoon, the emergency brake was pulled at a subway (underground train) station in Kreuzberg, a neighborhood in Berlin which has declared itself the revolutionary sister city of Ayacucho, Peru.

CANADA: On 15 May, 40 people attended a meeting in Montréal, Québec. There was a presentation by a Peruvian on the current political situation in Peru, a Canadian activist spoke on the repression in Peru and the international campaign to defend Dr Guzman and the other political prisoners, and a spokesperson from Action Socialiste discussed the significance of the People's War in Peru. An activist from a radical magazine Mobilisation gave a solidarity message. Donations were collected for the international campaign.

AUSTRALIA: On 14 May, there was a picket at the Peruvian Consulate in Melbourne involving Australians and people from Turkey. The Turkish and Kurdish supporters had made a cage with a picture of Dr Guzman inside, and this was placed at the entrance to the Consulate. People entering the Consulate, which is located in a leafy suburb, had to pass a loud speaker on a megaphone agitating about the reality in Peru and the imprisonment of Dr Guzman. Soon after this began, the state police arrived, followed by the Federal police who rushed to block the entrance to the Consulate. The cops then tried to collect names of the demonstrators, without success, and the Federal police tried to break up the picket by parking their car in the middle of it. This was also unsuccessful and the picket continued for several hours, with many stopping to listen.

The next day an action took place in Melbourne's city square, with the cage and megaphone and a large banner in Turkish and English. In the week before, many leaflets were distributed at the universities in Melbourne where, before this, most students didn't know about Dr. Abimael Guzman. After the action, a student newspaper published an article attacking Dr Guzman which the IEC Committee in Australia has responded to.

## NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD:

NORWAY: An Iranian IEC activist in Norway has sent in 22 signatures to the IEC Call from students, shopkeepers, teachers, workers, and housewives. He also sent 70 signatures from activists of the Anti-Racist Movement/Norway, 50 signatures from

## NEWS FROM AROUND THE WORLD:

22 signatures to the IEC Call from students, shopkeepers, teachers, workers, and housewives. He also sent 70 signatures from activists of the Anti-Racist Movement/Norway, 50 signatures from

supporters of the Red Unity Group in Norway, 53 signatures from a Youth Club, 12 signatures from anarchists (supporters of Blitz). Several members from the International Club in Oslo, musicians who participated in a Rock Against Racism concert, and Jan Ovland, musician and singer, also signed, as did supporters of the Revolutionary International Movement and supporters of the Union of Iran's Communists (Sarbedaran).

**ENGLAND:** On 19 and 20 June, at two Latin American festivals in London, Dr Guzman's speech of 24 September was read out by an IEC supporter in the striped "1509" jail suit standing in makeshift cage. Large banners calling for defending his life were hung all over. A literature table was also set up at the event. Many people from Latin America, including a number of Peruvians, were glad to see "Abimael's people" as they called them, stepping out so dramatically at this event. Since then IEC has learned that this action has been widely discussed among Latin American college students.

#### **NEW SIGNATORIES:**

Ali Khagari Mieza - Former Secretary, National Student Federation, Pakistan

Hasan Korkmaz - Federation of Turkish Workers in the Netherlands

Michael Wilson - Professor of International Relations, South Africa

6 workers from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (who can't be named for security reasons)

Panneer Chelvam - computer engineer, Madras, India

187 signatures from Uttar Pradesh, India gathered by the Uttar Pradesh Committee to Defend the Life of Guzman, including university professors, psychiatrists, newspaper editors, botanists, accountants, journalists, medical doctors, lawyers, technicians, engineers, artists and workers. We include some of the names here:

Kamol Nayan Pandey, Editor "Tewar"

Dr Girish Chandra Srivastara, Editor "Nishkarsh"

V.B. Singh, Asst. Superintendent, Telegraph

Satyendra Singh, Lawyer

R.S. Sharma, Retired Professor of English

Dr Partha Choudhury, Sr Resident in Psychiatry, Banaras Hindu University

Dr S.K. Verma, Botanist, University of Hyderabad

Dr Shobh Nath Shikla, Lecturer and Editor, "Katha Samret"

Dr Pyare Lal, Professor of Agronomy, G.B. Pant University

S.B. Verma, Investigator

R.P. Singh, Research Scholar, G.B. Pant University

B.P. Yadav, Sr Research Officer, G.B. Pant University

D.S. Pandey, Cultural activist & President, Chetana Sanskritik Manch

150 people in the area of Bilbao, Spain, collected by Askapena (International Basque Organization).

Some of the occupations listed included journalist, peasant, electrician, forest technician, student, worker, carpenter, plumber, bookseller, designer, painter, mechanic, laundress, sound technician, veterinarian, physical therapist, administrator, librarian, biologist, unemployed, radio announcer, teacher.

We include some of the names here:

Naiara Elizaguirre, Rigoberta Mentxú, Fede Aisua Marios, Maribel Diaz, Joseba

Gorosarri, Olatz Diaz, Isaac Mardaras, Inma Ruiz de Arcaute Ortiz, Jose M. Saez Saez,

Amaia Rementeria Maruri, Eba Auzoa, Rakel Culvas, Rafael Grouado, Margari Izaga,

Maite Calvo, Iosu Estenaga, Ardoni Bañores, Temaxio Oribe, Gutzon Sancha, Juan A.

Cortés, Kepa Cabrerizo, Jose Antonio, Arauzazu Taboada, Cristina Rodriguez, Jon Antonio

Otegi, Unai Zulaika, Inogo López, Gaika Etxabe, Francisco, Maika Garunandia, Elena, Gaika

Beloki, Alberto Fernandez, Fernando López Bardeci, Alberto, Maika Garunandia, Jon, Fernando

Antonio Ardanza Franco, Fernando Buesa Castellano, Gaika, Buesa Franco, Fernando Buesa

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For various reasons, we have not named those IEC contributors or the other groups and named individuals who have donated to IEC, nor the amount of the donations, some of which IEC have been extremely large. However, recently something happened which was so inspiring we felt that everyone should know about it: inspired by a donation of 5400 pounds sterling from IEC supporters in the Tamil Nadu State in Southern India, we estimate that this is the equivalent of almost two years wages for a worker in that part of the world.

part of the world:

END