



EMERGENCY BULLETIN 39

International Emergency Committee To Defend The Life of Dr Abimael Guzman

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20 October 1993

OPPOSE FUJIMORI'S CAMPAIGN OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AGAINST DR GUZMAN AND THE PEOPLE OF PERU

In the last few weeks, Fujimori has repeatedly boasted that Dr Abimael Guzman has made various statements by letter and on video requesting peace negotiations to end the People's War. The IEC Coordinating Committee would like to make the following points on this:

1) The Fujimori regime has kept Dr Abimael Guzman in solitary confinement for over one year, not allowing him to see his lawyer (who they have imprisoned for life), doctor or family (who they are trying to extradite and would arrest if they entered Peru). They have deprived Dr Guzman of needed medical care, reading and writing material. They have refused requests of the IEC delegations who have come to Peru to see Dr Guzman over the past year, and they expelled one delegation from the country. They even prevented the International Committee of the Red Cross from seeing him for months.

Dr Guzman's conditions of imprisonment are in gross violation of all international conventions which Peru has signed. Now the regime is trying to take these very conditions of total isolation which they have imposed on Dr Guzman and, through their controlled media, use well-staged "announcements" to make further attacks on him and the people of Peru.

We should never forget that for months the Fujimori regime has been conjuring up lies about Dr Guzman, announcing this summer that he had "repented", then that he had "converted to Catholicism". Eventually even Fujimori had to admit these claims were false. And the regime has lied over and over again to cover up their many other crimes such as the massacres of political prisoners, the disappearing of students and peasants, and on and on.

Why should anyone believe the US-lackey Fujimori now?

2) The reactionary Peruvian regime and its US backers have always fearfully resented the solidity, cohesion and organisational unity of the PCP and noted their strength and effectiveness which this unity produces. This particular psychological battle against the PCP and the people's war it leads is being waged not only to try and demoralise some people, but also to try to create in-fighting and splits within the ranks of the leadership of the people's war.

But judging from reports gathered on the situation in Peru, the people's war is continuing strongly. And as far as the international campaign is concerned, supporters from around the world remain staunch. As one example, we received the following report on 19 October from a committee in one imperialist country:

"The experience here is that many people, especially immigrants, are very concerned about Dr Guzman, that he is in grave danger given how he looks physically and what he must have gone through... Many, for instance, who used to walk by the window display of the campaign without stopping, are now coming in and donating one days wages.... We went back to two doctors who had donated early on last year and they gave \$150 combined, plus a larger loan because of the exposure of the conditions which Dr Guzman has survived, and the need for the 5th IEC Delegation to counter this..."

3) The US long ago singled out the PCP and its Chairman as "the most dangerous threat to the national security of the Western Hemisphere," and they haven't even

bothered to deny that their political police, the CIA, were used to hunt down Abimael Guzman. And where did Fujimori choose to announce the so-called "peace talk" letter? New York City. It's also significant that he was speaking in the United Nations, which has distinguished itself as the servant of the US New World Order by facilitating US invasions all over the world from Iraq to Somalia. Before Fujimori left the US, Clinton publicly announced his full support for the dictator. This new disinformation campaign against Dr Guzman, and whatever attacks against him going on behind the prison walls, have the mark of the US imperialists written all over it.

4) The regime is now openly declaring they are applying "psychological pressure" on Dr Guzman "until he calls for a ceasefire." Fujimori has announced that he is "in a cell that is really terrifying" (an underground concrete enclosure 2.2 x 3.5 metres), and he is openly boasting that Dr Guzman "now does not have the strength to launch his famous and ferocious long winded speeches." These are the sadistic boastings of a torturer.

But these boasts will only fill with greater rage all those who have taken part in this campaign and those who know the brutality of the world's dungeons, including the sophisticated psychological torture in prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

5) On 31 October, the Peruvian regime will try to push its "death penalty Constitution" through a referendum process, so as to launch a new and bloodier chapter in their "low intensity" war against the people's war. This makes the danger to the political prisoners, including Dr Guzman, greater than ever.

The only person who can prove Fujimori to be a liar is Dr Abimael Guzman himself, and Fujimori is keeping him locked in solitary confinement. There is a greater danger than ever now that Fujimori may try to kill Dr Guzman and then portray it as a "suicidal reaction to giving up hope."

It is crucial that IEC supporters and others oppose the vicious manoeuvres of Fujimori and his US masters, raise our level of vigilance, and fight to prevent new attacks on Abimael Guzman and Peru's political prisoners.

IEC has received a statement on this whole episode from Luis Arce Borja, the editor of El Diario Internacional, a revolutionary journal which supports the People's War in Peru and is published in exile in Belgium. Mr Arce was one of the journalists who conducted the well known interview with Dr Guzman (Chairman Gonzalo) in 1988 for El Diario in Lima. Excerpts from Mr Arce's statement follow:

Low Intensity War and Hoaxes

A PEACE ACCORD IN PERU?

Reaction and Imperialism continue dreaming.

... What is the truth about these things? Does the letter actually exist and is it certain that the leader of the Peruvian guerrillas wants to negotiate about the war? Is it possible to achieve peace in Peru without doing away with the rich and the powerful?

... There is no doubt that the letter, as well as the presentation on television of the leader of the peoples' war, constitutes a new farce mounted by the government. This put-up job is part of the counter-insurgency plan of the government. In their fabrication, they have employed techniques furnished by the North Americans, who for a long time now have been participating as "advisors" to the police as well as to the National Intelligence Service (SIN). Nobody who knows the least about the theoretical contributions of Dr Guzmán can think that he would look for a "negotiation on the war" with the dictator Fujimori, who on different occasions he has classified as being "an unprincipled, crafty and deformed cretin stuck on the points of the military's bayonets".

Chairman Gonzalo has a clear political concept about the counter-revolutionary content of "dialogue". In the interview he gave to El Diario in July 1988, he precisely referred to this theme, affirming the following: "dialogue is simply aimed at halting or undermining the peoples' war.... therefore such a dialogue is a sinister betrayal". And this is not all; Dr Guzmán, referring to the possibility of "undertaking diplomatic dealings" with the enemy, affirmed that such negotiations would be carried out with the objective of strengthening the conquest of power, and this would be on the condition that the enemy yields "totally, completely and absolutely". In order that there should remain no doubt in this respect, here are the words that Chairman Gonzalo pronounced on 24 September when

Dincote presented him locked in a cage and dressed in a striped suit. At that time, the famous Maoist imparted a command to the Party that we at El Diario Internacional consider to be momentous: he made a call at that time to continue developing the peoples' war until the achievement of the conquest of power. Concerning the State and the armed forces, he was forceful in describing them in the following manner; "...the Peruvian State, the Peruvian Army, are clearly rotten to the core, they are paper tigers". Therefore, it would be beyond all political logic to establish "negotiations" with the representatives of a State that is falling apart.

The three objectives of the hoax

Through this hoax, the regime is pursuing three concrete objectives: Firstly, the government is trying to take international public opinion by surprise, presenting itself as the "victor" and as a stable administration that has been able to force the Maoist insurgents to abandon their course, both militarily and politically. From this, it is no coincidence that the beginning of the campaign based on the supposed "Chairman Gonzalo letter" coincides with the intense publicity (paid for by the Peruvian government) in well known parts of the media, especially in the United States and Europe that are linked to North American imperialism, that speaks of the "advantages of investing in Peru". Secondly, the put-up job is aimed at creating anxiety and disorientation in the most politically backward sectors of those in Peru who see the peoples' war as the only way to attain their definitive liberation. Thirdly, by means of this course the dictatorship hopes to assure its victory in the referendum on 31 October, and to get approval for the Constitution drawn up by the submissive, self-styled "democratic constituent congress" (CCD). A Constitution that will make Fujimori, not the vulgar dictator that he is now, into a caricature of an eastern emperor. In any of these objectives, the greatest stumbling block is that created by the peoples' war. The development of the armed struggle carries on catching up with the total decomposition of the Peruvian State, it is an objective phenomenon that will frustrate the dreams of the tyrant Fujimori. "Pacification" is the life and death struggle of the regime and all the forces that sustain it...

Lies and the advance of the peoples' war

The lies against the PCP are innumerable. It has been said that; "Abimael Guzmán has died"; "Division in the Senderista ranks"; "Massive desertion within SL"; "Repentant Terrorists"; "SL deserters collaborate with the army"; "Sendero's bloody internal struggle"; "Senderistas ask for asylum in Argentina"; "Goodbye to arms say Senderistas"; "Abimael gave up". These are some of the inventions during the 13 years of civil war. In their time, each one of these fairy tales have expressed symptoms of the desperation of a government confronting the unstoppable advance of the peoples' war. There is a correlation between the calibre of the government's lies and the guerrilla actions. It is easy to observe that the greater the extent of the war the greater and more gross the inventions... In the 12 months that have passed since the capture of the leader of the Communist Party of Peru (PCP), the armed struggle has maintained its rhythm, always developing... Despite the brutal repression, the encirclement of the cities by the countryside is developing very rapidly...

...One of the theoretical attributes of Dr Guzmán is that he has constructed an organisation capable of successfully confronting the bloody armed forces and police that take part in the anti-subversive struggle.

"...on the one hand, the struggle of the Party has not been deterred for one minute, our Party has never been paralysed... we have a peoples' war, a strategic plan of development, plans that shape campaigns which are then carried through... the Leadership could disappear in part but not in total, but the leaders that remain must and can carry through the plans, the struggle, the peoples' war; we are forged in the idea that the revolution will not be deterred, not be paralysed, Chairman Mao taught us "pick up our dead, cure our wounded and continue fighting". (Chairman Gonzalo, speech before the II Plenum of the Central Committee, February 1991.)

...Lies and the armed struggle

Thousands and millions of inventions, lies and hoaxes mean nothing for a Party that is guided by a just political line, and which has been able to incorporate millions of the poor in the liberation war. The worker-peasant

alliance is the basic force that makes the PCP indestructible. The emancipation movement led by the Maoists covers every political aspect of the country. The logical tendency of the PCP is towards its strengthening and consolidation. The protracted peoples' war has stages and each one of them is going to be completed without hurrying the objective and subjective conditions that Peruvian reality furnishes. Greater jumps in the peoples' war are foreseeable, stemming from the peculiarities that will present themselves in the near future. The national and international situation favors, without any doubt, the correlation of the force of the PCP. It is evident that the events in Russia and Somalia, and in other parts of the world, show that the principal tendency in the world is the violent confrontation of classes. The advantage that exists in Peru, as opposed to other movements, is that in our country there exists a Party that has developed deep ties among the oppressed masses and which operates with a clear strategy for the conquest of power..."

(The full text of the above statement is available from IEC upon request, also in Spanish and French.)

NEW ISSUE OF EL DIARIO IN LIMA CONFIRMS PEOPLE'S WAR WON'T STOP:

Interpress Service, an international wire service, reports that the 30 September 1993 issue of El Diario, clandestinely published in Lima, affirmed that the imprisonment of Dr Guzman is "the biggest achievement that (the government) could make, but this will not stop the war".

"[W]e are getting closer, without delays, to siezing power. Our leadership and the center of Party unity is still Chairman Gonzalo (Dr Guzman), the greatest Marxist-Leninist-Maoist alive on the earth."

MILITARY ACTIONS IN PEOPLE'S WAR INCREASE:

According to a report on Reuters Wire Service (8 Oct), the number of military confrontations between members of the People's Guerrilla Army (led by the PCP) and the Peruvian Government's armed forces during the month of September is the highest number per month (107) since the capture of Dr Abimael Guzman one year ago. This is especially noteworthy because during the same period Fujimori has repeatedly made claims about the virtual "defeat" of the people's war.

FURTHER REPORTS ON THE 12-24 SEPTEMBER ESCALATION:

In the last 3 issues of the EB, there have been extensive reports on the 12-24 September escalation called for by IEC. Inspiring reports on these days of action continue to come in. The following were recently received:

Punjab, India

A massive all-Punjab State outdoor conference, called by the Committee for the Defence of Dr Abimael Guzman's Life (Punjab), was held on 12 September. In spite of heavy rain, nearly 1,500 people stayed to listen to speakers condemn American imperialism and the Peruvian government. Dr Guzman was recognised as a "People's Hero", and speakers called for an end to the repression of political prisoners, their lawyers, and the people of Peru. The conference also launched a signature campaign against the death penalty throughout Punjab, and presented a memorandum to the Peruvian government demanding they drop their plans to implement it. Over 100 students, lecturers, professor, heads of departments, readers and the vice-chancellor of the Punjabi University Patiala(Pb) have already signed it.

After the conference, an angry procession marched through the streets to the railway station, disrupting traffic. Another rally was held.

Prior to the conference, 2,000 wall posters went up in villages and 9,000 leaflets were distributed at mass meetings of peasants, workers and women. Articles about the conference appeared in several newspapers.

Dhaka, Bangladesh

On 24 September a protest rally was held at Nur Hossain Square, Dhaka. A large poster showing Dr Guzman delivering his speech from the cage was suspended from balloons overhead, while national spokespersons from participating IEC organisations spoke. The procession then marched through the center of the city and stopped in front of the National Press Club where a US flag and an effigy of

Fujimori were burned.

Montreal (Quebec) Canada

In response to the IEC Call, *Action Socialiste* organised a protest rally at the Peruvian Consulate in Montreal on 12 September. With banners, placards, and slogans, they denounced the death penalty and called for an end to Dr Guzman's solitary confinement. At 15:09, a speech was delivered in support of the people's war.

Madrid, Spain

During the 12-24 Sept, 1500 posters, along with stickers and graffiti appeared throughout the city. It was reported that the Peruvian Embassy and Consulate in Madrid resembled a huge "wall poster".

IEC-Madrid regularly has a table at the "Festival of the Rastro", a popular market/fair in Central Madrid, and during the 12-24 escalation they presented an exciting display featuring banners, pictures of Dr Guzman, and revolutionary music which attracted many people. Thousands of leaflets were distributed. The campaign was also taken to neighborhoods.

During this period, IEC-Madrid was viciously attacked. IEC supporters received threatening letters at their homes, and the press printed letters slandering IEC supporters. At the Sunday fair, Fujimori's agents in Madrid attacked the IEC table. These reactionary activities are being carried out by a group calling themselves "Ideological Especial Command" (with initials "IEC"). They are disseminating leaflets under that name to sow confusion and to set up IEC supporters for future attacks. IEC-Madrid reports that "There is no doubt that this is part of a campaign coordinated by the Peruvian Embassy."

IEC-Madrid is calling on the press and lawyers to denounce the attacks, and is using it to mobilise more people to support the campaign.

Mexico City, Mexico

On 24 September, a public conference on Peru was held. It was called by various organisations which also paid for the publication of Dr Guzman's speech in one of Mexico City's main newspapers, La Jornada.

IEC-Mexico also reported that on 24 September a group of armed thugs attacked an amphitheatre which is cultural centre, Centro Libre Experimental de Teatro y Arte (CLETA). The thugs threatened people on the premises and destroyed equipment. CLETA is a center for radical struggle, which has supported struggles in Cuba, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and most recently, the People's War in Peru. The last event held there was sponsored by the IEC, a Sept 19 program which featured Dr Guzman's "speech from the cage". CLETA has been attacked in the reactionary press for being a staging area for "senderismo". IEC reports that while the amphitheatre is closed, programs are continuing in the surrounding park, protests have been organised by the democratic and independent groups that have used the theatre, and the IEC campaign and support efforts for the people's war in Peru continue to be present.

US:

During the 12-24 escalation, a Haitian radio station in Little Haiti, Miami (Florida) played a song by musician Kiki Wainwright called 'Libere Gonzalo' and announcing that the Dr Guzman's speech from the cage would be heard on 24 Sept. On 24 Sept banners appeared at a main intersection, and graffiti calling for the defence of Dr Guzman and support for the people's war decorated walls. In the evening, the video of Dr Guzman's "Speech from the Cage", with simultaneous Creole translation, was shown to about 100 members and supporters of Veye-Yo (an anti-macoute organization).

At the US/Mexico border near San Diego, California, a colourful banner was suspended over the border by three large helium-filled balloons. A display was set up, and many workers who were crossing the bridge to Mexico from their jobs in the US stopped to talk about Dr Guzman and the people's war in Peru. Dr Guzman's speech was also delivered in Spanish. Many of the Mexican workers shouted slogans, such as "Viva la Guerra Popular en El Peru" or "Liberar Gonzalo".

In the next EB, we will report on more actions in Spain, Colombia, Sweden, Bolivia, New Zealand, France and other countries.

NEW YORK CITY DISRUPTION OF FUJIMORI TELEVISED IN PERU:

EB38 reported on the disruption of Fujimori's speech at the New York Bar Association meeting on 30 September. Since then, IEC has learned that this disruption was broadcast on TV in Peru and millions saw Fujimori fumbling as he was confronted by lawyers and others exposing his crimes against Dr Guzman and the lawyers who defend the political prisoners. The disruption and the demonstration outside against Fujimori was also aired on Spanish television in the US, and news of it was carried on WBAI radio (a major progressive radio station in New York City).

Upon his return to Peru, Fujimori was questioned about the disruption by Channel 2 television (Peru), and the interview was later carried by British Broadcasting (BBC). Following is an excerpt of the interview, which accompanied video footage of the disruption:

Q: Mr. President, your trip included very lively, interesting aspects, such as when you attended the meeting with lawyers in a New York building. There was a group of three or four - I do not know if they were all lawyers - who got up and started to provoke you. What were you thinking at that time? Why did you want those lawyers to remain present, instead of having security remove them as they began to interrupt?

A: When I saw the four at the table... I knew what they were up to. They were going to get up, one after the other, and then security would remove them one by one. Just before I started my speech, when the first one stood up and started to shout, I decided to ask security to allow them to stay. I wanted to hold a debate with them...

Q: So you decided to confront them?

A: ... Once my speech was over, I opened the debate, calling precisely on that Shining Path sympathiser. He asked a series of questions. He was also present during the second opportunity for the public to ask questions...

Q: Of course these are very minor groups, totally insignificant in a country such as the United States. This is also true of the group that awaited your departure from the hotel, carrying posters demanding the defence of Abimael Guzman's life.

A: Yes, they are a minority, but that does not mean they are not dangerous. At the beginning here in Ayacucho, Abimael Guzman's group was very small.

Q: There they are handing out propaganda [video shows demonstration].

A: There are a few of them. At the end they admitted to being active Shining Path members, totally committed. They came out shouting: 'Long Live', rather 'Defend' - that's the slogan - 'Defend Abimael Guzman's Life'.

Q: Here is the footage where those lawyers are on the streets carrying posters in support of this genocide, right?

A: Yes.... The American public understands perfectly well about this genocidal group's goal. That is why it was so important to present the progress of the peace process at the UN assembly."

IEC learned from on-site observers that in fact it was the Bar Association president who prevented Fujimori from using his DINCOTE strong-arms from removing the IEC supporters and lawyers who disrupted the speech. The disruptions continued throughout his speech, with Fujimori required to "answer" his accusers publicly. He was finally forced to make the very self-exposing statement he "would continue to arrest lawyers in Peru with 'terrorist' links"-- e.g. any lawyer who defends political prisoners. Meanwhile, the nature of his regime was visibly demonstrated in the New York hall itself, as Peruvian police operatives in suits and ties prowled the room threatening participants.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL CASE HEARD AT IACHR:

On 4 October, the 3 petitions filed by the Lima lawyers were heard by 3 members of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), a wing of the Organisation of American States (OAS). The US lawyers (Peter Erlinder and Leonard Weinglass), who are co-counsel with the Lima lawyers, were given a 30-minute time period to argue for the 3 petitions in a hearing where they were clearly unwelcome. The

lawyers had to fight hard even for the right to appear before the Commission and present arguments for the petitions. They succeeded in doing this. This in itself constituted a kind of victory, and established them as lawyers of record for the Lima petitions in this international forum. The whole episode (which is far from over) also put the IACHR on notice that they will be held responsible by many people around the world for hearing and acting on the petitions.

At 12:30 on 4 October, the US lawyers were ushered into a room in the basement of the OAS building to present their arguments. The lawyers were treated like intruders: no introductions made; IACHR did not even show them how to use of the translation equipment for the hearing which was conducted in Spanish and English.

Peter Erlinder gave the opening presentation of 10-15 minutes. He described his and Leonard Weinglass' observations on their trip to Peru (with the IEC delegation) last September shortly after the capture of Dr Guzman. He recounted the actions against Dr Guzman by the Peruvian government which were in violation of international law, and he described how Dr Guzman's trial set a precedent for the treatment of political prisoners who came after him. He also went into the situation with Dr Guzman's lawyer, Dr Crespo, saying that this was a colleague they had met and worked with while in Peru and now he has been swept off the streets. He said that while no one was allowed to witness the military tribunal of Dr Crespo, in no way could this have been a meaningful trial under the circumstances. Erlinder also exposed the general conditions of the lawyers who defend the political prisoners, how they have been forced underground, shot at and threatened, and he protested the conditions of the other political prisoners.

In Leonard Weinglass' remarks, he complained to the Commission that he and Erlinder had been originally promised the file by the IACHR lawyer but later were denied this, which prevented them from giving the broader presentation of the case which they would have preferred to do. The Executive Secretary of the meeting admonished Weinglass saying it was not proper to "name people" or to make this kind of remark at such a hearing. The IACHR lawyer also intervened saying that the petitions filed by the Lima lawyers were done in a "reckless and irresponsible way", and that he had had to "re-write" them. At one point, Weinglass thumped his fist on the table, and declared that as they were sitting there, hundreds of political prisoners were living in sub-human conditions, the lives of the lawyers in Lima were under threat, and they should stop thinking about diplomatic niceties in hearings. Weinglass said that it is well known throughout the world that there isn't another country under the auspices of IACHR which is acting more brutally toward political prisoners than Peru, and if the IACHR refused to pay attention to the human rights abuses in this country, they had ceased to fulfill their assigned role.

According to friendly observers, this exchange, apparently highly unconventional for IACHR proceedings, produced horrified looks on the faces of some IACHR staff. When it came time for the representative of the Peruvian government to speak, he mumbled that Peru had not violated any international laws and said that the entire case should be "dismissed".

At the end of 30 minutes, the hearing was abruptly ended and Commission members hurried out for lunch.

Before the hearing, IEC supporters in Washington DC made great efforts, with the very short notice given by IACHR, to alert the press. Though the US press largely boycotted the event, it was covered by UPI and AP wire services and the story ran in their Spanish editions. Articles about the hearing appeared in Mexican newspapers (and possibly other Spanish-language press around the world). One article, under the headline "*All Rights of A. Guzmán Have Been Violated, Said Lawyers*", reported:

"A group of lawyers led by the President of the National Lawyers Guild said that the government of the President of Perú, Alberto Fujimori, 'has committed, and is continuing to commit, gross violations of the basic rights of Dr. Abimael Guzmán.' The group said to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States (OAS) that they were acting on behalf of the leader of Sendero Luminoso, 'because the Peruvian lawyers are at great risk in undertaking the legal representation of Guzmán'.

"...The North American lawyers are... Peter Erlinder, Professor of Law and

Leonard Weinglass, specialist in the defense of political prisoners. The group said that although Fujimori affirmed before the United Nations (UN) that "peace, democracy and prosperity are returning to Perú, the truth is the contrary:

"a) The Peruvian government has flaunted international law in the treatment of Guzmán,

"b) Perú is a country that boasts of arresting more than 300 people a day who are considered subversives because they do not have identity cards,

"c) Such suspects are routinely tried by military tribunals which deny them the right to defense and condemn them to life in prison,

"d) Perú has the highest rate of disappearances in the world, according to the United Nations,

"e) Lawyers who even attempt to represent political prisoners are themselves accused of 'treason' and sentenced to life in prison."

"The paper presented by the group also said that 'Guzmán has not been allowed to receive visitors, and his lawyer, Alfredo Crespo, has been sentenced to life in prison for defending Dr. Guzmán.' The OAS Commission will report about their conclusions at the end of the session 15 October."

This hearing marks just the beginning of the IACHR case. One day before the hearing, the Lima lawyers filed a complaint against the IACHR protesting the fact that IACHR had put Dr Guzman's case in with File 11.015, which contains earlier complaints against the government of Peru. They alleged that for the Commission to join their petition about Dr Guzman to File 11.015 is "arbitrary and unfair," because it mixes the case of Dr Guzman with events which happened earlier and this "limits the ability of the Commission to recognise the petition we have sent, to make specific findings with regard to the petition we have introduced in such a way as to restore and respect the rights of our clients." The Lima lawyers also sent a 120-page supplement containing evidence in support of the first petition (regarding Dr Guzmán and the others arrested on 12 Sept 1992).

The US and Lima lawyers are demanding that the case be kept open and that they be able to argue in front of the whole Commission when they meet again in February 1994. It is not known exactly when or how the Commission will act on this whole issue at this point, but it is clear that this matter will not be "forgotten"-- by either side.

Letters of support and amicus briefs have been sent to the IACHR from lawyers and others in India, New Zealand, Australia, US, Germany, France, Mexico, Colombia, England and other countries. The IEC will continue to mobilise people around the world to keep an international spotlight on this case. It is important that the IACHR continue to receive letters and amicus briefs supporting the petitions, which will be added to the file. They must never be allowed to forget that the whole world is watching.

PERU NEWSBULLETIN APPEARS IN THE NETHERLANDS

The editorial of the first issue Peru Newsbulletin credits the IEC campaign with bringing together a group of supporters in The Netherlands, who later formed the Solidarity Committee with the People of Peru, the Netherlands (SVPN). They have recently launched a Newsbulletin in which they introduce readers to the People's War in Peru, IEC and the whole international campaign, reporting on actions and exposing "human rights" groups like Amnesty which have "opted for an 'even-handed' treatment of both the Peruvian state and the insurgent people, led by their Communist Party (PCP)."

New Signatories to the IEC Call:

Mouvman Otonom Kiltirel Ayiti Mond (MOKAM; Haiti World Autonomous Cultural Movement)

A. H. Yalaz (Holland) - Writer

L. Zijlstra (Holland) - Electrical Engineer

Varlik Ozemenek (Turkey) - Journalist

Dev-Maden-Sen (Turkey) - Revolutionary Mine Workers Union

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