



# EMERGENCY BULLETIN 49

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

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### **END THE ISOLATION OF DR GUZMAN!**

Today two years after his arrest on 12 Sept 1992 - Dr Guzman is still in total isolation! The US-Fujimori regime has repeatedly claimed that Dr Guzman is asking for negotiations. Yet it won't allow Dr Guzman to speak for himself. Instead, for two years the US-Fujimori regime has made every effort to kill Dr Guzman. It first attempted to execute him by firing squad in October 1992. It then agitated for and finally passed the death penalty. It disseminated stories suggesting that Dr Guzman might be killed in the process of an attempt to free him from prison. In spite of the fact that Dr Guzman has known health problems, the regime has refused to allow visits from his lawyers, his medical doctors, or any outside friends who would be able to confirm his health. And Peru's Supreme Court has put its stamp of approval on keeping him in isolation indefinitely!

Dr Guzman was sentenced to life imprisonment to begin with one year solitary confinement, which was itself in violation of international treaties to which Peru is a signatory. A year ago - on 7 Sept 1993 - Peru's Prosecuting Attorney announced that Dr Guzman would begin receiving visitors on 12 Sept 1993. But instead, every request made by his lawyers to visit him have been denied. And in March 1994 a Lima judge, responding to papers filed by Lima lawyers to end his isolation, said Dr Guzman was being isolated "for his own protection"! In other words, he's "being protected" from his own lawyers and doctors!! So long as the government keeps Dr Guzman in isolation, his life continues to be in danger.

The Fujimori regime has been engaged in a toe-to-toe battle with the people on two fronts. When Dr Guzman and some of the other PCP leaders were captured in Sept 1992 the Peruvian regime boasted that the organisation had been decapitated and would soon disappear. But instead the People's War continued and the government has had to continue its fight against it. In addition they have had to do contend with people living in more than 40 countries who have taken up the campaign to defend the life of Dr Guzman and other political prisoners in Peru. In the course of the campaign, millions of people around the world have heard about the crimes committed by the US-backed Peruvian regime, as well as about the People's War being fought by the Peruvian people to end their oppression. The US-Fujimori regime has been deeply stung. And it must be anticipated that a desperate regime will resort to attempting ever more desperate acts. Today's situation calls for continued vigilance and action.

During the next weeks the IEC is calling on supporters to intensify the battle to end the isolation of Dr Guzman. Specifically:

1. Circulate the Statement to End the Isolation, and obtain signatures and donations toward its publication (see copy with a partial list of signatories attached). Send signatures and contributions to the International office as quickly as possible.
2. Challenge human rights groups, legal associations, and others to demand an end to the isolation. Write letters, pass resolutions, etc. Letters should be sent to Peruvian Embassies and Consulates (with copies to the IEC). It is important that such groups demand that representatives of the International Red Cross be allowed regularly scheduled visits with Dr Guzman.
3. Conduct a great battle to influence public opinion and create an atmosphere where ever more people step forward to demand an end to the outrageous isolation of Dr Guzman. Put up stickers, posters and banners. Publish information in newspapers and bulletins. Be creative and discover new ways to make this a broad and popular demand.
4. Popularise Dr Guzman's 24 September 1992 speech from the cage - the last time Dr Guzman spoke directly to the people.
5. Show the IEC video - "*You Must Tell the World*" to broader audiences and promote discussion and debate over the importance of the IEC campaign, the necessity to oppose imperialist (mainly US) intervention in Peru, and expose the crimes of the US-Fujimori regime.

### **FURTHER ATTACKS ON IEC-MEXICO:**

During the past months there has been a series of attacks against activists working with the IEC-Mexico Chapter. An activist and her husband were kidnapped, interrogated, and expelled from the country. Another was threatened with rape and then beaten. Most recently, the home of an activist was illegally searched and he was then imprisoned and subjected to a slanderous campaign of intimidation. Activists have received death threats, and Dr Fausto Trejo, an IEC Steering Committee member from Mexico, has

been harassed and threatened. The seriousness of these attacks require international supporters of the IEC campaign to step forward and vigorously denounce them.

EB 48 contained the report of the arrest and expulsion of a North American working with the IEC-Mexico who was a legal resident of Mexico, and who had been living there for 7 years. During the night of 23 June she and her husband were kidnapped by government officials. They were denied legal representation and interrogated. The next morning they were driven, along with their children, to the US-Mexico border and expelled. While no official reason was given, she was unofficially told that it was because of her work with the IEC. Since then, attacks have increased.

On 11 August an IEC-Mexico activist was returning from a meeting with a group of sympathisers where she had denounced the expulsion of the North American. As she was entering the subway station, at about 7 p.m., she was grabbed by two men and thrown into a car. When she resisted attempts by the men to rape her, she was beaten. After driving for about an hour the men stopped the car and threw her into the street with the warning: "Go on! Stop participating in those activities. Instead take care of your home. We'll see if you have learned your lesson." Within days she received death threats by telephone.

The men were driving a late model Tsuru with no license plates. IEC-Mexico reports that the descriptions of the men fit those of the political police, and they have no doubt that this attack was part of a systematic government plan to intimidate IEC activists.

On 29 August, police broke into the home of another activist. They had no warrant but illegally searched the house, found IEC materials, and arrested the activist. The next day an article entitled: "Recruiting to 'Destabilise Mexico': Peruvian Imprisoned for Presumed Links with Sendero Luminoso" appeared in *La Jornada*, one of Mexico's main daily newspapers. Following are excerpts:

*"Members of the Federal Judicial Police detained the Peruvian Alberto Sereno Tapia, member of the Committee to Support the People's War in Peru and the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman, which presently recruits militants from amongst students and teachers in the metropolitan zone of the federal district to "destabilise Mexico".*

*....the Peruvian had been arrested after the Federal Judicial Police detected, a few days ago, movements of armed men in a house in the suburb of Azcapotzalco in the city, where a terrorist cell of the above-mentioned group acted.*

*"During the police action in which the Peruvian citizen was arrested... 200 kilos of propaganda of Sendero Luminoso, bulletins, pamphlets, books, and letters written against the Mexican government and local political parties were confiscated."*

in similar sianderous news coverage in print, radio, and TV media the activist was labeled a "terrorist" and his arrest was characterised as a "blow to terrorism". The IEC was called a "terrorist organisation" which is actively recruiting for "Sendero Luminoso". The IEC materials were portrayed as "subversive" materials from "Sendero Luminoso".

The activist (who is Mexican and not Peruvian) was held in prison for several days and is now out on bail. He must report to the Court every 8 days until trial. The only charge against him is for allegedly reproducing IEC materials on equipment belonging to the secondary school where he was employed.

IEC-Mexico has been vigorously fighting against and exposing these premeditated and systematic attacks against the campaign and its supporters. They have written letters to newspapers, have held press conferences, and have denounced the attacks to the human rights commission in Mexico. Precisely at a time when the government is attempting to harass and intimidate IEC supporters, IEC-Mexico is calling on the people to turn this attack around and to energetically build the campaign. As a press statement written by the IEC-Mexico Chapter and sympathetic lawyers said:

*"As this is a legitimate and just activity... we will continue to develop the campaign to defend the life of Abimael Guzman and work for the freedom of all the political prisoners of the Peruvian dictatorship."*

IEC-Mexico suggests that supporters in other countries write the Mexican Embassy or Consulate in their cities/countries to protest attacks against IEC activists in Mexico. (Send copies of letters to the IEC)

## **NEWS FROM PERU - AND READING BETWEEN THE LINES:**

**The People's War Continues:** In April Peru's military boasted of launching a massive military offensive "to wipe out the last pockets of Shining Path subversives" in the Huallaga Valley. As a result of the offensive, more than 500 peasants fled from the area and testified to a massacre of civilians in the region. They said the military bombed and burned villages, killed as many as a hundred peasants, and raped and tortured many more. Their actions were denounced by Peru's human rights groups, who were in turn condemned by Fujimori's Congress for "giving Peru a bad international image" The military blamed the actions of the human rights groups for their admitted defeat. This series of events has further exposed the regime, and the massacre has been denounced by people around the world. Fujimori continues to boast that the People's War is close to defeat, and that there are almost no combatants left.

News of military confrontations with guerrilla fighters rarely reaches the press. Fighting takes place in areas under a government-imposed "state of emergency" where access is controlled, and military activities are usually kept secret. However, news that reached the international press during the week of August 30 is revealing.

Aug 29 (Reuter) - Two soldiers have been killed and two wounded in a week of skirmishes between the army and Maoist Shining Path guerrillas in Peru's central highlands, the military said Monday.... The military said the fighting, which could last another 10 days, has occurred near Vizcatan in Ayacucho department, some 220 miles (350 km) southeast of Lima. ...The army was using a helicopter gunship against the rebels, they said."

Another Reuters report on the same date read: "*Fighting in the jungle has taken place from Huanuco department 180 miles (300 kms) north of Lima to Moyobamba in San Martin department some 410 miles (660 kms) north of the capital, military officials in the Huallaga Valley said.*"

Associated Press (30 Aug) reported confrontations in the Ene River Valley, 200 miles East of Lima, where the Shining Path "*controlled a 75 mile swath along the Ene River*".

In spite of the black-out, the wire services picked up reports of military battles taking place over large areas to the south, to the north, and to the east of Lima over a period of only a few days.

**Cracks in Peru's Ruling Class Reach into the Palace:** LIMA, Sept 3 (Reuter) - "*Peru's deposed First Lady Susana Higuchi Friday filed court papers accusing her husband, President Alberto Fujimori, of 'psychological and moral violence,' officials said.*"

Over the past month a battle between Fujimori and his wife, Susana Higuchi, which became public when she challenged a law which prohibits family members of the President from running for office and suggested that she herself might run for president, has preoccupied the Peruvian press and has become world news. Higuchi initially accused Fujimori of being authoritarian and neglecting the poor, while giving empty speeches boasting of his achievements. Fujimori responded by calling her "hysterical" and "unbalanced". Higuchi then denounced Fujimori's April 1992 self-coup, claiming that she could not speak out against it then because she had been "silenced". She said Montesinos was a "dangerous man" and that SIN had become a "secret police" and that her telephone was tapped and her friends were surveilled. Fujimori then stripped her of her official duties. When she tried to return to the palace to visit her teen-age children, she found the doors to her office had been welded shut and that Fujimori had taken the children and had moved to the "Little Pentagon" (the military headquarters). She responded by alleging fraud among Fujimori's cabinet members, and by praising his presidential opponent, Perez de Cuellar. Now she has filed official charges against Fujimori.

The mainstream media will no doubt treat these events as tidbits of juicy gossip to liven up their pages. Middle class feminists will rally around Susana Higuchi, and some will no doubt wonder why Fujimori cannot "control his wife". But the real significance of these events is to reveal just how deeply the ruling class in Peru is split. No doubt this open rupture is something that not even Fujimori or Montesinos, or their masters in Washington D.C. could anticipate.

**Ashaninkas: More Misinformation in the Psychological War:** Exactly one year after the Peruvian regime promoted the story of a so-called "Shining Path massacre of the Ashaninkas", they are once again attempting to use the concern of progressive people about the oppression of indigenous people to prop up their government. This time their story is even more flimsy and transparent than the last, but nonetheless it is a serious part of the regime's psychological war - misinformation designed to confuse people and to give themselves additional freedom in their ruthless fight against the People's War.

According to Reuters, Aug 30: "*Graves of Ashaninka Indians who were slain by Maoist Shining Path guerrillas or died in captivity were found in Peru's central jungle, the military said Tuesday. Military sources in Huancayo said the graves are 50 to 100 yards (metres) apart and scattered over a wide area along a peninsula near the Madene and Ene rivers 220 miles (330 km) east of Lima. ...The graves may date to the mid-1980s, when the Shining Path arrived in the area.*"

According to reports, "forensic experts" were brought in to determine that the bodies were those of Ashaninkas. Not surprisingly, they were. Most of the people living in this area are Ashaninkas.

But while the reports dutifully repeat the military's announcement that the graves are evidence of a Shining Path massacre, they have absolutely no evidence to back this up. In fact, it is widely known that the military carried out massacres with impunity during the mid-1980's, and that they launched massive military offensives against the Ashaninkas in this area. It is far more likely that these are the graves of Ashaninkas (either combatants or non-combatants) killed by the military. One of the reports went on to say that the Ashaninkas may have died of a disease or of malnutrition, indicating that these "forensic experts" found no evidence of bullet wounds. Their story doesn't hold up to the most minimal scrutiny.

Another way the regime has been trying to use the concern of people towards the Ashaninka to their advantage is reflected in the following lead sentence to an article in Latin America Briefs [30 Aug]: "*The army freed 36 Indians held captive by Maoist rebels*" According to such reports, Ashaninka Indians are being "kidnapped" by the Shining Path combatants, are armed, and are then forced to fight for them. In fact, they claim that the majority of the combatants in the traditional territory of the Ashaninkas are Ashaninkas who have been forced to fight for the PCP. What guerrilla column, which is constantly engaging the enemy and then disappearing into the jungle, could be made up of "kidnapped" Ashaninkas? Since they are in territory which is well-known to them, wouldn't they simply escape? And what kidnapper arms his victims?

There are about 50,000 Ashaninkas. Most survive by hunting, gathering, and some limited cultivation. They are famous for being warriors. For more than a hundred years the Ashaninkas have had their

traditional lands stolen from them - by timber companies, by feudal landowners, settlers, and gold prospectors. Missionary groups have tried to "tame" or "civilise" them; some have been notorious for working directly with the Peruvian military and even the CIA. Recently the Peruvian government has attempted to relocate settlers from the Ayacucho area into the traditional Ashaninka areas, reducing their lands even further, and exacerbating contradictions between different Indian groups.

During the 1980's the influence of the PCP grew in the Ashaninka communities. Many open People's Committees were formed, and the Ashaninkas formed their own guerrilla columns. At the same time, the government began to force Ashaninkas to join "rondas" (paramilitary groups) to fight PCP supporters.

*"...it happened in Satipo to an Ashaninka leader. On October 29, 1991...the rondas kidnapped Lidia Lopez Pauro, leader of the Boca Chemi community and national leader of the Ashaninkas in the central jungle, along with her whole family, including three minors. She had been opposing the organising of rondas under Army control."* [Peru Today. In the Dark Path of the War, p. 144, Feb 1992]

*"...the residents of Santa Rosa have charged... in recent months that they have been threatened and conscripted by the 200-strong paramilitary force from Pichiwilca.... A witness, Victoria Naivarte Castillo, 35 years old, married, said she was forcibly drafted by the ronderos from Pichiwilca in November 1987. She was taken to the region's courthouse where she was brutally beaten and raped. [Si, July 4 1988]*

*"Around a hundred soldiers and 'ronderos' of Satipo province... entered the village of Mazamari. They gathered the population in the main square and informed them of the decision of the Political-Military Command of the Mantaro Front to organise peasant and urban patrols in order to confront the subversives. Many of the inhabitants were dragged by force from their homes, whose doors were kicked in.... From a balcony of the municipal building, an Army officer who is identified as Lieutenant 'Veneno', threatened the population to organise themselves into a peasant patrol in order to put an end to the subversion. According to this officer, the formation of the self-defence committee was an emergency, because he had information that the population was infiltrated by terrorism."* [Caretas, August 26, 1993]

In September 1993 journalists from La Republica interviewed an Ashaninka leader. Following is an excerpt from the article based on the interview:

*"...They said that during the last census, the Ashaninka community of the Tamo river had 24,000 inhabitants; now it was reduced to 8,300 according to the last census. 'Where are the rest?' we asked.*

*"We suppose they are with Sendero Luminoso. We have lost contact with them. Our territory has 2,231.49 kilometers; about 70% of this territory has been taken by the terrorist organisation. The rest of the territory has been pacified."* [La Republica, 5 Sept 1993]

## **NEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES TO TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD:**

In March 1994, three delegates from the IEC went on a speaking tour to bring news of the international campaign to defend the life of Dr Guzman and the struggle of the people in Peru to the people of the Philippines and Japan, and to counter the lies and slanders disseminated by the mainstream media (see EB 45). Since the tour, many Filipinos in different parts of the world have joined the campaign, and have played an important role in defending the life of Dr Guzman and other political prisoners. Following is an excerpt of an interview with Sharon Cabusao, a leader of the GABRIELA organisation (one of the largest progressive women's organisations in the Philippines). The interview was conducted by *Socialisme Maintenant* in Canada, and appeared in the July issue of that newspaper\*.

**Q:** *Several months ago the IEC tour was in the Philippines and met with you. What happened at the meeting?*  
**Sharon Cabusao:** *Even though the meeting was short, for me personally it was very interesting. The representatives from the Committee gave a different version regarding events and information from that which we receive about Peru through the official mass media. In the context of the escalation of reaction and intense repression which is aimed to isolate the liberation movements around the world, this occasion was welcome in order to understand the truth about what is happening there from people directly involved. I am very worried about the intense repression in Peru, and about the concrete case of Dr Guzman. All of the democratic and progressive forces should be worried about what is happening, and should defend the right to openly uphold socialism. In the same way, they must recognise the right of the people to defend the idea of democratic and national liberation. [\*Translation from French by the IEC.]*

## **NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (US) CONDEMNS FUJIMORI REGIME:**

At its annual conference in August 1994 the National Lawyers Guild, a progressive lawyer's association with about 5000 members in the US, passed an important resolution condemning Fujimori for denying basic rights to the people of Peru.

A copy of the complete resolution, which lists many of the crimes of the Fujimori regime, has been reproduced on a separate sheet, as it will be helpful in building support with other organisations. IEC encourages supporters to popularise the resolution, and to encourage lawyers in other countries to work in their own legal associations to pass similar resolutions, **and to act on them.**

## **NEW SIGNATORIES TO THE IEC CALL:**

Mehdi Sameé (France) - Organisation of Iranian People's Fedayeen Guerrillas  
Mirza Agha (Mani) Asgari (Germany) - Iranian Poet and Writer  
M. Dousti (Australia) - Editor of the Farsi magazine *Nehzat*

**END THE ISOLATION OF ABIMAEEL GUZMAN!  
DEFEND PERUVIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THEIR LAWYERS!**

**WHEREAS:**

1. The Fujimori regime continues its systematic violations of international law and conventions of basic rights of the Peruvian people;
2. Since October 1992 Dr Abimael Guzman has remained in complete isolation, denied visits by his lawyers, doctors and relatives; five international delegations have gone to Peru to demand to see Dr Guzman but have been refused by the Fujimori regime.
3. In early October 1993, three petitions (File No. 11.015) detailing violations of human rights of Dr Guzman, other political prisoners, and the lawyers who defend them which had been filed by two Lima lawyers, Carlos Gamero Quispe and Ernesto Messa Delgado, were argued before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (OAS) by Leonard Weinglass and Peter Erlinder at an initial hearing, and are still pending.
4. In late October 1993, attorneys Peter Erlinder, Martin Heiming (Germany), and Eduardo Umana Mendoza (Colombia), went to Peru to demand to see Dr Guzman; Fujimori was compelled to appear on TV to deny the request, identifying Peter Erlinder by name.
5. In a referendum held on October 1993, the death penalty was reinstated as part of the new Constitution (the original having been suspended by Fujimori in his April 1992 "self-coup") that barely passed (51%). In response, at its November 1993 meeting the American Association of Jurists issued a declaration condemning Fujimori for reinstating the death penalty and for the persecution of lawyers who defend political prisoners.
6. The Associated Press (1/21/94) reported: *President Alberto Fujimori has rejected a proposal from a senior U.S. official to review hundreds of secret court trials of guerrillas. Alexander Watson, assistant secretary for state of Inter-American affairs, suggested that the cases be reviewed following reports that innocent people have been sentenced to jail. The government refused any review because guerrillas could be freed for lack of evidence, Fujimori said late Thursday.*
7. In February 1994, attorneys Jose Enrique Gonzales Ruiz (Mexico) and Juan Jose Landinez (Colombia) went to Peru to file demands to visit Dr Guzman, without success.
8. In February 1994, Fujimori ordered Peru's Congress to rush through a law in violation of normal procedures to insure that 10 soldiers charged with the La Cantuta massacre of 9 students and a professor were tried in a military, not civilian, court.
9. In February and March 1994, the Fujimori regime continued its persecution of Peruvian lawyers: Margarita Chuquiure Silva, upon filing a habeas corpus petition on behalf of her 14-year old daughter kidnapped by the DINCOTE, was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to life in prison for terrorism; four lawyers were arrested and detained in Trujillo, Peru, charged with "terrorism" and "treason", and paraded before the media in striped prison uniforms; letters were sent by the Peruvian government to bar associations throughout Peru demanding information on approximately 300 lawyers.
10. In March 1994, a Peruvian judge denied a habeas corpus petition filed by the Lima attorneys to visit Dr Guzman on the ground that because he was being held under high "security for his own protection", it was doubtful that his rights were being violated.
11. In March 1994, a commission of international jurists, organised by the U.S. government, issued a report regarding its visit to Peru the previous September, in which it found that literally anyone can be arrested for terrorism, that there is no adequate right of defense, and that the military tribunals are neither impartial nor competent.
12. In April 1994, the Peruvian military committed massive crimes against the civilian population in a two-week campaign in the Huallaga River Valley, including torture, rape, and the bombing and burning of homes by helicopter gunships. Over 100 men, women and children were massacred. Coordinadora, an organisation of 31 Peruvian human rights groups, condemned the Peruvian military's actions.
13. In May 1994, a panel from the Association of the Bar of New York City, which included federal judge and a state prosecutor, concluded from a visit to Peru that *"hundreds of Peruvians have been unjustly convicted and sentenced under Fujimori's anti-terrorism and treason laws..."* (UPI 5/10/94)

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD:**

1. Condemns the violations of international and Peruvian law by the Fujimori regime, demands an end to the year-year isolation of Dr Abimael Guzman, and demands that all political prisoners receive access to legal counsel, medical care, visits by family, and adequate food and living conditions;
2. Demands the immediate release of Dr Alfredo Crespo, Dr Marta Huatay, Dr Jorge Cartegena, imprisoned members of the Association of Democratic Lawyers, and all other lawyers imprisoned for their representation of political prisoners, and to halt the persecution of Peruvian lawyers;
3. Urges the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (OAS) to advance the three petitions detailing violations of international human rights of Dr Guzman and other political prisoners and their lawyers to the Inter-American Court (OAS) at the Commission's next meeting in September 1994;
4. Encourages NLG chapters and members to send letters in support of the lawyers in Peru, to write and publish articles exposing the corrupt and repressive nature of the Fujimori regime, and to initiate resolutions in bar associations and law groups in defense of the political prisoners and the lawyers who defend them.
5. Joins with the American Association of Jurists in demanding designation of a special UN rapporteur to investigate the status of political prisoners and their lawyers in Peru.

[Passed at the National Convention of the National Lawyers Guild (US) on 7 August 1994]

## DEMAND TO END THE ISOLATION OF DR ABIMAEEL GUZMAN:

We, the undersigned, wish to express our deep concern regarding the Peruvian Government's treatment of the imprisoned Chairman of the Communist Party of Peru, Dr Abimael Guzman.

On 12 September 1992 Dr Guzman was captured. Within weeks he was tried by a hooded military tribunal and was sentenced to life in prison, to begin with one year of solitary confinement. On 12 September 1993 Dr Guzman's isolation was to have ended. Yet Dr Guzman has not been seen by his lawyers, his doctors, his family, or his friends for almost two years. The Peruvian government has repeatedly denied requests made by Dr Guzman's legal representatives to visit him. Continuing the isolation of Dr Guzman violates international treaties to which Peru is a signatory, and Peru's own recently enacted Constitution. No person who believes in justice can condone such violations.

Many individuals and organisations have attested to deadly conditions in Peru's prisons, including lack of basic food and medical care. Others have spoken to the difficulty lawyers have faced in representing those who are accused of political acts against the government. We are aware, for example, of the cases of the lawyers Alfredo Crespo Bragayrac and Jorge Cartegena Vargas and others. Lawyers must be free to represent their clients. We will not be silent while the basic rights of political prisoners in Peru are being violated. All political prisoners must be allowed visits with their lawyers, doctors, relatives and friends. This is the only way to ensure their health and status.

We therefore demand an immediate end to the isolation of Dr Abimael Guzman. We demand that he be allowed visits by his lawyers, his doctors, his family, and others, and that he be allowed to speak with them directly and unimpeded, in compliance with internationally recognised standards. We also demand that all lawyers who have been imprisoned simply for practicing their profession be freed.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Please print clearly:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Profession, Position, Organisation \_\_\_\_\_  
*Organisational affiliation is for identification only*     yes     no

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Donation for the publication of this statement: \_\_\_\_\_

The above is intended for publication. . By signing this statement, your name, along with your profession or organisational affiliation, may be one of those published as a signatory to the statement. Other information, such as your address and phone numbers, will remain confidential. No substantive changes in identification will be made without authorisation, although some identifications may be shortened for publication purposes. Organisational affiliations which are for identification only will be clearly marked with an asterisk in any publication. Donations toward publication are urgently needed.

**Partial List of Signatories:** Colin Lloyd Amery (New Zealand) - Barrister; Executive Director, Lawyers Against Torture and Oppression Anywhere (LATOA); Carol Andreas (US) - Author, Sociologist; Marcel Bosonnet (Switzerland) - Lawyer; Reverend Robert Bossie, SCJ (US); Emmanuel Boutherin (France) - Press Agency Director, Pres, Alumni Assn of the Schools of Journalism; Bill Bowring (UK) - Barrister, Chair of Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers; Ute Brandt (Germany) - Lawyer; Dennis Brutus (US) - Professor, Univ of Pittsburg; Chairman, Africa Network\*; Ramsey Clark (US) - Lawyer; Gary Corr (Australia) - Lawyer; Alfredo de la Cruz, (Colombia) - Pres., SINTRAIMELEC Union; Edward Duran Mendoza (Colombia) - Sec'y, Nat'l Union of Bank Employees; Craig Everson (Australia) - Lawyer, Aboriginal Legal Service, Ltd.\*; Verena Graf (Switzerland) - Sec'y General, Int'l League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples; Andreas Gross (Germany) - Lawyer; Mark Heger (US) - Prof of Law, American Univ., Washington College of Law\*; Fco. Omar Herrera (Colombia) - Lawyer, Defender of Political Prisoners; Matilda House (Australia) - Chairperson, Ngunnawal Aboriginal Lands Council; Luis E. Jimenez (Colombia) - President, Nat'l Union of Bank Employees- Barranquilla; Charles Kilduff (Australia) - Lawyer (former Chief Magistrate); William Kunstler (US) - Attorney; Gloria Estela La Riva (US) - Int'l Peace for Cuba Appeal; Juan-José Landinez L. (Colombia) - Lawyer, Defender of Political Prisoners; Wilfredo Mejia Melendez (Colombia) - Lawyer, Committee of Solidarity with Political Prisoners; David Meyerhof (US) - Teacher, United Teachers, House of Representatives\*; Pablo Moses; (Jamaica) - Musician; National Lawyers Guild (US); Edgar Navarro (Colombia) - Director, Colombian Assn of Social Assistance; Outer Eastern Network for Peace (Australia); Sam Ozaki (US) - Japanese American Citizens League\*, ret'd school principal; Ann-Marie Parodi (France) - Lawyer; Dary Ricardo (Colombia) - Professor, Member of Assn of Familiar of the Disappeared; Rights International, The Center of International Human Rights Law (US); Erasmo Ruiz (Colombia) - Lawyer, Defender of Political Prisoners; Ricardo Sanchez, PhD (US) - Poet/Professor, *La Resistencia*; Wolfgang Schwerdtfeger (Germany) - Managing Director, Republican Lawyers' Assn; Franz Schwinghammer (Germany) - Lawyer; Davyd ap Saille (David Seals) (US) - Author of *The PowWow Highway*, Ambassador, League of Indigenous Sovereign Nations; Prof. Jose Maria Sison; (Netherlands) - Chairman, Center for Social Studies; Eduardo Umaña Mendoza (Colombia) - Lawyer, Defender of Political Prisoners; Temilda Vanegas Fuentes (Colombia) - Lawyer for Human Rights, Assn of Families of the Disappeared; Kapiupaharan Visuvalingam (France) - Secretary General, Tamil Centre for Human Rights; The Reverend S. Michael Yasutake (US) - Director, Interfaith Prisoners of Conscience