



EMERGENCY BULLETIN 50

International Emergency Committee To Defend The Life of Dr Abimael Guzman

Address: BCM . IEC, 27 Old Gloucester Street, London WC 1N 3XX, U.K. Telephone / Fax : 44-71-482 0653

17 Oct 1994

NEWS OF 12-24 SEPTEMBER EVENTS FROM AROUND THE WORLD:

Turkey: In Izmir the Human Rights Association held a program featuring "You Must Tell the World" and "People of the Shining Path". There was lively discussion over the necessity to defend revolutionary leadership and the similarity between what is happening in Kurdistan and Peru where, in both places, the regimes are attacking peasants and villages in the countryside and are driving them to live in poverty on the outskirts of the cities. The President of the Izmir Human Rights Association said that in his opinion all human rights activists in the world need to take up the IEC Campaign in order to oppose the USA's program of state sponsored terror aimed toward killing leaders of the oppressed peoples so it can establish its New World Order.

Leaflets were distributed in **Ankara**, and on 24 Sept more than 50 people attended a program featuring videos and discussion. The audience was especially united around the demand "Yankee Go Home" and its relevance to Turkey.

Throughout the Days of Action IEC materials, including the IEC pamphlet in Turkish, were distributed throughout **Istanbul**. On 24 Sept about 50 people attended a rally organised by the New Democratic Youth which focused on ending the isolation. Striking transport workers who are occupying company offices hung a banner with IEC slogans from the window, and announced a video showing at the Union offices on 24 Sept. The program was broken up by the police, who arrested 6 people and confiscated the TV and video player. Despite not being able to see the videos there was enthusiastic discussion about the importance of the IEC campaign, and the program to show the videos was rescheduled.

Copenhagen, Denmark: More than 1300 leaflets were distributed in neighborhoods, provoking many discussions on the campaign and the People's War in Peru. On 19 Sept there was a public meeting featuring talks on the IEC campaign and the People's War, and the IEC video was shown. IEC-Denmark wrote: "We are very grateful for the video 'You Must Tell the World.' It is a strong weapon in the campaign because it contains important documentation and information and is well composed. At the meeting there was an inspiring discussion, mainly about the United Campaign..." The IEC slogans also appeared on the walls of the city. Refugee Radio carried a message in Farsi about Dr Guzman and called on people to join the campaign. A similar message was carried by a Turkish language station, and arrangements have been made to show the IEC video on a TV station.

Germany: On 12 Sept three demonstrations were held in **Hamburg** to begin the September campaign. For the entire week the IDA Call was distributed at schools in the mornings and at transport stations in the afternoons. In the evenings activists visited pubs and restaurants where progressive people meet. At each pub an activist gave a short speech on the campaign and called on people to give financial support to make sure that people in poorer countries can receive IEC materials. In all, more than 700 people in 8 Turkish pubs and 21 German pubs were reached in this way, and a significant amount of money was raised. On 17 September a street demonstration reached even more people, inviting them to an event on the 24th. The IEC video was shown many times. On the 24th Dr Guzman's speech was delivered in German and Turkish in an immigrant neighborhood. More than 6,000 IDA leaflets were distributed; 400 signed the statement to end the isolation.

The Action Days began in **Berlin** on 11 Sept at a street festival against fascism where IEC activists were able to speak from the stage. Every day a book table was set up at a subway station in Kreuzberg and leafletting teams went to schools, shopping areas, and subway stops. Booktables were set up at schools, and street corner rallies were held in neighborhoods throughout east and west Berlin. On the 24th a large tent was set up on a city plaza, attracting thousands. Dr Guzman's speech was given in Turkish and German, and the videos "You Must Tell the World" and "People of the Shining Path" were shown. Hundreds of people stopped at the booktable. In the evening the booktable was moved to a street festival in Kreuzberg. More than 17,000 leaflets were distributed; 700 people signed the IEC Call; about 400 signed the Statement to end the isolation as well.

Wall posters announcing Days of Action decorated neighborhoods in **Cologne**, and thousands of leaflets were distributed in shopping areas and cafes. Street rallies were held throughout the city, including one at Cologne's largest public housing project, and video programs were held on 24 Sept.

Bogota, Colombia: During the week of 5-9 Sept two large murals at the District University and the University Pedagogica were restored, and on 12 Sept, from 6:30 to 11:00 a.m., a huge mural was painted on the National University Library. During its construction IEC materials were distributed. Since the

beginning of the campaign IEC supporters in Bogota have been especially known for putting up and restoring these huge murals. During the Spring of 1994 two of Colombia's national news magazines featured coloured pictures of the mural of Dr Guzman on Plaza Che Gueverra at the National University, and in an article discussing political activity on campus a reporter asked: "Is Chairman Gonzalo replacing Che Gueverra on Plaza Che?" From the 12th through the 19th of September there was bannering and agitation on major city avenues, which was reported in the media.

Punjab, India: In preparation for the 12-24 Sept activities, IEC supporters produced a 36-page pamphlet about the international campaign which included the interview with Dr Crespo's wife and mother, information on the 5th delegation and the Legal Project, the new IEC video, and materials from recent Emergency Bulletins. They anticipate many showings of the IEC video during September and are concentrating on raising funds to strengthen the campaign even further.

Australia: A large red banner reading: "Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman, Imprisoned Leader of the Maoist Revolution in Peru! End the Isolation Now!" hung from a bridge above the busy Hume Highway in Australian Capital Territory for 5 days. The Statement to End the Isolation was read at a public meeting in Melbourne, endorsed, and sent to the Peruvian Embassy.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED IN US:

A press conference and demonstration was held in front of the Mexican Consulate in San Francisco on 4 Oct to condemn the Mexican government's attacks against political activists and the outrageous accusations and charges brought against IEC activist Alberto Sereno-Tapia. People from IEC-US, the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru, the Zapatista Support Committee, Mexicans Without Borders, and Food Not Bombs picketed the Consulate with signs reading "Hands Off Mexico-IEC", chanted slogans, and leafletted passers-by. A contingent went into the offices of the Consulate and informed officials that people in more than 40 countries had been told of the Mexican government's attacks against IEC supporters and were watching their actions closely. Written statements from the IEC-US, the CSRP-US, the Peace and Freedom Party, and from IEC-Mexico were also delivered. The action was covered on Spanish-language TV news. [For info on the attacks see EB48-49.]

2500 IN PUNJAB ATTEND MAY CONFERENCE:

On 20-21 May the All India People's Resistance Forum (AIPRF) observed Anti-Repression Day. Two organisations supporting the IEC in Punjab - Lok Sangram Manch and Lok Gamhoo Morcha - called a conference in the small city of Rampura Phul to take up the call of the AIPRF and the IEC International Days of Action. 2500 people from all over Punjab attended. About 2000 people, including about 250 women, took up the IEC slogans and marched through the bazaars of the city. The May IDA Call was read at the Conference in the Punjabi language, and a resolution was passed to defend the Life of Abimael Guzman, other political prisoners, and the democratic lawyers. Many speakers spoke about the IEC campaign, and raised its slogans. The AIPRF also held a huge conference and demonstration in Calcutta, where the IEC slogans were taken out, and a similar resolution was passed.

IEC supporters emphasise that these events which link the repression of the people in India to the repression faced by the people in Peru have had a very positive impact. The IEC campaign is becoming more and more familiar to not only revolutionaries but to many democratic people, and there has been increasing debate and support.

THOUSANDS SIGN STATEMENT TO END THE ISOLATION:

"I am thankful to IEC for providing me with the latest information about the case of Dr Guzman. I think that after the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee (1920-1927), yours is the next big movement that spread throughout the globe. I received the statement... and got more than 50 signatures, mostly from human rights activists and lawyers." - Lawyer, Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee, India

The US-Fujimori regime has kept Dr Guzman in total isolation for more than two years. They no doubt hoped that he would be forgotten. But just the opposite has happened. During the past month many more thousands have heard about the murderous actions of the US-Peruvian regime. Many who have never been involved in the campaign are outraged over the international precedent Dr Guzman's isolation is setting for political prisoners everywhere, and have joined in the demand to end his isolation. Members of Parliament sympathetic to the Kurdish struggle in Turkey who themselves face imprisonment and possible assassination have stepped forward, along with human rights activists, writers, peasants, students, musicians, political prisoners, university organisations, and others from all walks of life. Many from Greece have signed for the first time, and the statement has been signed by large trade unions in Colombia, Bolivia and Turkey which represent tens of thousands of workers.

The Statement to End the Isolation, along with prominent signatories, has already been printed in newspapers and magazines in a number of countries. It appeared in several Turkish newspapers which are distributed throughout Europe and smaller papers in India, US, and Australia, and is being prepared

for print elsewhere. A selected list of signatories appears at the end of this E.B.¹

In July 1993 Fujimori pledged to defeat both the People's War and the International Campaign to Defend Dr Guzman. He has failed in both. In August 1994, headlines in La Republica, Peru's largest newspaper, warned "The War Continues". In the same issue, Agustin Mantilla, an APRA leader, was asked whether the People's War had been defeated. He answered:

"No, I don't think so. This phenomena is not gone. We have talked with officers knowledgeable on the subject and who are actively involved in the struggle..."

Question: "What proof do you have?"

Answer: It's undeniable... There have been eight terrorist attacks in one night. In a word, we can sense the enemy again. I think we have rested too much on our laurels, and we have to all together go out and face the enemy." [La Republica, 21 August 1994]

Not only is the People's War continuing, but at a time when the imperialists (mainly US) are trying to convince people that it is senseless to rise up against their oppression - that their revolutionary leaders will be eliminated, and that their struggles will be crushed - even more people are uniting with the necessity to defend revolutionary leaders and the right of the oppressed to take up arms against their oppressors. The dreams of the imperialists to deal a death blow to the struggles of the people for their liberation have instead turned into their nightmare.

POPULAR LEADER IN NEPAL ASSASSINATED

The IEC Coordinating Committee was recently saddened and angered to learn that Ram Brikshya Yadav was brutally murdered on 18 August 1994. Yadav was a popular political leader in Nepal and a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nepal (Unity Centre). He was a strong supporter of the struggle of the Peruvian people and the IEC Campaign. After the arrest of Dr Guzman he wrote a song about the People's War in the Maithili language entitled "Our Red Flag is Flying Over Peru". IEC supporters in Nepal report that Yadav was murdered immediately after he returned from a successful Nepal Bandh (general strike) and at a time when he was involved in a movement to boycott the upcoming parliamentary elections, and are holding Nepal's Girija government responsible.

TURKISH REGIME JAILS PROF HALUK GERGER:

The IEC has learned that Dr Haluk Gerger was recently sentenced to 15 months in prison for allegedly "dividing the country" by supporting the struggle of the Kurdish people. He is presently serving his sentence in Haymana Prison in Ankara, Turkey.

Dr Gerger was a member of the 5th IEC Delegation to Peru and is a staunch supporter of the campaign. He has written numerous articles on the struggle of the Peruvian people in Gundem newspaper, and has protested the treatment of Dr Guzman and other political prisoners in Peru at human rights meetings, universities, and elsewhere. He has long been a defender of rights of the people of Turkey, and has especially defended the rights of political prisoners.² He has often been targeted by the Turkish government and has stood strong in spite of the risks.

IEC strongly condemns the Turkish government for this outrageous attack on Dr Gerger. By imprisoning him the regime has provided yet another illustration of what Dr Gerger so often said: that the people in Turkey and the people in Peru face similar conditions of repression and a common enemy.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN PERU:

Peru's presidential election is set for 9 April 1995 and about a dozen people have declared their candidacy, including Fujimori. A few represent Peru's traditional parties, but most are following Fujimori's 1990 example and are running as "independents" or forming new parties in an effort to convince people that they are offering a new and untainted programme.

The programmes of the candidates expose some of the divisions in Peru's ruling class. Some candidates are denouncing Fujimori for *openly* turning over executive and judiciary powers to the military, as he did during the La Cantuta trial. These candidates *now* protest the power of the military, but it is important to point out that these same candidates have remained silent about numerous military massacres for more than a decade. One must question the motive of such a condemnation from the APRA candidate, for example, when APRA's president Alan Garcia *praised* the military for executing more than 250 political prisoners in 1986. What they are really worried about now is that the military may next

¹ Supporters are encouraged to arrange to continue to publish the statement. The full statement, along with selected signatories appears in EB49. Signatories can be selected from both EB 49 and EB50 for publication. Please be sure to send a copy of published statements, along with a description of the newspaper/magazine and its audience, to IEC-London.

² Dr Gerger was also a Professor in International Economic Relations at the University of Ankara until he was removed by the regime. He has since been a writer and lecturer. He is a founding member of the Human Rights Organisation of Turkey and a member of the Executive Committee of World Federation of UN Associations. He was one of the sponsors of the War Crimes Tribunal in Turkey on the US War on Iraq.

come after *them*. Others criticise Fujimori for allowing so much of Peru's resources and profits to go straight to the imperialists, and promise Peruvian businessmen a better deal. Some, like the city and district officials, have lost their base of support because of Fujimori's policies of centralisation. Each sees their own power base eroding and is in a desperate battle for a more favourable position. But fundamentally, though the programmes differ, each candidate is attempting to *strengthen* Peru's present establishment and rich minority's shaky hold on power, and is fighting over just *how* to defeat the People's War.³ And in the end, regardless of which is elected, the imperialists and their agents like the IMF and the World Bank will continue to tell them just what they can and cannot do.

Nonetheless, Peru's regime is struggling to maintain legitimacy as a "democratic country". Over the past four years Fujimori has been exposed as a genocidal dictator, and the election is needed to give Fujimori (or another US-approved candidate) a mandate to rule for the next five years. Regardless of what election promises are made, the election "mandate" will be used to legitimise the repressive policies the new government imposes.

Analysts predict that Fujimori's strongest electoral opponent is Perez de Cuellar. De Cuellar was a career diplomat in Peru, who was later secretary-general of the United Nations from 1981-1991. While de Cuellar was the head of the UN the US invaded both Grenada and Panama. De Cuellar was also directly involved in getting as much support as possible from UN member nations for the US-lead imperialist war against Iraq. Now, after supporting some of the greatest crimes of the past decades, this proven lackey of US imperialism is trying to masquerade as a defender of poor! But while condemning Fujimori's centralisation of power and crude authoritarianism, De Cuellar openly mouths imperialist policy by praising Fujimori's economic programme and genocidal policies and promises to continue them.

Another candidate, Lima's mayor Ricardo Belmont, is protesting IMF dictates and condemning Fujimori for selling out the country and increasing poverty. Belmont may sound like he's speaking for the poor. But instead, he is worried about his own eroding base of power. In order to raise government taxes to the level demanded by the IMF, Fujimori took most of the taxes that had previously belonged to the City of Lima and Lima's revenues were reduced from \$66m to \$6m.

It is also notable that at least three women are running for President: Fujimori's wife, Susana Higuchi, who is running on her newly formed Harmony Century 21 ticket (although the legitimacy of her candidacy is in question); Lourdes Flores Nano, representing the conservative Popular Christian Party; and Mercedes Canillas, representing the APRA Party. The entry of so many women candidates into a presidential contest has surprised journalists, who note that throughout Latin America the ruling classes are notoriously anti-women, and the oppression of women is extreme. They speculate it is because of the role women have played in the People's War:

"In recent years woman have begun to assume more prominent roles, and analysts have noted that...the Maoist Shining Path... have relied heavily on women for leadership." [Reuters, 3 Oct 94]

The PCP is known for its large number of women fighters and women in leadership. "Senderologists" have long warned that many women join the People's War because they see it as the only way to end the oppression of women in Peru. Journalists are now speculating that parties are allowing especially middle class women a larger role in an attempt to attract the support of women and to counter the influence of the PCP. But two of these women are simply new faces for parties in desperate need of a new image, and Susana Higuchi, in spite of denunciations of her husband's authoritarianism and disregard for the poor, revealed her real concern when she made her first campaign promise: a large raise for the 20,000 members of Peru's brutal police force (which is notorious for raping women during interrogation).

For the past six months Fujimori has boasted wildly of "dollars falling from the sky". But no candidate can escape the fact the majority of the people in Peru are sinking deeper and deeper into poverty, and in order to have any credibility at all they must make campaign promises to end misery caused by poverty.⁴

It is these poor that the electoral candidates are most worried about, because poor - the people living in the working class neighborhoods and shantytowns of the cities and the peasants in the countryside - as well as a significant number of people from other strata in Peru, have increasingly rejected the entire election process and have instead identified with the PCP stand of "Elections, No! People's War, Yes!"⁵

³ While the full programme of each candidate is not yet known, each candidate has stated their intention to defeat the People's War.

⁴ "15 million of the 22 million Peruvians live below the poverty line and 7 million of those are defined as existing in 'total misery' [life threatening]...the most comparative figures date back to 1982, when there were 8.4m poor and 4.6m living in extreme poverty... Extreme poverty (or total misery) implies that a family's entire income is taken up with the purchase of basic foodstuffs and is still insufficient to cover minimum calorie and protein requirements. Living below the poverty line implies obtaining enough to eat but lacking resources for other needs such as health, education, housing and leisure." [Latin America Report, 9 June 1994]

⁵ The government has recognised this, and has tried to explain away the large number of people who refuse to participate in voting by saying that the PCP attacks and threatens people who vote, has a policy of cutting off the fingers of those who vote, etc. These are simply not true and turn reality upside down. It is the government that threatens and attacks by making refusal to vote illegal, and accusing (and often jailing) those people who don't vote for being "apologists for terrorism".

In Peru, to refuse to vote is against the law. Every Peruvian must carry an identity card showing that they have voted. When a Peruvian goes to the polls their finger is dipped in indelible ink. At the end of the day, anyone who doesn't vote is suspected of being a PCP member or supporter. To refuse to vote is to risk your life. Yet much of the population refuses to vote or casts a blank or spoiled ballot. The PCP has led a broad campaign to boycott government elections. In the 1990 elections the number of people who didn't vote exceeded the number who voted for Fujimori, despite the threats from the government. Similarly, during the 1993 referendum, 38% of the eligible voting population refused to vote, and 7% spoiled their ballots. You only have to go back to the last presidential election to see just what election promises have meant to the Peruvian people.

In 1990 Mario Vargas Llosa, one of Peru's well-known elite, was the leading presidential candidate. He campaigned for re-establishing good relations with the IMF, the US, and Europe. He called for privatisation and a market economy, and proposed to deal with the People's War even more harshly. But to win votes he made the "war on poverty" his centerpiece. He enlisted wealthy youth and housewives to go into the shantytowns to open soup kitchens. He held opening ceremonies at football fields, medical clinics, and water facilities in poor areas. He promised 20,000 social programs, and \$1.5b in hand-outs from the US and Europe for the poor. He even set up a "shantytown" in his back yard for his press conferences and campaign ads (his chauffeurs and his maids were the "residents").

By 1990 electoral politics had become broadly discredited. Politicians and traditional parties were exposed. In an attempt to try to persuade potential voters that the 1990 election would offer something different, the establishment had to find a "clean" candidate. Fujimori was an agronomist who had never been in politics and was the candidate of the newly formed Cambio 90 party which was made up of small businessmen, teachers, lawyers, professionals and others, who distanced themselves from Peru's elite. Fujimori's programme opposed economic shock measures and privatisation, promised massive social reform, and promised to protect the "national sovereignty" of Peru. He also opposed the harsh methods Llosa called for to crush the People's War and instead promised to "eliminate the poverty that was breeding and sustaining" it. On the surface it might appear that there was a clear difference between Fujimori and Llosa. Yet millions of Peruvians recognised that neither could offer any solution for the poor and were immediately proven correct.

Right after the elections Fujimori went to meet with the IMF and World Bank who dictated a program of "structural reform", and within days Fujimori did exactly what he promised not to do. He announced his privatisation plan, began paying back the foreign lending agencies, and established even closer relations with his US masters. As a result, the government was further exposed, and even more people supported the People's War. Armed strikes and demonstrations rocked the country, and the rich minority became increasingly afraid for the very existence of the State and supported Fujimori's extraordinary measures to crush the People's War. Now some of them would like to take that power away from Fujimori and are themselves fighting for control of the State, but they remain united in their determination to crush the People's War. As elections approach they will be increasingly nervous. They know that many people are already against the entire election process and will fight against it. They each want power, but they don't want the fighting between them to strengthen the People's War. They're walking on a tightrope.

Peru's political map is well established. The real protagonists are not represented by the electoral candidates, but by the two sides of the civil war. There is an increasing recognition among the social base on both sides that one cannot co-exist as a political force with the other.

If one considers the elections as a country-wide opinion poll, the pattern of voting is well established. And if one examines the pattern (i.e. how many vote and how many don't vote), it is also clear that the PCP is involved. Both sides of the war are engaged in creating public opinion around the elections and contending to increase the vote/non-vote proportion; each with its own aims and interests, and each with its own methods and ways.

PARTIAL LIST OF NEW SIGNATORIES TO THE STATEMENT TO END THE ISOLATION :

Zubeyir Aydar, Naefiz Gunes, Remzi Kartal, Mahmut Killinç, Nizamettin Toğuş, Ali Yiğit (Turkey) - Members of Parliament, DEP Party ■ Mumia Abu-Jamal (US)- Journalist, Political Prisoner, MOVE supporter ■ S Adinarayana (India)- Advocate, Workmen's Federation ■ Şennur Akkaya (Turkey)- United Socialist Party, Izmir ■ Tuncay Akkaya (Turkey)- Lawyer, United Socialist Party, Chair, Balçeva ■ Necmi Aksoy (Turkey)- People's Democratic Party (HADEP), Chair Izmir ■ Savas AI (Turkey)- Chair, United Socialist Party, Izmir ■ Fofi Alevizou (Greece)- Lawyer ■ Prof Estanislao Aliaga Z. (Bolivia)- Exec Secy; School Workers Union of La Paz ■ Rafael Altamar (Colombia)- Sec'y, SINTRAIMELET Union ■ Jorge Argueta (US)- Writer ■ Francesc Arnau y Arias (Spain)- Lawyer ■ Ali Asker (Turkey)- Musician ■ Assn of Progressive Movie Actors (Turkey) ■ Auckland Univ Radical Society (New Zealand) ■ Dr. Alp Ayan (Turkey)- Chair, Human Rights Bureau; Izmir Medical Assn ■ A. Bacratsa (Greece)- Engineer ■ Ramiro Bairenechea (Bolivia)- Deputy, Advisor to Coca Workers, EJE- Pachakuti ■ Nana Bakirtzis (Greece) -Lawyer ■ Dr K. Balagopal (India)- PUCL award for human rights journalism ■ Bank Workers' Union (Turkey) ■ Adriana Barco (Colombia)- Lawyer ■ Andreas Bistis (Greece)- Journalist ■ Nasib Bawa (India)- Advocate; ■ Giannis Bayartakis (Greece)- Economist ■ Nihat Behram (Turkey) - Author ■ Ataol Behramoğlu (Turkey)- Poet ■ Tony Benn (UK)- Member of Parliament ■ Singh Bhatti (India)- Sociologist ■ Akin Birdal (Turkey)- Pres, Human Rights Assn ■ Christos Bistis (Greece)- Gen Sec'y, Revolutionary Communist Movement of Greece ■ Rafael A. Boada (Colombia)- Director, Nat'l Union of Bank Employees- Bucaramanga ■ José Bolaño (Colombia)- Director,

Central Union of Workers ■ **Anke Brenneke-Eggers** (Germany)- Lawyer ■ **Faik Bulut** (Turkey)- Author ■ **Esteban Cancelado** (Colombia)- Pres, Nat'l Commission of Human Rights ■ **Remberto Cárdenas** (Bolivia)- Journalist; Assn of Social Science Teachers ■ **Father Robert Castle** (US)- St. Mary's Episcopal Church* ■ **Ricardo Castro** (Colombia)- Sec, Central Union of Workers ■ **Mesut Çelebi** (Turkey)- Teachers Union, Izmir ■ **Bayram Çelik** (Turkey)- Antep Human Rights Assn ■ **Cemşit Bender** (Turkey)- Doctor of Law ■ **İsmet Can Çetin** (Turkey)- Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Union (DISK), Marmara ■ **Ceylon Trade Union Federation** (Sri Lanka) ■ **R. Panneer Chelvam** (India)- Computer Engineer ■ **Jorge Child** (Colombia)- Professor, Author, Columnist with *El Espectador* ■ **Alberto Chipana Alanoca** (Bolivia)- Pres, Union of Secondary Students ■ **Rogers F. Choque V.** (Bolivia)- Exec Sec'y; Center for Students of Sociology; ■ **Committee in Support of the Revolution in Peru- Melbourne** (Australia) ■ **Grigoris Constantopoulos** (Greece)- Central Committee, Communist Party of Greece (M-L) ■ **Hilda Cowan** (US)- State Committee Member, Peace & Freedom Party* ■ **Mary E. Blevins-Cox** (US)- Attorney, Member of Nat'l Conference of Black Lawyers* ■ **Ahmeth Dagan** (Kurdistan) ■ **Ercan Demir** (Turkey)- Progressive Lawyers Assn ■ **David Detmar** (US)- Prof of Phil, Purdue Univ ■ **Transport Workers Union (DISK), Steering Committee** (Turkey) ■ **Roger Dittman** (US)- Prof of Physics; Nat'l Coord, US Federation of Scholars & Scientists ■ **Carl Dix** (US)- Nat'l Spokesperson, Revolutionary Communist Party, USA ■ **Hasan Dogan** (Kurdistan) ■ **Mehmet Ceyhan Dolek** (Turkey)- Founder of HEP (People's Democracy Party) ■ **Konstantinidis Efthimios** (Greece)- Psychiatrist-Neurologist ■ **Mustafa Ekmekçi** (Turkey)- Author ■ **Emekçi** (Turkey)- Musician ■ **Şemsi Ercan** (Turkey)- Chair, Board of Directors; DISK Transport Workers Union ■ **Halil Ergun** (Turkey)- Actor in 'Yol' ■ **Prof. Peter Erlinder** (US)- Pres, Nat'l Lawyers Guild ■ **Martin Garbus** (US)- Civil Rights Attorney ■ **Haluk Gerger** (Turkey)- Journalist, political prisoner ■ **Mujdat Gezen** (Turkey)- Actor ■ **Sucha Singh Gill** (India)- Economist; Democratic Rights Assn Punjab ■ **Ludlvia Giraldo Diaz** (Colombia)- Lawyer, Assn for the Promotion of Social Alternatives* ■ **Mete Gonultoy** (Turkey)- Dir of Education, Revolutionary Miners Union ■ **Lucio Gonzales A** (Bolivia)- Exec Committee; Central Workers Union of Bolivia (COB) ■ **Giorgos Grapsas** (Greece)- Coord Committee of New Left Current ■ **Grup Munzur** (Turkey)- Music Band ■ **Grup Kizilirmak** (Turkey)- Music Band ■ **Fatos Guney** (Turkey)- Yilmaz Guney Culture & Art Fdn; wife of Yilmaz Guney ■ **Samuel Handelman** (US)- Lawyer ■ **Prof G. Haragopal** (India)- Univ of Hyderabad ■ **Martin Heiming** (Germany)- Lawyer ■ **Harbans Heon** (India)- Editor, *Samkali Disha* ■ **Edwin Herrera** (Bolivia)- Journalist, *La Razon** ■ **Human Rights Assn, Iskenderun & Adana** (Turkey) ■ **International Action Center** (US) ■ **Christoforidis Ioannis** (Greece)- Medical Doctor ■ **Dr Yeşim İşlegen** (Turkey)- Pres, Izmir Human Rights Assn ■ **Agustin Jimenez Cuello** (Colombia)- Lawyer ■ **Jacques Jurquet** (France)- Writer ■ **Ali Kaleci** (Turkey)- Revolutionary Miners Union ■ **Ercan Kanar** (Turkey)- Pres, Human Rights Assn of Istanbul ■ **Huseyin Karacoban** (Kurdistan) ■ **Steven Katsineris** (Australia)- Committee in Solidarity with Political Prisoners* ■ **Yaşar Kaya** (Turkey)- Former Chair, DEP ■ **Ahmet Kaya** (Turkey)- Musician ■ **Davinder Pal Singh Khosa** (India)- Advocate ■ **Nelson Kitsu** (US)- Japanese American Citizens' League ■ **Chrisoula Koutsilieri** (Greece)- Prof ■ **V.S. Krishna** (India)- Journalist; *Deccan Chronicle Daily* ■ **D. Radha Krishna Murthy** (India)- Asst Director of Motion Pictures ■ **Hamdi Kubin** (Turkey)- United Socialist Party ■ **Ron Kuby** (US)- Attorney ■ **Alexander Kutsch** (Germany)- Lawyer ■ **Pantelis Liotsos** (Greece)- Lawyer, Pan-Hellenic Assn of EAM-ELAS ■ **Victor Lopez Arias** (Bolivia)- Exec Sec'y; Nat'l Union of Mine Workers ■ **Father Lawrence Lucas** (US) ■ **Colette Magny** (France)- Singer ■ **Reggie Major** (US)- Writer ■ **Francisco Forest Martin** (US)- Rights International, The Center for Int'l Human Rights Law ■ **Angelique Michalopoulos** (Greece)- Lawyer ■ **Michalis Micheliokakis** (Greece)- Political Scientist ■ **Megh Raj Mittar** (India)- Pres, Rationalist Society Punjab; Teacher ■ **Salman Mor** (Kurdistan) ■ **J. Narasimharao** (India)- Advocate, Org for the Protection of Democratic Rights ■ **Yusuf Nazim** (Turkey)- Author-Poet ■ **Aziz Nesin** (Turkey)- Writer, Political Satirist ■ **Edgar Olave** (Colombia)- Director, Nat'l Union of Bank Employees- Bucaramanga ■ **Mahmut Tali Öngoren** (Turkey)- Pres, Human Rights Fdn ■ **Ayhan Özkaya** (Turkey)- Rep, Mine Workers Union ■ **Dr Darshan Pal** (India)- Convenor, Jamhuri Morcha Punjab ■ **Yoginder Pal** (India)- Advocate ■ **Ioanis Papamichael** (Greece)- Exec Comm, General Confederation of Workers of Greece ■ **Marcello Passagrilli** (Italy)- Teacher ■ **Jeff Paterson** (US)- Gulf war resister, USMC ret ■ **Petros Petridis** (Greece)- Maritime Civil Engineer ■ **Alexandros Petridis** (Greece)- Mining Engineer ■ **Professor Megh Raj** (India)- DISH-Bathinda ■ **Myriam Pineda** (Colombia)- Economist ■ **P. Hanumath Prasad** (India)- Advocate ■ **Koteswara Rao, Y.** (India)- Advocate; Democratic Forum of Action for Daliths and Minorities ■ **M. Kodanda Rama Reddy** (India)- Ed, 'Swetcha' human rights magazine ■ **Rençber** (Turkey)- Musician ■ **Juanita Rieloff** (US)- Prof ■ **Hassan Ronaghy** (US)- Prof of Economics ■ **Katepina Ronemath-Golemati** (Greece)- Mining Engineer ■ **Martin Sanchez** (US)- Nat'l Exec Director, Nat'l Lawyers Guild ■ **Johannes Santen** (Germany)- Lawyer ■ **Şenal Sarihan** (Turkey)- Lawyer, Pres, Progressive Lawyers Assn ■ **Baru Satwarg** (India)- All India League for Revolutionary Culture* ■ **Pendyalta Satyanarayana** (India)- Advocate; Ed, 'Liberty' magazine ■ **Yakup Sayin** (Turkey)- Electronics Engineer ■ **İñipo Schmitt-Reinholtz** (Germany)- Lawyer ■ **Turhan Selçuk** (Turkey)- Charicaturist ■ **Revolutionary Miners Union** (Turkey) ■ **Ashok Sharma** (India)- Advocate ■ **Vishwanath Sharma** (India)- VP, All India Nepalese Unity Society ■ **Paul A. Sheehan** (US)- Gulf War Resister, USAF ■ **Resham Singh** (India)- Convenor, Lok Sangram Manch Punjab ■ **Bhupinder Singh** (India)- Sociologist; Punjabi Univ Patrala ■ **Ajit Pal Singh, M.D.** (India)- Medical Doctor ■ **Avtar Singh** (India)- Advocate; Ed'l Bd, *Tarksheel magazine* ■ **Tara Singh** (India)- Trade Union Leader ■ **Harbhinder Singh** (India)- Ed, *Lal Tara magazine* ■ **Baldev Singh** (India)- Pres, Sahit Vichar Manch-Moga ■ **Balwant Singh** (India)- Technical Service Union Punjab* ■ **Zekeriya Solmaz** (Turkey)- Political prisoner ■ **Charis Soundias** (Greece)- Architect ■ **Irene Sperelaki** (Greece)- Journalist ■ **Nur Surer** (Turkey)- Actress ■ **D. Sureshkumar** (India)- Advocate, Andhra Pradesh High Court ■ **Server Tanilil** (Turkey)- Prof ■ **Harl Singh Tarak** (India)- Ed, *Dastak*; Democratic Rights Assn Punjab* ■ **Orhan Temur** (Turkey)- Musician ■ **José Tinoco del Valle** (Colombia)- Sec'y, SINTRAINDELEC ■ **Jesús Toac Castro** (Colombia)- Lawyer, Central Union of Workers ■ **Hifzi Topuz** (Turkey)- Writer ■ **Giorgio Trentin** (Italy)- Journalist ■ **E.B. Trevett** (UK)- Gen Sec'y, New Communist Party of Britain ■ **Ferhat Tunç** (Turkey)- Musician ■ **Vedat Turkali** (Turkey)- Writer ■ **Alirio Uribe Muñoz** (Colombia)- Lawyer, "Jose Alvear Restrepo" Lawyers' Collective* ■ **Monica Urla V.** (Bolivia)- Sec'y; Union of Workers of the Nat'l Univ of San Andres ■ **Christos Vafiadis** (Greece)- Professor ■ **Fernando Valencia** (Colombia)- Lawyer, Director of Legal Corporacion "Libertad" ■ **Israel Vargas Gomez** (Colombia)- Lawyer ■ **Luis Guillermo Vasco** (Colombia)- Anthropologist, Author, Professor, ■ **Marianne Vlachochristou** (Greece)- Lawyer ■ **Peter Williams** (New Zealand)- Barrister, Pres, Lawyers Against Torture and Oppression ■ **Workers World Party** (US) ■ **Workers' Party of New Zealand** (New Zealand) ■ **Paul Wright** (US)- Ed, *Prison Legal News*; prisoner ■ **Hasila Yami** (Nepal)-Lecturer ■ **Cuma Yigit** (Kurdistan) ■ **Hacay Yilmaz** (Turkey)- Writer, political prisoner ■ **Mehmet Yilmaz** (Turkey)- Economist ■ **Can Yucel** (Turkey)- Writer, Poet ■ **Ragıp Zarakolu** (Turkey)- Journalist, Member of PEN ■ **Ayşe Nur Zarakolu** (Turkey)- Publisher ■ **30 District Officers of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee, India** ■ **16 Advocates in Guntur Bar Assn, India** ■ **14 PKK political prisoners, Buça Prison & 19 Political Prisoners in Yozgat E. Tipi Prison, Turkey** ■ **44 striking transport workers, Turkey** ■ **63 prisoners, Washington State Reformatory (US)** ■ **Thousands of others from around the world**