



EMERGENCY BULLETIN 54

International Emergency Committee To Defend The Life of Dr Abimael Guzman

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31 July 1995 - Delegation Special

6TH IEC DELEGATION COMPLETES MISSION IN LIMA!

On Sunday, 16 July, the 6th IEC delegation arrived in Lima. It stayed through 24 July. The delegates were:

Dr Peter Erlinder (Minneapolis, US) Law Professor, Wm Mitchell College of Law; President of the National Lawyers Guild, Member of International Legal Team representing Dr Guzman; member of the 1st and 5th delegations.

Dr Juan Jose Landinez Landinez (Bucaramanga, Colombia) Lawyer for political prisoners; Member of International Legal Team representing Dr Guzman; went to Lima to represent Dr Guzman in January 1994.

Lt.-Gen. Papageorgiou, M.D. (Athens, Greece). Medical Doctor, Specialist in Dermatology, Retired Lieutenant-General in the Air Force.

Rev Seiichi Michael Yasutake (Chicago, US) Episcopal Church priest; Director, Interfaith Prisoners of Conscience Project, National Council of the Churches of Christ, USA

Carolyn Hadfield (Hawaii, US), IEC Activist, member of the 5th delegation.

Maria Gomez Pava (Colombia), Translator.

The 6th delegation included international lawyers who had been to Lima in the past and who have argued for the petition filed with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, prominent individuals known for their defence of political prisoners, and a specialist physician with the knowledge and experience to examine Dr Guzman and speak about his medical condition.

When Dr Guzman was captured the Fujimori regime boasted of decapitating the PCP and thought they had won the civil war. They were wrong. When they presented Dr Guzman in a cage to the media they thought they would humiliate him and get away with it. They were wrong. When they arranged for the "hooded judges trial" they thought no one would care. They were wrong. When the first IEC delegation arrived in Lima to defend him they thought they could scare the delegates away with threats and attacks. They were wrong. When they attributed statements to Dr Guzman, allegedly dismissing his lawyers, they thought they had destroyed IEC's efforts to have Dr Guzman defended in the legal arena. They were wrong. When they slandered the IEC by implying involvement in "planned kidnapping" they thought they could isolate the campaign and destroy its legal project. In short, for the past three years the regime has taken every opportunity and employed every possible dirty trick and innuendo to get the IEC off its back, without success. Once again an IEC delegation went to Lima to put the government on notice that they cannot do whatever they want with impunity. The delegation was there to give a powerful message on behalf of tens of thousands around the world that the isolation of Dr Guzman must end. That the rights of political prisoners and prisoners of war must be respected. That the progressive minded people around the world won't be silent in the face of crimes committed by the Peruvian regime. They were also there to convey an equally important message to the people of Peru that they are not alone and isolated as Fujimori would want everyone to believe.

This delegation arrived in Peru at an especially crucial point. In the past few months the regime has launched various attacks on the campaign itself: they tried to fire the international lawyers through a letter in a local newspaper and concocted fantastic allegations of "campaign representatives" meeting with PCP leaders "to plan kidnapping"! These manoeuvres were aimed at undermining the campaign's legitimacy and in particular at intimidating international delegates from coming to the country. The 6th delegation's presence in Lima is in itself a forceful statement that the campaign will carry on in the face of such attacks. Not only have members of previous delegations volunteered to go down and meet these attacks head-on, but new delegates have joined in as well.

In the past few months, the regime has also reached new depths in the conduct of its dirty counterinsurgency against the people's war. The secret police have arrogantly paraded captured leaders of the people's war before the media showing obvious signs of torture; and the regime has passed a general amnesty to all military personnel connected with kidnapping, disappearances, assassination and murder, including most notoriously the executioners of the students at La Cantuta University, murderers of the Barrios Altos case, as well as those involved in executing more than a hundred prisoners at El Fronton prison in 1986. Most ominously, Fujimori himself recently announced that Dr Guzman will continue to remain in isolation and will "die within 3 years". As the delegates spoke to the people of Peru, they voiced the hopes and demands of people worldwide that these crimes will not be allowed to stand, that Dr Guzman's isolation must be ended and his life and the lives of the many other political prisoners must be respected.

Delegations like this one represent the strength and determination of the many tens of thousands around the world who have taken part in this campaign. The delegation's presence and the stand they took had a deep impact on the Peruvian people, forging unbreakable bonds of solidarity between them and the people worldwide, and giving them added strength to resist the attacks of the Yankee-backed regime. Delegations bring the campaign's strength to bear against the regime at close quarters, in a way that is different than any of the other ways the campaign is carried out. Because of this, delegations open opportunities for new advances in the campaign and everyone (activist and supporter) is encouraged to play a part in making new advances possible.

PRESS CONFERENCE

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE 6TH IEC DELEGATION: At a press conference in Lima on Tuesday, July 18, Juan Jose Landinez read a joint statement on behalf the delegation:

"This delegation was assembled by the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman. Donations were collected from people around the world to send this delegation to Peru. The delegates are donating their time and their expertise to make the delegation possible."

"This delegation is opposed to the violations of the fundamental rights of the people perpetrated by the Fujimori government.... We are particularly concerned with the treatment of Dr Guzman... whose case symbolises the treatment of many political prisoners in Peru. We believe that changing the conditions of Dr Guzman's imprisonment will benefit thousands of political prisoners and their families."

"Our delegation knows of the threat made by Fujimori which was published in O'Globo newspaper in May, where he said he would keep Dr Guzman isolated until he dies of illness and/or intolerable prison conditions. Neither the delegation nor other people around the world will tolerate this."

"We also join others in condemning president Fujimori's blanket grant of amnesty to members of the military and Police who have committed human rights violations." Condemning the treatment of Drs Crespo and Cartegena, as well as threats against other individuals and groups, the delegation demanded that: "threats against those who defend the fundamental rights of political prisoners must cease".

The delegation's statement also declared Fujimori's claim of having obtained a "mandate" by his recent reelection to be "completely empty".

The joint statement ended with a demand on Fujimori "to end the isolation of Dr Abimael Guzman, to give him access to his lawyers, adequate medical treatment, and direct means of communication", and that "all political prisoners be treated in accordance with international standards."

After the joint statement Dr Papageorgiou spoke: "Regarding Dr Guzman's state of health, I should say it is basically unknown. Due to his long isolation in jail, nobody - except the authorities - knows anything about his physical and/or psychological conditions. The only hint came from the mouth of the Peruvian President himself, who recently declared that " he has psoriasis and is going to die within the next 3 years".

He said Fujimori's statement constituted "a clear threat to Dr Guzman's life" and went on to describe Psoriasis as "a skin disease which does not kill people, but can badly deform them cosmetically and cripple them because it can cause joint complications - namely arthritis - particularly if untreated." He further noted that "it is also well known that this skin disease gets worst when the effected skin areas are not exposed to ultra-violet rays or sun light." and that "In the case of Dr Guzman, psoriasis has probably flared up (exacerbated) because of the lengthy solitary confinement, the intense psychological stress, and lack of appropriate medical treatment."

He expressed his "firm belief" as a dermatologist "that Dr Guzman needs immediate hospitalisation and treatment for his medical condition" stating the difficulty "to evaluate clinically a case of skin condition without examining the patient or at least having reliable information available".

Dr Papageorgiou closed his statement with the following: "For me, it goes without saying that the end of his isolation, together with specialised medical assistance, is the only scientific and humanitarian way to deal with this particular political prisoner. A thorough medical examination might then reveal just why President Fujimori says Dr Guzman has "only 3 years to live".

Peter Erlinder: "I have come to Peru to see my client and end his isolation. My co-counsel, Dr Leonard Weinglass, also of the US, is unable to appear with me today because he is attempting to prevent the execution of a political prisoner in the US - Mumia Abu Jamal.

"This is my third visit to Peru since 1992 regarding Dr Guzman and I will continue to return until I can meet directly with my client... Dr Weinglass and I were retained to represent Dr Guzman in international legal proceedings. We have continued to do so since that time and we will continue to do so as long as Dr Guzman remains in isolation.

"In 1993 Dr Weinglass and I wrote a report detailing the violations of international law we observed in Dr Guzman's trial and in the arrest of his lawyers. The findings of our report have been confirmed by AI, America's Watch, The Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights USA, Human Rights International, the New York City Bar Association and others."

Erlinder declared that until Dr Guzman's lawyers and doctors are "able to visit my client in private, and his sound physical and mental condition has been confirmed, *any information* provided by the government about my client must be regarded *not credible or reliable.*" He went on to say that: "there has been no example in recent history of a government that has held a noted political figure in isolation for this length of time. Not even South Africa subjected Nelson Mandela to such treatment."

In a further reference to public statements attributed to Dr Guzman by Fujimori and others, Erlinder said that "some of these statements suggest that Dr Guzman no longer wishes legal representation. If this is true, President Fujimori has nothing to lose by allowing Dr Guzman to tell me his wishes in person. I repeat: the wishes of my client can only be confirmed in a private meeting after a medical examination. I insist on being allowed to visit my client now."

Rev Seiichi Michael Yasutake introduced himself as "second generation Japanese-American Episcopal Church priest in the diocese of Chicago, Illinois, U.S., and consultant to the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the US, composed of 32 national church denominations and 45 million christians."

He joined "others in demanding that President Alberto Fujimori end severe violations of human rights in Peru reported by various sources" and went on to explain that on November 9, 1994 "the UN Committee Against Torture expressed 'its profound concern' about the practice of torture by the Peruvian security forces" and that the Committee on Torture concluded that "there exists a widespread practice of torture' in Peru and that the perpetrators of torture are given immunity from punishment."

He said the "inhumane and brutal treatment of Abimael Guzman is representative of President Fujimori's blatant disregard for basic rules of decency" and that "as a faith based organisation, we believe that all people need to struggle against injustice".

He urged "others, including the press, an important segment in the world and society, to join us in demanding that all abuses against Dr Guzman and other political prisoners cease".

Carolyn Hadfield introduced herself as an activist with the IEC. She said the international campaign is "active in more than forty countries, and includes people from all walks of life - peasants, lawyers, students, workers, etc. who are united in their firm determination to defend Abimael Guzman, political prisoners in Peru, and the lawyers who defend them."

Explaining the activities of the campaign, she held up the urgent alert for the TV cameras, pointing out that this leaflet, which denounces Fujimori's recent threats against the life of Dr Guzman and the torture of Margie Clavo, was being distributed and published in every corner of the planet. She then distributed IEC publications, including the END THE ISOLATION AD, to members of the press and the public who had gathered to listen.

She went on to say "Millions of people around the world are watching events in Peru very closely. As long as the Peruvian government continues its isolation and torture of Dr Guzman and other political prisoners in Peru, the IEC will continue to expose these crimes to the world, and will fight to end these crimes.

Today the IEC is focused on the battle to immediately end the isolation of Dr Guzman. People living in every corner of the planet are asking: just why does the Fujimori government continue to deny the simple demand that Dr Guzman be allowed access to his lawyers, to adequate medical treatment, and to direct means of communication?

What does the Fujimori government have to hide?"

VISIT TO EL CALLAO NAVAL BASE:

On Wednesday, July 19, several delegates went to El Callao naval base¹ to demand to see Dr Guzman, as had been announced to the press the previous day. Peruvian and international press and TV cameras accompanied the delegates to the gate. Peter Erlinder and Juan Jose Landinez were escorted onto the base by marines. After a half hour they returned and announced to the press that the commanding officer had informed the lawyers that he was not authorised to permit the visit taking place and that written authorisation was needed from the Supreme Military Court. The delegates vowed to carry on with their legal proceedings and return again and again until a visit took place.

DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

Immediately upon arriving in Lima delegates renewed official requests to visit Dr Guzman which had been filed by members of the International Legal Team with the 5th delegation, as well as by Dr Landinez and Dr Gonzalez (of Mexico) who subsequently traveled to Peru to represent Dr Guzman. These requests were made to President Fujimori, the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Supreme Military Court. New requests were also filed with the Supreme Council of Military Justice. On its final day in Lima the delegation held a press conference at the Palace of Justice to notify the press that the Judge had not yet signed the request, and to put the government on notice that the lawyers, as well as people around the world, would continue to demand an immediate end to the isolation of Dr Guzman.

MEETINGS WITH OTHER GROUPS:

While in Lima the delegation contacted many organisations and individuals in an effort to increase pressure on the government. These included human rights organisations, religious organisations, and a number of legal defence groups. Some, like the International Red Cross and several religious organisations, were eager to meet members of the delegation and followed through on their arrangements. As a result the delegates were able to not only obtain a fuller picture regarding the treatment of political prisoners, but were able to get first-hand reports of the repression against the Peruvian people. The religious activists, in particular, testified to the atrocities of the Peruvian military and the widespread terror the Peruvian State was carrying out.

Other organisations (especially so-called "human rights" organisations) were initially polite to the delegation, but later closed their doors. For example, a meeting was set up with representatives of the Institute of Legal Defence in order to obtain more information on the state of political prisoners, and especially the persecution of the lawyers. The delegation also intended to

¹ Following Dr Guzman's arrest Fujimori had 8 underground cells constructed at El Callao Naval Base. Dr Guzman was transferred to this prison in April 1993 and has been confined there since. Most recently Margie Clavo Peralta was also sentenced to life imprisonment in one of these cells.

struggle with them to publish the End the Isolation Ad in their magazine, Ideele, and to print an interview with the delegation. When the delegation arrived at the Institute at the appointed time there was an intimidating line of armed guards surrounding the building. The delegates were refused access. Representatives of other organisations unexpectedly had to leave town or suddenly became sick. Nonetheless, the delegation remained sure that pursuing these meetings had achieved the effect of increasing pressure on the government.

MEDIA COVERAGE:

PERU: One of the most important aims of the delegation was to let people of Peru know that they were not alone and isolated and that there were indeed hundreds of thousands around the world who actively care about and support them. Because of this, as well as for other reasons, it was obvious to the delegates that Media coverage was one important means of conveying this concern. Particular attention was paid to this and the media coverage, although mainly hostile, was extensive. Many print media covered the delegation story: Caretas, Si, and Oiga magazines, Ojo, Onda, Expreso, El Comercio, El Mundo, La Nacion and others. Four TV stations (Channels 1, 2, 7 and 9) covered the delegation on their prime time news. Radio Programmas and another national radio station aired reports of the delegates' mission to the remotest villages of Peru.

WORLDWIDE: Prior to the delegation's departure for Peru, and while they were in Lima, efforts were made to get relevant news of the situation with Dr Guzman and other political prisoners as well as the delegation's mission as widely disseminated as possible.

- * **US** - A press conference was held in New York on Saturday July 15. Leonard Weinglass, Peter Erlinder and others participated. This conference laid the groundwork for further contacts with the press which resulted in good coverage of the delegation's mission in La Prensa/ El Diario (New York), Miami Herald, and TV coverage by Univision. Press contact is being developed for follow-up interviews with delegates.
- * **Spain** - La Coruna IEC activists participated in live programmes with two radio stations.
- * **Greece** - A press conference was held on Thursday 27 July. 30 journalists attended. A weekly paper, PRIN, published a two page article with news about the situation in Peru, the IEC, and the delegation, and informed its readers of major coverage in the upcoming issues. ELEFTHEROTYPIA, a major daily also printed a four column piece on July 28, giving accurate background information on Dr Guzman, his total isolation, Fujimori's threats and news of the IEC's 6th delegation. The article ends with an extensive quote from Dr Papageorgiou on the necessity to offer solidarity and support from Greece to stop the premeditated murder of Dr Guzman, and giving the full address of the IEC office in London.
- * **Luxembourg** - A full page article appeared in a newspaper with 10000+ circulation. The IEC Urgent Alert was reprinted in full.
- * **England** - The Caribbean Times with 15000+ circulation carried a 3/4 page article (15/7/95) entitled "Peru's Revolution Leader needs International Solidarity", reprinting the IEC Urgent Alert. The Urgent Alert was also published as the centerfold article in The New Worker Newspaper.
- * **Mexico** - Excelsior, a major daily newspaper, called the international office for more news of the delegation.
- * **Guatemala** - a radio station covered the delegation and held a half hour programme/interview with an IEC activist.
- * **Latin America and Europe:** A worldwide spanish cable/satellite TV station broadcast news of the 6th delegation with footage of their press conference and visit to El Callao Naval base. It was seen throughout Latin America and Europe.

AUTHORITIES RESPOND:

As soon as the government learned of the presence of the delegation they did everything short of arresting the delegates to interfere with their mission. First came the pressure on the hotel management to prevent the press conference from taking place in their conference room, which had been booked in advance. As a consequence the press conference was held on the sidewalk in front of the hotel, where crowds of passers-by and vendors gathered to listen attentively to the delegates. Some agile youth even climbed trees in search of a vantage point. Many received press packages which included the delegates' statements and IEC publications.

At the press conference a hostile TV reporter tried her best to wrest control from the delegates by interrupting frequently and attempting to run the press conference as she wanted. The delegates did not budge, stating "this is our press conference - not yours - and we will decide how it will be conducted."

Within a half hour of the press conference, DINCOTE agents came to the Hotel where delegates were staying and asked for passports, carefully checking passport photos against negatives obtained from press. Up to five plainclothes agents were planted in the hotel lobby round-the-clock and more accompanied them wherever they went in an attempt to isolate the delegation, without success. After the first couple of days it became clear to the delegates that the media had come under immense pressure to cancel appointments with the delegation for in-depth interviews, which they had themselves eagerly pursued. They instead had to launch obligatory attacks on the delegation, initially printing a call by a Congressman to immediately arrest and expel the delegation, and then printing Cambio 90's official statement. Cambio 90 - Fujimori's electoral Party/alliance - stated that the delegation was there to spoil the presidential inauguration festivities, among other things. Clearly, there was a coordinated effort by the authorities to render the delegation's mission ineffective.

PEOPLE'S RESPONSE:

While the press was forced to be unsympathetic and in some cases hostile to the delegates, repeatedly stating that the delegation was not welcomed and even hated by ordinary Peruvians, the delegates experienced quite the opposite wherever they went. Ordinary people, especially the poor, left no room for doubt how they felt about the presence of the delegation, sometimes even taking personal risks by their overtness under the nose of DINCOTE agents.

At the press conference whispers were passed from the front of the crowd with broad smiles to the people at the back: "the lawyers for Abimael...". A woman of about 40 years, probably a street vendor, pushed her way to the front to shake hands and thank the delegates; thumbs up and V signs from the youth up the trees; an elderly woman staying after the press conference to hug the delegates; an old man congratulating Landinez for his courage; nods of yes at various parts of delegates' statements; and there was even a scuffle to get hold of copies of the Urgent Alert and other IEC material.

Soon after the press conference every member of the delegation had a story to tell about being greeted on the street. When the delegation went to a small bar/restaurant specialising in Ayacucho music the proprietor stood up on the stage and greeted each delegate by name, and then proceeded to have the band play "Zorba the Greek". The delegates got up and danced; the crowd pounded on the table and clapped. Several customers went to the table and thanked the delegates without saying what for; some emotionally raising their glasses toward the delegation.

A woman hugged a delegate - whispering "the life of the man is precious". A vendor selling bootlegged tapes called a delegate to his booth and gave a free copy of a tape by Martina Portocarrero, a famous singer from Ayacucho. At one point a number of vendors gathered round the delegates to thank them, warn them of dangers, and let them know that they would be watching. These were but a few examples of the way ordinary people greeted the delegation.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT:

The delegation carried many letters of support from people around the world with them to Lima. These letters, addressed to President Fujimori, demanded an end to the isolation of Dr Guzman as well as the safety of the 6th delegation. These letters not only strengthened the delegates themselves, but were a tremendous weapon in Lima. A complete packet of support letters was delivered to the Presidential Palace, along with the Ad to End the Isolation. Numerous sets were distributed to the press. These letters served as powerful testimony to the breadth of international support for the demand to end the isolation of Dr Guzman. They also gave the regime a hint of what would happen if they attacked the delegation. Several letters are attached; further excerpts will be published in the next EBs.

While the delegation was in Lima, Anne-Marie Parodi, a French lawyer who is also a member of the International Legal Team and the 1st IEC Delegation, met with a representative from the International Secretariat of Amnesty International in London in order to inquire about their work on behalf of political prisoners in Peru, inform them of the recent threats against Dr Guzman, and the presence of the 6th IEC delegation in Lima. She urged them to support the demand to end the isolation of Dr Guzman.

THE MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS:

It can be stated with confidence that the 6th delegation was a success. Every one of the delegates has expressed their satisfaction with the mission, and the poor in Peru made it clear to the delegates that they appreciated and supported the presence of the delegation and the IEC Campaign. The 6th delegation accomplished three tasks:

1. Actual concrete steps were taken to end the isolation of Dr Guzman through formal procedures and by increasing pressure on the government by creating more favourable public opinion. It also contributed towards laying the groundwork for further advances.
2. The people of Peru learned of the continuing efforts of the International Campaign and heard that, no matter what, the IEC activists around the world will persist, persist, persist until they achieve their goals.
3. The US-Fujimori regime was put on notice that the IEC is determined to continue the struggle to defend Dr Guzman and other political prisoners.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT URGENTLY NEEDED!

Sending the 6th Delegation to Peru cost many thousands of pounds. IEC Chapters that sent delegates raised a great deal of money, but could not themselves cover the entire costs. As a result, The International Office is deeply in debt and still faces huge FAX/phone bills as a result of coordinating the delegation. A number of chapters and individuals have sent donations to help cover the expenses of the delegation in addition to their regular support, but it has not been enough.

The delegation asked a person who works among Lima's poor for his opinion on the impact of the delegation. "This delegation is very important. But there should be more. The people are continuing their struggle. They have to continue if there is ever going to be justice. But the people in Peru feel isolated. They need to know that there are people in the world who support them." The comments and the warmth the delegates received from the people on the streets underlined this sentiment over and over again. But the reality is that the international office is deeply in debt as a result of sending this delegation, and will not be in a position to take advantage of the many new possibilities to advance the work without clearing up these debts. Please send your generous donations to the international office immediately.

JULY 95

To President Alberto Fujimori
Republic of Peru, Lima

We the undersigned persons from various walks of life in Nepal express our deep concern for the safety of life of Dr. Abimael Guzman (Com. Gonzalo), the Chairman of the Communist Party of Peru, who has been imprisoned for life by your regime since September 12, 1992. It is quite shocking to know that even his doctors or lawyers or international human rights activists are not permitted to see him and his health is failing according to your own admissions in the Brazilian newspaper O'Globo (May 21, 95). We therefore, earnestly appeal to you to observe international human rights standards relating to political prisoners and ensure safety of life of Dr. Guzman by permitting his doctors, lawyers, and international human rights activists to see him.

- * PADMA RATNA TULADHAR - SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND LABOUR, VICE PRESIDENT OF FORUM FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (FOPHUR)
- *PRADIP NEPAL - SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
- *SUBAS NEMBANG - SECRETARY OF STATE FOR JUSTICE AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
- *BHIM RAWAL - SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND TOURISM
- *DR. MEENA AIHARY - EX- SECRETARY OF STATE
- *PAMPHA BHUSAL - GENERAL SECRETARY, UNITED PEOPLE'S FRONT, NEPAL
- *Five ex-members of parliament
- *presidents of six human rights organisations
- *39 prominent lawyers.

The following letter of support was received from former US Attorney General Ramsey Clark:

RAMSEY CLARK
LAWRENCE W SCHILING

LAW OFFICES
36 EAST 12TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003

July 14, 1995
A Public Letter to Alberto Fujimori
from Ramsey Clark

I write you once again, this time on behalf of the sixth delegation sent to Peru by the International Committee to Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman. You must respect international standards of human decency or face the perils of the outlaw in the world community.

Your acts and statements against Dr Guzman place you among history's most notorious tyrants. Your cruel torture of this human being which you so flagrantly celebrate will mark your place in the collective memory of mankind long after all your other works are forgotten. Fujimori will come to mean the most arrogant and arbitrary physical and psychological abuse of a single political prisoner that madness can imagine.

You must change while you can. Welcome this delegation to Peru. Open the prison so that doctors, family, friends, supporters and this international group of human rights activists can assure the world that finally this criminal violence in violation of all civilized standards is over. That Peru will now openly demonstrate a faithful adherence to fundamental human rights including decent living conditions, full access and a fair trial in its conduct towards Dr Guzman.

Harsh lessons of history have thought the need for protections of human rights if we are to live in peace. In its excessive zeal to threaten its own people and torment Dr Abimael Guzman, the Fujimori government corrupts the constitution and the laws of the Peruvian people and incurs the enmity of the world community which wants peace and a decent respect for the rights of all.

I urge the government of Peru to follow the path of peace and justice and live by the rule of law.

With the international human rights community, I anxiously await the report of this delegation and will deem you personally responsible for any future failure to respect the rights of Dr Guzman and all the people of Peru.