

The International Campaign

*To Defend
the Life of*

Dr Abimael Guzman

The capture, trial and imprisonment of Dr Abimael Guzman, also known as Chairman Gonzalo, leader of the Communist Party of Peru, has given rise to a worldwide battle to defend his life. The battle is continuing and must be escalated and joined by millions more.



CALL

OF THE INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE LIFE OF DR ABIMAEI GUZMAN

"On 12 September 1992, Dr Abimael Guzman, known as Chairman Gonzalo of the Communist Party of Peru, was captured by the Fujimori regime in Lima, with the full assistance of the U.S.'s notorious counter-insurgency machine.

"There is every reason to fear for the life of Dr Abimael Guzman at the hands of one of the world's bloodiest governments. The Peruvian state has repeatedly murdered its political prisoners, from the hundreds killed in the El Fronton massacre of 1986 to the 40 women and men gunned down in cold blood at Canto Grande prison in May 1992. The Peruvian Constitution has been suspended, and Fujimori is threatening to impose the death penalty on Dr Abimael Guzman.

"This must not be allowed to happen.

"No knowledgeable and truthful observer of Peru, regardless of their political beliefs, can deny that Dr Abimael Guzman is the recognized leader of millions of peasants, workers, students, intellectuals and others of various walks of life in Peru. In no way can the 12-year-long war he has been leading be dismissed as 'acts of terrorism'. In no way can Dr Guzman be denied the stature of a captured leader of a revolutionary party and army. Dr Abimael Guzman merits the broad international support that all imprisoned opponents of imperialism and reactionary regimes have always benefitted from. He should be allowed access to lawyers, journalists and doctors to ensure his health.

"It is urgent that many voices be heard to demand that the Peruvian state respect the international conventions concerning the treatment of political prisoners. That a military tribunal cannot be legally competent. That the life of Dr Abimael Guzman be saved."

The following is only a partial list of the thousands of people around the world who have signed this Call:

Abuscharekh Abdelhadi (Germany) -
Information Office on Palestine

Yusef Abdullahi (Britain) - Cardiff 3, recently
freed political prisoner

Mumia Abu-Jamal (US) - political prisoner on
death row, former Black Panther

Falco Accame (Italy) - Ex Member of Parliament

Fayez Ahmed (Bangladesh) - President,
Coalition of Cultural Organizations

Robert Aitken (US) - Writer and Buddhist
teacher, Hawai'i

Shamin Akhter (Bangladesh) Editor, Rupantor,
feminist monthly magazine

Buland Al-Haidari (Iraq) - Poet, Vice-Pres of
Iraqi Democratic Assn

Dalal Al-Mufti (Iraq) - Sculptress, head of Iraqi
Artists Assn

Reza Allamezadeh (Iran) Film director, in exile

Sushil C. Amatya (Nepal) - Pres, Nepal National
Teacher's Organization

Phil Amos (New Zealand) - Former Labor Govt
Minister of Education & Island Affairs

Stanley Aronowitz (US) - Editor, Social Text

Antonio Artuso (Canada) - Secretary,
International Anti-Imperialist Bloc

Askapena (Basque) - International Basque
Organization

Kadir Asmal (Azania/South Africa) - Member,
National Executive Committee of African
National Congress

Iraj Jannati Ataie (Iran) - Poet, Writer, Director

Dr Bani Sadr (Iran) - Former President of Iran, in
exile

Amiri Baraka, Amina Baraka (US) -
Revolutionary artists

Nihet Behram (Turkey) - Writer, former
collaborator with Yilmaz Guney

Tony Benn (Britain) - Member of Parliament,
House of Commons

Keith Bennett (Britain) - Political
editor, Asian Times and Caribbean Times

Larry Bensky (US) - Pacifica Radio

Ismael Besicki (Turkey) - Ex-Political Prisoner,
Doctor of Sociology

Black Lawyers Association (Azania/South
Africa)

Bill Bowring (Britain) - Chair, Haldane Society
of Socialist Lawyers

Francis Boyle (US) - Prof of Int'l Law, University
of Illinois

Dr Jim Cairns (Australia) - former Deputy Prime
Minister & Treasurer

**Catalonian Committee for Internationalist
Solidarity** (Catalonia)

Javier Centeno (Mexico) - Federal
Representative

Ramsey Clark (US) - Former U.S. Attorney
General, editor of War Crimes

Alvira Coke (Jamaica) - Mother of Peter Tosh,
murdered reggae musician

P. Custers (The Netherlands) - Independent
Journalist/Writer

Carl Dix (US) - National Spokesperson,
Revolutionary Communist Party

Joe Deom - Citizen of Mohawk Nation

Jean-Marie Dermagne (Belgium) - Lawyer
Kasthoori Devan (India) - Convenor, Yuva
Kerala Munnani

Rev Peter H.F. Duncan (Britain) - Vicar, St.
John's Church

Martha Duran (Bolivia) - Lawyer

Michael Franti (US) - Musician

Helmut Frenz (Germany) - Pastor

Bishop Monseigneur Jacques Gaillot (France) -
Eveque d'Evreux

CALL continued on page 35

Within days of his arrest, the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman (IEC) was formed and an international campaign arose on all five continents. People everywhere saw him on TV and in newspapers make his defiant speech from a cage in a Lima prison, and the call went out to prevent the Fujimori regime from killing him as other revolutionary leaders had been assassinated in prison like: Steven Biko in South Africa, Charu Mazumdar in India, or Ibrahim Kaypakkaya in Turkey, and many others.

There was recognition among people of different viewpoints that Abimael Guzman is a leader of millions of Peru's "wretched of the earth", and that

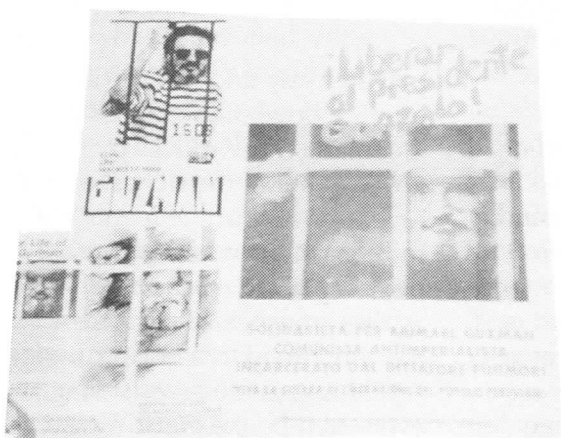
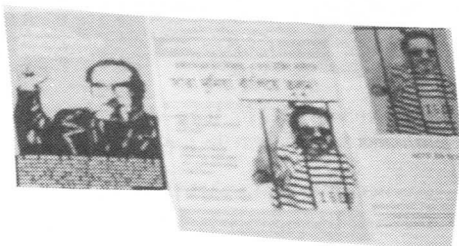
defending his life meant defending their hopes and struggle for change. Even those who did not agree fully with his politics could not tolerate the savage treatment handed out to him by Peru's regime and its U.S. backers.

Up to now the Fujimori regime has been prevented from murdering Dr Guzman. But his life remains in great danger. In August 1993, Fujimori's Congress voted to reinstate the death penalty, with the purpose of trying to legally execute Dr Guzman and the other political

prisoners. Beyond this, the conditions of his imprisonment constitute torture and cannot be accepted. He has been held in absolute solitary confinement since 7 October 1992. Thousands of other political prisoners are also locked down in Peru and suffer malnutrition, brutalities, tuberculosis and isolation.

The challenge now is to go out even more broadly so that many more people speak out on this urgent matter, and also to deepen our campaign so that it will be taken up even more uncompromisingly and fiercely.

This is the story of the campaign, and an invitation to all who agree with the **IEC Call** (printed opposite) to join it.



"If Abimael Guzman would have had the opportunity to work in Brazil or Venezuela he probably would have had such success there also.

These countries have problems of the same nature, which are potentially as explosive as in Peru. But we have the detonator in the person of Abimael Guzman. The question for countries like Peru, where there is still misery, poverty, and social injustices, is whether such a person as Guzman exists who can act as the detonator. The threat still exists."

- Alberto Fujimori 4 July 1993

Q: Why is Dr Abimael Guzman the most important political prisoner in the world today?

A: Dr Guzman is the leader of a powerful revolutionary struggle aimed squarely at the existing order. Friend and foe alike know that the destiny of the Fujimori dictatorship is being decided on the battlefields of Peru. And U.S. spokesmen have repeatedly stated that Dr Guzman is the leader of the movement which presents the greatest threat to U.S. domination of Peru and all of Latin America.

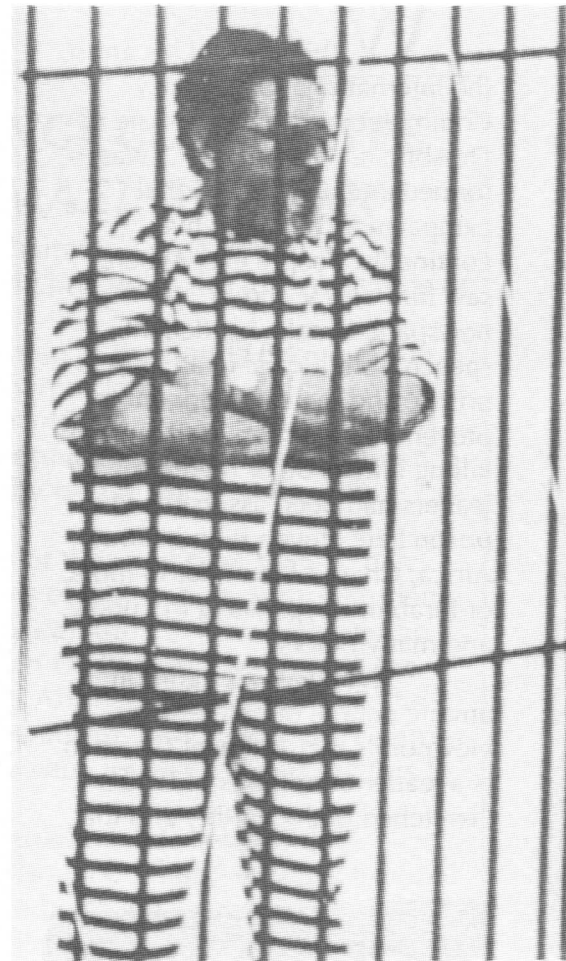
"I do think the Shining Path is the single most dangerous terrorist group and now the greatest threat to U.S. national security in this hemisphere. I think the U.S. government should do everything possible to cause the demise of the Shining Path."

- U.S. Congressman Bill McCollum, Chair of the House Republican Research Committee Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare, April 1993

In Congress, the State Department, the Organization of American States and private research and human rights organizations, the sense is growing that the astonishing momentum being shown by the Shining Path rebellion is the toughest cold war policy test on the horizon for the Western Hemisphere.

- New York Times, 22 March 1992

After the capture of Dr Guzman, the U.S. Senate took the extraordinary step of unanimously approving a resolution hailing this "accomplishment" by the Peruvian regime. When else have they done such a thing? The rulers in Washington hate this man so much that U.S. Congressman Torricelli (head of the House Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs and a top planner of U.S. intervention in Latin America) called for executing Dr Guzman. And it is clear that the U.S. pushed hard (behind the scenes) for the reinstatement of the death penalty in Peru which occurred in early August. All indications are that U.S. government agencies also



24 September 1992- Dr Abimael Guzman's Speech from the Cage

played a key and direct role in hunting down and capturing Dr Guzman. These moves by the government of the richest nation on earth, against the leader of millions of poor and labouring people of Peru who are fighting against injustice and oppression, has amounted to a holy crusade. And this crusade is assisted at every step by the world's media, who have ceaselessly demonized Dr Guzman as "World Public Enemy #1".



liberation movements and political prisoners have always received.

But among huge sections of the world's people, the U.S. propaganda about Dr Guzman has simply served to increase their determination to defend the life of this man. And many of those who oppose reactionary regimes had already held him in high esteem before his capture. Since then, many people, including political prisoners in other countries, have come to recognise that his case is being used by the world's rulers to set a new precedent for the treatment of leaders of movements that oppose their rule, and have themselves stepped forward to support the campaign.

As one IEC delegate to Peru reported: "At the IEC conference, I met the parents of a 15-year old girl who is a political prisoner now in Turkey. They travelled to the conference to tell people from around the world that they thought the most important thing that could help the situation of their daughter was to win this battle around Abimael Guzman. They felt that this struggle to defend the life of Guzman was on the cutting edge of the struggle against what the Turkish government is trying to do to prisoners in Turkey, and what they're trying to do to their daughter."

Congressman Torricelli has said that the victory of the PCP would result in "a major test for the New World Order". In recent years, the U.S. necessity to crush any opposition to their rule in Latin America and throughout the world has intensified. After the collapse of their long-time Soviet rivals, the Yankee rulers and their Western allies proclaimed a "new world order" where they rule unchallenged. But mounting crisis and revolt worldwide has already seriously derailed their reactionary plans. Millions are dreaming of resistance and real change. This is the dream they want to crush.

But it is not always possible for the imperialists to simply go in

militarily and "do the job". Other means are also used. The demonising of Dr Abimael Guzman is part of the U.S. propaganda effort to divide up resistance movements according to their own interests, labelling some "legitimate" and others "illegitimate". They would like to convince people that the Communist Party of Peru (PCP), which continues to fight a people's war that is on the road to victory without the help of any foreign power, is the worst of all. They would like to convince people that anyone who talks about the rights of Dr Guzman is an "apologist for terrorism" and they would like to convince people that he should be isolated from the kind of support that

Within Peru, the treatment of Dr Guzman has already set a precedent:

"We haven't seen anything like this in decades ... a prisoner exhibited in a cage, a clandestine summary proceeding, the president of a country announcing the sentence before the trial begins. This is clearly just an index of what life is like in Peru today."

- Leonard Weinglass, defence attorney for Black Panthers and other political prisoners in the U.S., on returning from the 1st IEC delegation to Peru, October 1992

In Dr Guzman's trial, the Peruvian regime trampled on the most elementary rights of defence. Hooded, anonymous, military "judges" presided, just like in the Spanish Inquisition. The secret tribunal lasted but a few hours. Only Dr Guzman's lawyer, Dr Alfredo Crespo, was allowed to attend. A few months later, Dr Crespo was also arrested and imprisoned, for life, on charges of "treason", simply for daring to defend his client. In Peru today, the charge of "treason" carries a mandatory sentence of life in prison... and is routinely applied simply for speech! And now the regime is moving to use the death penalty against its opponents.

In the 10 months following Dr Guzman's "trial", more than 161 other political prisoners have been tried by military tribunal and have been sentenced to life imprisonment.



The U.S. imperialists and the Fujimori regime have great reason to fear Dr Guzman and the movement he leads. The conditions of life for the vast majority of people in Peru are completely intolerable (see page 8). In this situation of dire

oppression, any challenge to the status quo must be quashed if Peru is to be made safe for the Western banks and governments who control the country's economic lifelines, including the vast bulk of its foreign debt.

The U.S. rulers and Fujimori boasted that with the arrest of Dr Guzman they had defeated the people's war in Peru. This has not proven to be true, and instead the war against the Fujimori regime has *intensified*. In this situation, the U.S. and Peruvian governments have an even greater necessity to kill Abimael Guzman in order to attempt to demoralise the people, and deny them their leader. But they are in a worse situation to do so because as the struggle of the people also intensifies they risk further escalation if they harm Dr Guzman.



U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) patrolling over Huallaga Valley, Peru. U.S. presence is mainly to combat the people's war.

Involvement in Peru is nothing new for the U.S. For example:

* Fujimori suspended the Constitution on 5 April 1992 and he met with Bernard Aronson, the Bush administration's top official for Latin American policy *the same day*.

* A Green Beret officer who returned from Peru said that burning down villages of peasants suspected of sympathizing with the CPP was "part of the training". *Penthouse*, July 1992.

* In 1990 the U.S. opened a 100-acre fire-base in Santa

Lucia in the Upper Huallaga Valley that is the *largest and most expensive U.S. military installation south of the Panama Canal* (*Foreign Affairs*, V.69,#1).

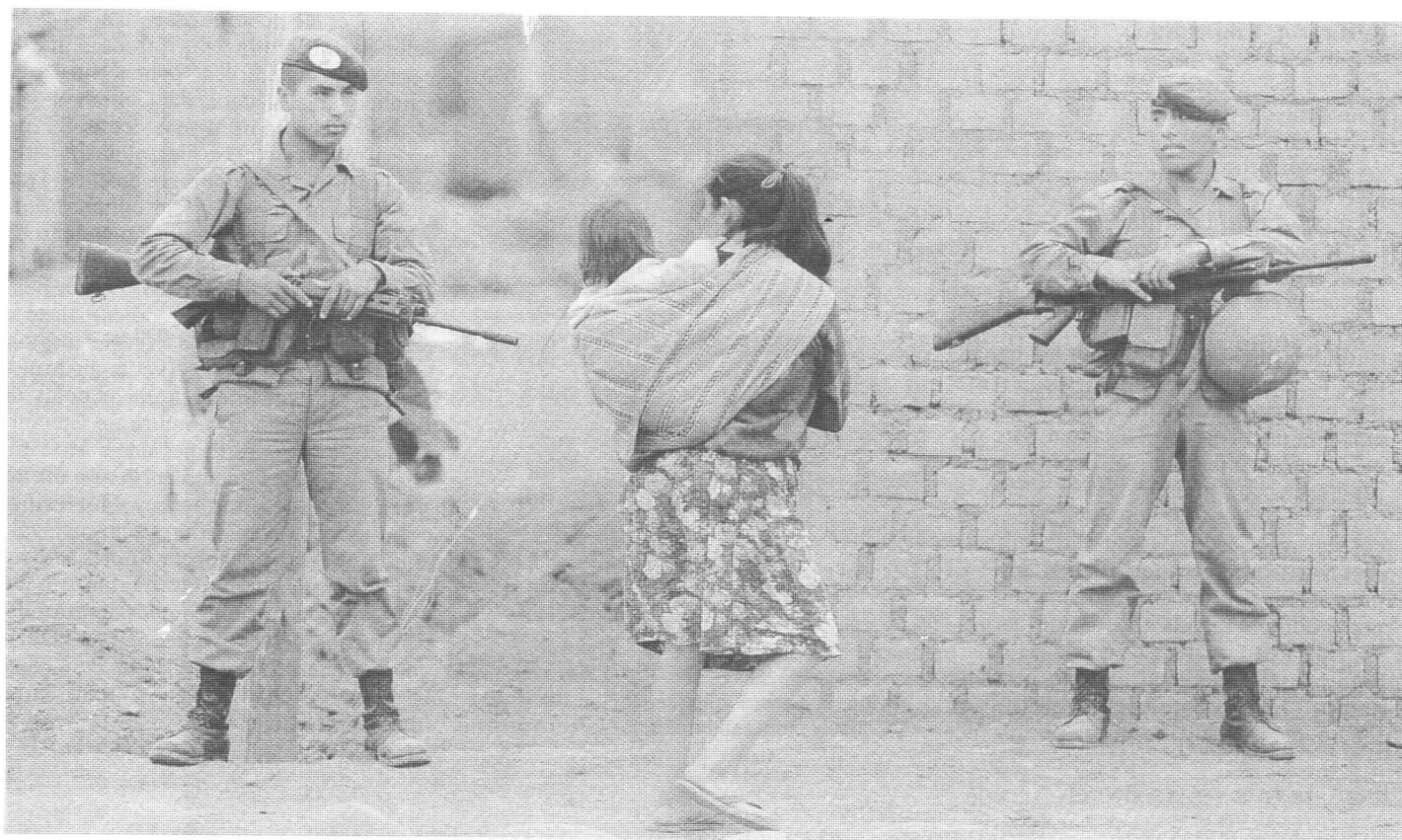
* The U.S. financed Peru's *Administrative Justice Program*, which includes techniques of surveillance, as well as the "hooded justice" system (U.S. House Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs; 12 March 1992).

* In February 1993 the U.S. announced that it would take part in a \$2 billion bank

loan to Peru (*San Francisco Chronicle* 25 Feb 93).

* Fujimori's former Vice President, San Roman, said that the National Intelligence Service [SIN] directly oversees the drug trade and is equipped with "the latest U.S. technology". (Reuters, 12 Dec 1992).

* "The CIA trains the SIN's intelligence units in everything from vetting witnesses to polygraph testing; it has even donated jeeps." (*Newsweek*, 10 May 1993)



Lima, May 1993

CONDITIONS IN PERU

* For 4 years, Peru has had the highest rate of disappeared in the world: in 1989, of the 975 disappeared people recorded by the UN worldwide, 440 of them were in Peru. During the notorious 17-year Pinochet regime, 2,500 Chileans were disappeared; by contrast, between 1980-1990, 3,200 were disappeared in Peru. In 1993, more than 70 high school students have been disappeared.

* In a one-year period (1989-1990), 2.5 million of Lima's residents (one-third of the city's population) were subjected to police or military searches; 9,000 were detained for "terrorism".

* In 1988, America's Watch reported that they never interview captured political prisoners in Peru who have not been tortured,

other than pregnant women.

* 4 out of 5 houses lack water, sewage, electricity

* In July 1990, Fujimori instituted "shock" measures to the economy. One result: gasoline prices increased 3000% in one day. Total annual inflation for 1990 was 7,650%.

* Since 1990, real wages have fallen by one-half; the official number of people living in poverty has risen from 7 to 12 million (out of 22 million). 90% of the working population are un- or under-employed and have no access to social security or health benefits. A poor family with two wage earners can earn only 19.8% of their basic needs.

* In the late 1980s, hyperinflation devalued Peruvian currency by a million %

* UNICEF estimates that

46% of Peruvian children under the age of 12 (3 million) must work to survive.

* 75% of children under the age of 5 suffer malnutrition; between 1970 and 1990 chronic malnutrition jumped from 985,700 cases to 5,753,600 out of a total population of 22 million. 80,000 children (1 in 8) die before the age of a year from preventable diseases.

* Life expectancy for Indian peasants in the Andes is barely over 40 years

* In 10 years, between 1981 and 1991, 575 people were tried and sentenced for "terrorism"; in 11 months, after Fujimori's self-coup in April 1991, 589 were tried and sentenced by hooded judges.

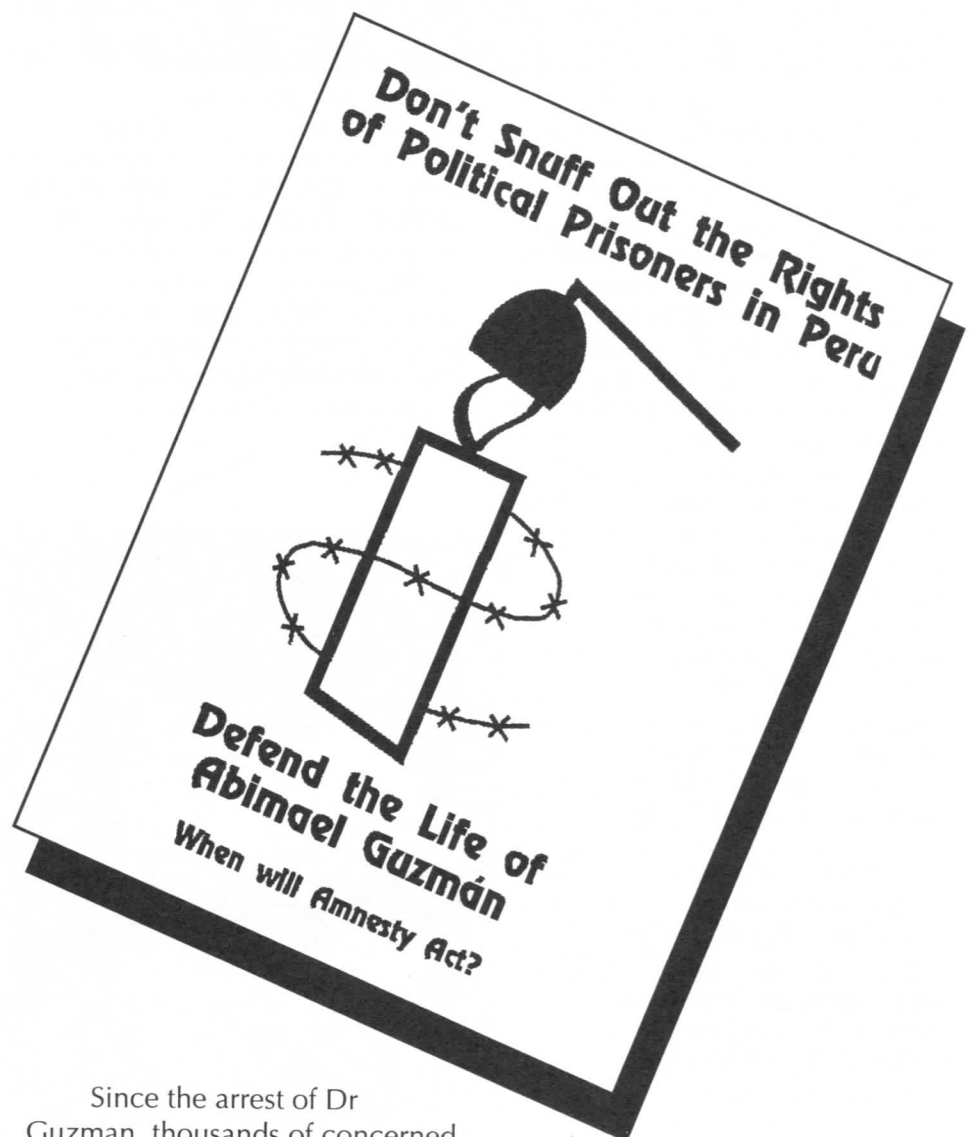
**Q: What has
Amnesty
International
done to defend the
life of Dr
Guzman?**

"The international community and respected human rights organizations must focus the spotlight of world attention on the threat which Sendero poses."

- U.S. State Department Representative, Bernard Aronson

A: Amnesty International (AI) has followed US-led policy.

Although priding itself on being the most important human rights organisation in the world and proclaiming to support the rights of all political prisoners regardless of their beliefs, Amnesty has done nothing to oppose the outrageous, hooded trial of Dr Abimael Guzman nor made any serious efforts to oppose the murder and mistreatment of political prisoners in Peru. In fact, Amnesty has taken the extraordinary step of equating the brutal violence of the Fujimori regime and the actions of the PCP, portraying the people's war as "terrorist". In effect, they assert that the Peruvian government has the right to terrorise people in order to stay in power, but the masses of people do not have the right to rise up in arms against it.



Since the arrest of Dr Guzman, thousands of concerned people, including many Amnesty members, have been pressing AI's international office in London to end their stubborn silence on the threat to the life of Dr Abimael Guzman. Postcards like the one above in many different languages have poured into AI's mailroom.

As Mumia Abu-Jamal (a Black revolutionary on death row in the US) said:

"So 'outré' is Sendero, and so demonised its chairman, that many of the West's alleged human rights groups have been

conspicuous by their silence. Presumably, Guzman is not a human, and thus has no rights."

The treatment of Dr Guzman by Amnesty International and other international human rights groups like America's Watch (who congratulated Fujimori on his capture) is part of the current worldwide trend to label some political prisoners "legitimate" and others "illegitimate", according to how serious a threat they pose to the big powers.

Abimael Guzman (Chairman Gonzalo) was born in Arequipa, in the Southern part of Peru, on 3 December 1934. As a youth he witnessed a massive peasant uprising, which he recalled in his 1988 interview: "I'd say that what has most influenced me to take up politics has been the struggle of the people. I saw the fighting spirit of the people during the uprising in Arequipa in 1950 - how the masses fought with uncontrollable fury in response to the barbarous slaughter of the youth. And I saw how they fought the army, forcing them to retreat to their barracks. And how forces had to be brought in from other places in order to crush the people... I believe that like every communist, I am the child of the class struggle and of the Party."

He became an activist while still attending a Catholic high school. He became a communist while studying philosophy and law in college. In 1960 he got a job as a philosophy professor at the newly reopened San Cristobal de Huamanga University in Ayacucho. Ayacucho, which literally means "City of the Dead", is located in one of the poorest and most neglected upland areas of Peru. In 1960 its University had just reopened, and was attracting students who were at that time involved in a struggle against the feudal ideas of the Catholic Church.

Audiences of peasants and young revolutionaries packed Dr Guzman's lecture halls, where he became known for being able to break down complex issues so

that ordinary people could see the questions clearly. Dr Guzman also involved hundreds of students in a project to understand the feudal relations that oppressed the peasants; along with his students, he went out and conducted many interviews with the people living in the district. Of this experience Dr Guzman later said: "The masses and the people change us in many ways: Ayacucho helped me discover the peasantry... There too, I



Dr Abimael Guzman

started to understand Chairman Mao Tsetung."

Dr Efrain Morote Best, the Rector of San Cristobal University and a man who knew Dr Guzman well, said in 1988: "On very few occasions has Peru seen a man of the intelligence and calibre of Dr Guzman. Despite his towering intellect, he is a modest person, full of good qualities. A man of solid ideas and firm conviction about the revolutionary changes which Peru has to undergo. A man with an unrivalled personality, fully deserving of respect."

During the mid 1960's Dr Guzman visited China twice, and went on to lead the struggle to reconstitute the Communist Party of Peru and make preparations for revolution in Peru. Party cells were formed in peasant villages, high schools, and colleges, and in 1975 Dr Guzman went underground. Beginning on 17 May 1980, he initiated and led the People's War in Peru.

The following is the English translation of the speech which Dr Abimael Guzman made on 24 September 1992 after his capture. He made the speech from a cage during a "press conference" orchestrated by the Peruvian regime for over 200 international journalists. Dr Guzman defied the regime's attempt to humiliate him and instead delivered a powerful speech which was heard and seen across the planet. This is the complete text of the speech, reproduced by PCP-Lima Base, and it updates earlier versions which were based on compiled press reports.

"Speech from the Cage" 24 September 1992

Dr Abimael Guzman (Chairman Gonzalo)

**Comrades of the Communist
Party of Peru!
Fighters of the People's Guerrilla Army!
People of Peru!**

We are living through historic events, each one of us knows this to be the case. Let us not deceive ourselves. At this moment we must ready all our forces in order to face the difficulties and to continue accomplishing our tasks! To win new victories and finally triumph! This must be done.

We are here as the sons and daughters of the people and we are fighting in these trenches, this is also combat, and we do this because we are communist! Because here we defend the people's interest, the principles of the Party, and the People's War! That is what we have been doing, what we are doing, what we will continue to do!

We are here in these circumstances. Some think that this is a great defeat. They are dreaming! We say let them dream on. This is merely a bend in the road. Nothing more! A bend along the road. The road is long and we will travel it to the end. We will reach our goal and we will win! You will see it! You will see it!

We must continue with the tasks laid down in the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee, a glorious event! Let it be known, these resolutions are already being carried out. We will continue to apply the Fourth Plan for Strategic Development of the People's War for the Seizure of Power. We will continue to develop the Sixth Military Plan to Build Towards the Seizure of Power. That will continue! That is our task! We will carry it out because of who we are! Because of our responsibility to the proletariat and the people!

We clearly state that today, the democratic road has begun to unfold as a road to liberation, as a road to people's liberation. These are the circumstances in which we are developing. We should examine this with a sense of history. Let us stop closing our eyes. Let us look at the truth. Let us look at the history of Peru. Let us look at the last three centuries in Peru. This is what we should examine, the 18th century, the 19th century, the 20th century, and understand their lessons! Whoever does not understand this history will remain blind. And this blindness cannot serve the country, cannot serve Peru!

We see that the 18th century offers a very clear lesson. Let's examine this. There was one dominator, it was Spain,

and that domination sucked our lifeblood. Where did it lead us? To an extremely deep crisis. As a consequence, Peru was divided up. From this came the origins of today's Bolivia. This is not our invention, this is history.

Then, in the last century: British domination. Where did their contention with France lead us? To another great crisis, the '70s of the last century. The result? War with Chile. Let us not forget this! What happened? We lost territory. Our country suffered a great split, in spite of the blood spilled by the heroes and the people. We must draw a lesson!

The 20th century. How are we faring? In this 20th century there is an imperialism dominating us, principally U.S. imperialism. This is something real and everyone knows it. Where has this led us? Except for the 20's, here and now is the worst crisis of the entire history of the Peruvian people. Taking a lesson from the past centuries, what are we to sum up? Once again the nation is in danger, once again the republic is in danger, once again the territory is in danger, it could easily be lost to foreign interest. This is the situation. They have brought us to this point. But we have a new reality, a Peruvian revolution, a People's War, it continues and will continue to advance. How far have we advanced? To Strategic Equilibrium! This we must understand well. It is a Strategic Equilibrium that is being consolidated in a very critical situation. Twelve years [of People's War - IEC] has demonstrated what? It has clearly shown to the world, and especially to the Peruvian people, that the Peruvian State, the old Peruvian State, is a paper tiger. It is rotten to the core. This is what has been demonstrated!

This being the case, we should think about the danger that the nation, the country, may be divided. The nation is at risk, they want to tear it to pieces, they want to divide it up. Who wants to do this? Like always, imperialism, those who exploit, those who dominate. What should we do? What is correct today? It is time to make a leap in strengthening the People's Liberation Movement and we must develop this while directing the People's War. Because the people, it has always been the people, who have defended the country, who have defended the nation.

The time to set up the People's Liberation Front has arrived. It is time to constitute and develop a People's Liberation Army starting from the People's Guerrilla Army. This is what is correct today! We will do this! It is what

we are doing now! It is what we are going to follow through on! You, sirs, shall be witness.

Finally, listen to this. We see worldwide Maoism is marching relentlessly forward in its task of leading the new wave of the world proletarian revolution. Listen well and understand. Those who have ears, use them. Those who have understanding, and we all have it, use it well. Enough nonsense! Enough confusion! Understand this! What is happening in the world? What do we need? We need Maoism to be a living force, and this is happening. We need Maoism to generate new Communist Parties to direct this next great wave of world proletarian revolution that is upon us.

All that they told us, their empty and stubbornly ignorant chattering about the famous "new stage of peace" -where has this ended up? What about Yugoslavia? What about other places? It all was politicized, it was a lie. Today there is only one reality. The same contending powers behind the First and Second World Wars are now preparing the Third World War. This we should know, and we as the sons and daughters of an oppressed country are part of the loot. We cannot let this happen! Enough of this imperialist exploitation! We should finish them off! We are part of the Third World, and the Third World is the base for world proletarian revolution, with one condition: that the communist parties develop and direct it. This is what we must do!

Here is what we think: next year will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Chairman Mao. We must celebrate the centenary! And we are organizing this with the Communist Parties. We want a new kind of celebration, a celebration that recognizes the conscious understanding of the importance of Chairman Mao in the world revolution. We will start the celebration this year and it will culminate next year. It will be a great program of celebration. I want to take this opportunity to salute the international proletariat, the oppressed nations of the world, and the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement.

**Long Live the Communist Party of Peru!
The People's War Will Inevitably
Be Victorious!**

**We Salute the Future Birth of the
People's Republic of Peru!
We say: Glory to Marxism-Leninism-
Maoism!!**

**Finally we say: Honour and Glory
to the People of Peru!!**

Q: What about allegations that Dr Guzman is a terrorist, and that the movement he leads is only an isolated group that is unsupported by the people?

A: For many years the imperialist and Peruvian regimes have orchestrated a campaign of lies against Dr Guzman and the PCP as part of an attempt to isolate them.

Unfortunately, some people within the progressive movements who have a different program than PCP have also repeated U.S. State Department lies, causing additional confusion. In fact, many people do not realise that the PCP's influence is so great that 40% of Peru is under their control, and even U.S. administrators have predicted the PCP will win if the U.S. does not intervene militarily.

In this pamphlet we cannot counter all of the lies about the PCP, but the following quotes from various *enemies* of the PCP are instructive:

"In every skirmish the population supports Sendero...we are living in a state of tension. But the *senderistas* do not suffer tension. They can ambush and then disappear. We're not winning the war, we're going backwards. I don't know what the Government wants us to do here."

- An Army officer in the jungle near Tingo Maria, from New Internationalist



PCP Training

"The often-heard claim that Sendero Luminoso is nothing more than a 'terrorist' organisation that does not and cannot pose a viable threat to the central government of Peru is based on a fundamental misunderstanding of the insurgency and the underlying dynamics of Shining Path activities. Sendero's operations, which have increased regularly since 1980, are the product of a much more extensive set of political and social networks that exist beneath

the surface of large segments of Peruvian society."

- Rand Corporation Report; prepared for the U.S. Pentagon, March 1992

"Sendero has accomplished in a few years what the government has not done for many decades: changing the cultivation habits among the peasants, as a beginning to doing away with drug trafficking."

- Si Magazine, Lima, Peru

And in case there is any question about who the real terrorists are:

"The police do not know who the *senderistas* and non-*senderistas* are, nor when they are going to attack....They kill 60 people and at most there are three *senderistas* among them... and for sure the police will say that all 60 were *senderistas*."

- Retired General Luis Cisneros, Peruvian military



PCP People's School

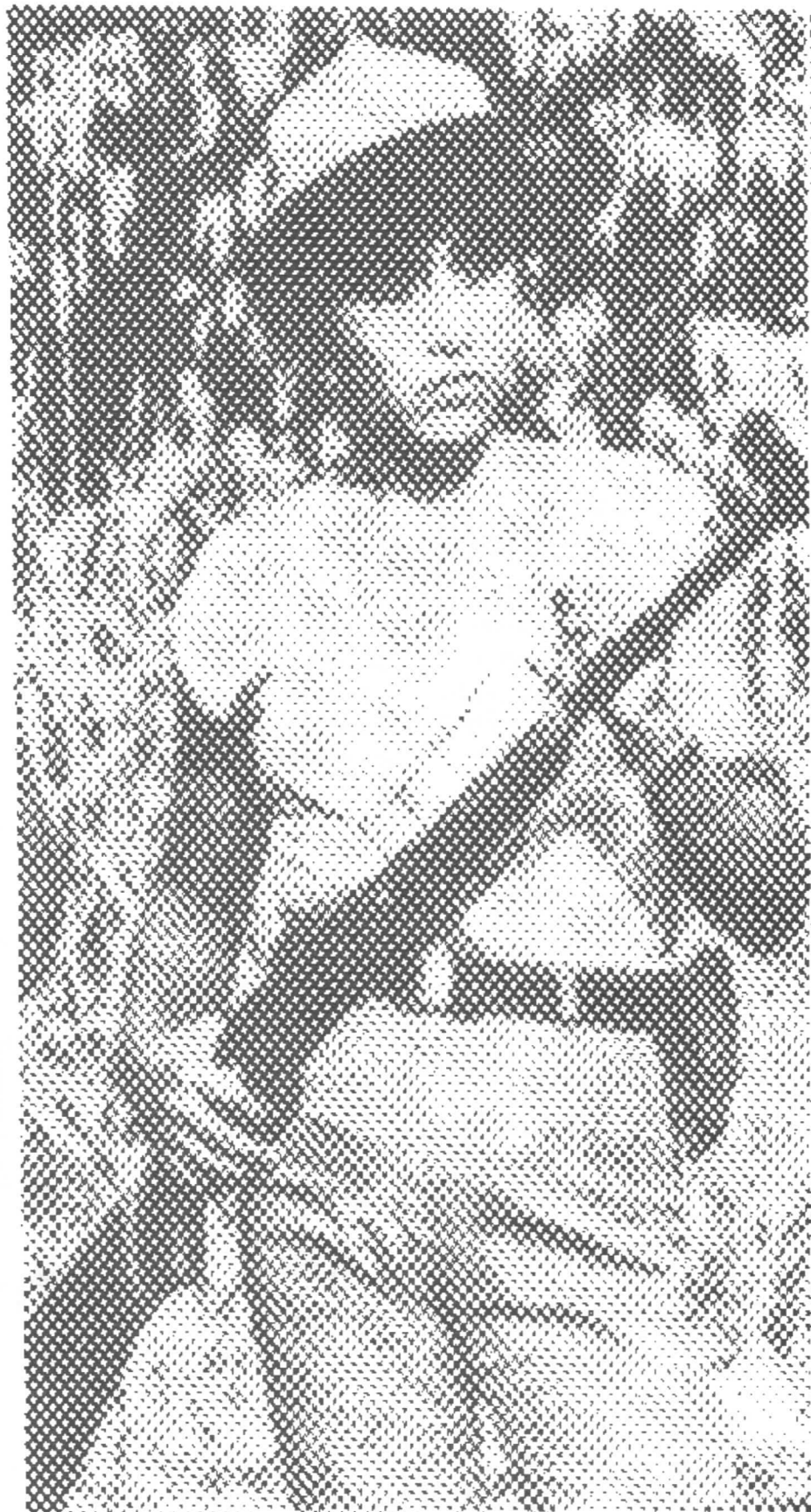
Few accounts of the PCP made by either its enemies or its admirers fail to mention the wide participation of women at all levels.

"... The PCP has - perhaps more than any other political organization of our time - enabled women to overcome subordinate status. Within institutions created by the party, women command respect from male comrades. Such abuses as rape and domestic violence have been effectively eliminated in the areas where Peoples' Committees have been formed. Women assume positions of responsibility and authority at all levels of political and military organization."

- Carol Andreas, Professor of Sociology, USA; from a speech delivered at the Founding Conference of the IEC, 28 Feb 1993

"Again and again the Peruvian people have protested and rebelled against this terrible exploitation and invariably all the protests were silenced with repression and assassination. However, since 1980 this situation began to change radically. Almost 13 years ago, the peasantry, working class and other oppressed masses have risen up in arms, developing the People's War, led by the Communist Party of Peru (PCP) under the leadership of Chairman Gonzalo (Dr Abimael Guzman) to carry out the democratic revolution and, subsequently, the socialist revolution."

-Movimiento Popular del Peru (M.P.P.), from IEC Founding Conference Speech



Q: After one year in prison, is Dr Guzman's life still in danger?

A: Yes, now as much as ever. In early August 1993, the Peruvian Congress voted to modify Peru's Constitution to allow the death penalty for "acts of terrorism".

Although Peru would legally be required to withdraw from the San Jose Human Rights Pact in

order to reinstate the death penalty, it is IEC's analysis that the regime will try to implement it and they are moving quickly. The death penalty is unpopular inside Peru and among some powerful forces internationally, but the fact that Fujimori is continuing to go ahead with it anyway is an indication of how strongly the U.S. is pushing (behind the scenes) for its implementation as one means of trying to stop the revolution in Peru and prevent it from spreading throughout Latin America and the world.

The intended target of the death penalty has been made clear over and over by Fujimori. He has said: "Dr Guzman could be held responsible for future actions of his supporters", even though he is now in prison. This goes for other political prisoners

as well. "Extra-legal" murder also hangs over Dr Guzman's head. The Peruvian regime has massacred in cold blood hundreds of political prisoners.

The following quote, published shortly after Dr Guzman's capture, remains most timely and revealing:

...According to an anti-terrorist source, Mr. Guzman might well get ill, 'try to escape' or simply not receive the daily medicine he needs for his psoriasis and other ills. To keep Mr Guzman alive would be a huge risk: his escape or rescue, or a forced swapping for some big-wig the Shining Path had kidnapped, would be a profound humiliation."

- *Economist*, 19 September 1992

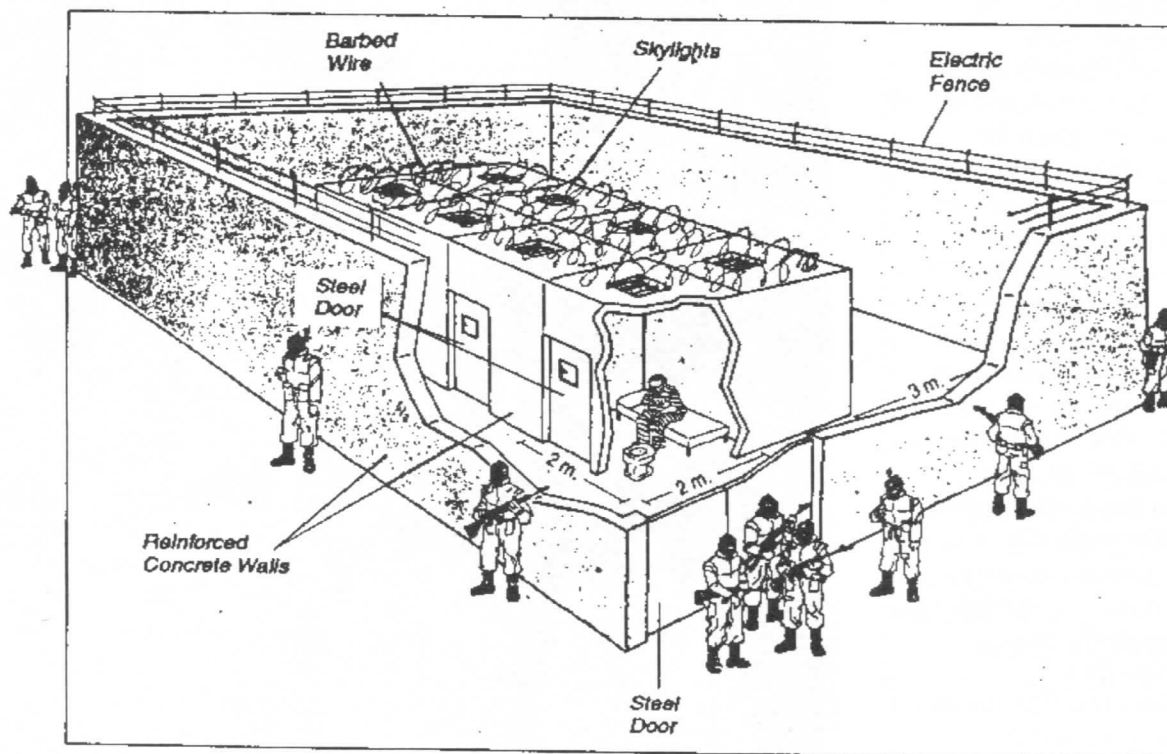


Diagram of Dr. Guzmán's cell published in the Lima magazine *Caretas*.

Q: Is it possible to win this Campaign?

A: Yes. The masters of the "New World Order" have thrown down a challenge to all those who are concerned about the rights of political prisoners internationally; and all who refuse to accept their dictates. Defending the life of Abimael Guzman means standing on the cutting edge of the battle against this entire reactionary agenda, not only in Peru but around the world.

By fighting, by gathering the strength that has already been shown in this worldwide campaign and forcing them to back down on their outrageous treatment of Dr Guzman, a powerful setback can be handed to their program.

The support for this cause can truly be said to be extraordinary. The IEC Call has been taken into the remotest Himalayan villages of Nepal, and into the hardest ghettos of America. The Call has been

signed by high-ranking government officials, like Iran's former President Bani Sadr and members of parliament in Britain, Nepal, Mexico, Spain and Italy; by musicians like Sinéad O'Connor, Grup Yorum, Mutabaruka and Gil Scott-Heron; by professors, students and lawyers' groups; by thousands of peasants in Bangladesh, throughout India and in apartheid South Africa. Not least, the campaign has been taken up in the dark dungeons of the world, the prisons of Turkey, U.S., Italy, Columbia, U.K., Ireland, where many of the most determined opponents of reactionary governments can be found.

This diversity and breadth can only be explained by the importance which so many



people attach to winning this campaign. Nepalese IEC organisers report that, upon showing the video *People of the Shining Path* on a battery-powered VCR in villages there, peasants would state, "These people are like us, and if they consider him their leader, then we must help to defend him." Hundreds of millions of people worldwide know well the same hellish forces that reign in Peru. This campaign is giving voice to them in a way that is rare in this world.

While support for the campaign grows strong, the U.S.-backed Fujimori dictatorship is growing weaker and more isolated. Countless coups and plots rip apart the ruling regime - the main general who presided, in a hood, at Dr Guzman's trial has himself fled to Argentina! The Fujimori regime has made enemies among large sections of lawyers, doctors and other professionals by attacking them ruthlessly, and while he repeatedly promises a better life, Peru sinks steadily into ever deeper crisis.

What you do matters.

On 8 December 1992, the French newspaper *Le Monde* reported that inside sources in the Peruvian government revealed that the military had wanted to assassinate Abimael Guzman on October 15, but they didn't because of fear of "international repercussions". Indeed, millions around the

world have come to know of and support this campaign in one way or another, and this support is crucial to stopping the executioner's hand. But Dr Guzman and hundreds of other political prisoners still lie in the dungeons of one of the most vicious US puppet regimes on earth. The support for their cause

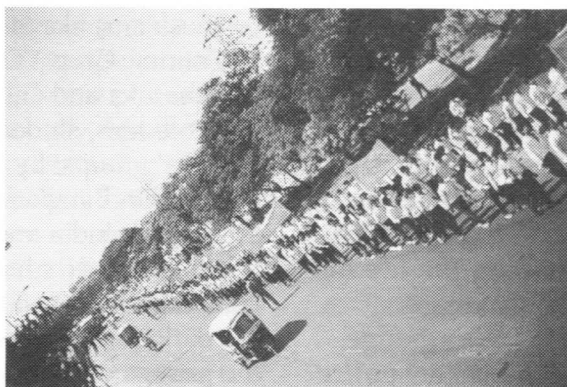
so far has shown the potential to defend these prisoners' lives - the IEC is determined to coordinate this, to go all out in this cause. And we call on you to join hands with those around the world who are already part of this struggle.

IEC Campaign Around the World

When Abimael Guzman was arrested, exhibited on CNN World television, and later displayed to the world in a tiger's cage, people around the world were outraged that a respected revolutionary leader was treated in this way. They rightly feared for his life, and immediately responded to a Call to mount protest. When he defied the regime with the "speech from the cage" on 24 September, he gained even more attention and respect. A wide range of protest actions were held in every part of the world. The few examples shown on these pages do not begin to cover all the actions in the countries mentioned, but were chosen to illustrate the breadth, depth and ferocity of the world-wide campaign.

Germany - In October, more than 1000 people, mainly Turkish workers, marched through the streets of Bonn. The demonstration also included Germans, Peruvians, Iranians, and other immigrants, with many youth. Large demonstrations have also been held in other German cities, and in Hamburg and Frankfurt demonstrators occupied the Peruvian Consulate shortly after Dr Guzman's arrest.

U.S. - 64 auto workers from a Ford auto plant in Michigan signed the Call, and some donated one days wages to the battle. In a message to Fujimori: "We also say: Do not execute Chairman Gonzalo, legally or any other way. We know about 'attempted suicide', 'attempted escape' and 'natural causes'. It'll still be murder."



New Delhi, India

India - Important actions have been held in many parts of India, from Kerala to Tamil Nadu to the Punjab. For example, in Mathur, a rural town in Tamil Nadu, a cycle rally was organized to defend the life of Dr Guzman in which more than 150 peasants and agricultural labourers

participated. After passing two villages the police stopped the rally and arrested some participants - but not before more than 10,000 handbills were distributed condemning the treatment of Dr Guzman. In New Delhi, shortly after the arrest, 5,000 people marched.



Buca Prison, Turkey. Political Prisoners' Day of Solidarity with Dr Guzman

Turkey - From a message sent by 90 political prisoners at Buca prison on hunger strike: "We, the revolutionary hostages from Turkey whose signatures appear below, protest against the fascist Fujimori dictatorship and wish the committee that was formed to defend Dr Guzman

success and send Comrade Gonzalo our revolutionary greetings." Hundreds of other political prisoners in Turkey, at great risk to themselves, have participated in the campaign. The group above with the banner held a solidarity day with Dr Guzman inside Buca Prison.

Australia - Dr Jim Cairns, former Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, sent this protest letter to Fujimori:

"We in Australia are watching very closely your government's actions against Dr Guzman, and we hold your government entirely responsible if any harm comes to Dr Guzman or his lawyer Alfredo Crespo. Your threat to pull out of the San Jose Convention ... shows you and your government have complete disregard for the interests of human rights and international law. We condemn you for this and can only remind you that there are many thousands of people in Australia that are repulsed by the actions of your government regarding the inhumane and unjust treatment of Dr Guzman and the many other political prisoners."

U.S. - About 150 prisoners at Leavenworth State Penitentiary in Kansas, US, have signed a statement and raised money in support of the campaign to defend the life of Abimael Guzman. These include political prisoners such as Leonard Peltier of the American Indian Movement, Ohio 7 member Jaan Karl Laaman, Sundiata Acoli of the New York Panther 21 (of the Black Panther Party) and James McCormick of the Irish Republican Army. A sticker created by prisoners at Jackson Penitentiary appeared on walls of the prison.

The publication of the IEC Call and signatories as advertisements in the New York weekly, *Village Voice*, and in Los Angeles' *La Opinion*, the largest Spanish language newspaper in the Western U.S., ignited controversy in North America. Discussion erupted in the press as far away as Toronto, Canada, and Mexico City. A constant battle for public opinion has been waged through such publications of the Call, appearances on radio shows, and displays.

Nepal - Within a few days of Dr Guzman's capture, 90 members of Nepal's parliament (out of 265) signed a statement against the capture of Dr Guzman. When IEC Emergency Bulletin No. 1 hit newsstands in Kathmandu on 24 September, first day's sales exceeded 1,000. "Release Gonzalo" T-shirts and posters began brisk sales by September 17. Graffiti appeared all over the streets of the city. A total of 17 weeklies and 4 dailies have



Kathmandu, Nepal

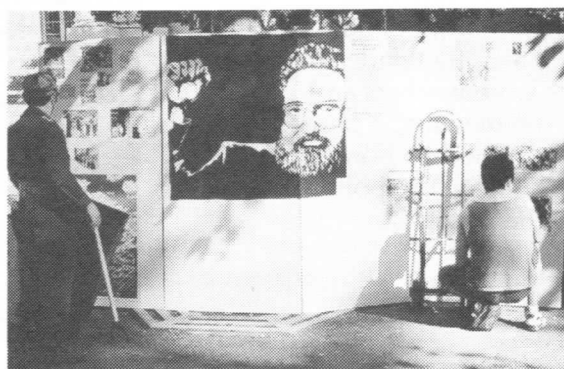
published editorials demanding the immediate and unconditional release of Dr Guzman, and over 10,000 Nepalese have signed the IEC Call.



IEC Display at World Human Rights Conference, Vienna, Austria

Austria - During the World Human Rights Conference in Vienna, Austria, the IEC participated in a festival of thousands of non-governmental organisations. IEC had a literature table, distributed leaflets, talked with many people from around the world about the Campaign, showed the film

"People of the Shining Path," held an IEC meeting, participated in forums and held a spirited demonstration right through the halls of this United Nations conference. The Conference leadership tried to create an atmosphere of fear toward the IEC, but there was great interest in the Campaign.



Display at University of California, Berkeley, USA

Italy - Dozens of public meetings were held the length and breadth of Italy after two members of the 2nd IEC Delegation, Massimo de Santi and Giovanna Pagani, returned from Peru. News of the expulsion of the 2nd Delegation was shown on nation-wide TV in Italy and was reported in major newspapers.

Turkey - 19-22 January: Turkey hosted a speaking tour of IEC delegates, Anne-Marie Parodi, a lawyer from Paris, France, and



Ragip Zarakolu, a journalist and former political prisoner from Turkey. In Turkey, these kinds of political meetings are illegal; police came and made a show of force, but were prevented from shutting the meetings down because of the large attendance. In Adana, 200 people came to a meeting organised by the Democratic Lawyers Association and human rights groups. In Antep, a medium-sized city in Kurdistan, 250 showed up to the meeting where the General Secretary of the Antep Human Rights Groups spoke, as well as the IEC delegates. Regional TV news broadcast part of the meeting.

Demonstration in support of Abimael Guzman, Paris, France

France - A delegation went to the Peruvian Embassy on September 24th to protest the treatment of Dr Abimael Guzman. Pictures of a protest in Paris were carried in Caretas, an internationally distributed Lima newspaper.

England - In England, IEC banners were displayed prominently at a Latin American Festival, and street theatre featured "Abimael Guzman" giving his speech from the cage.



IEC supporter delivering Dr Guzman's Speech; Latin American Festival, London, U.K.

Bangladesh - On November 19, 200 people demonstrated to defend the life of Abimael Guzman in front of the National Press Club in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Most of the participants were workers and students. After the meeting, a procession of 100 people marched 5 kilometers towards the UN office. The police tried, futilely, to stop the procession.



Demonstrator in Bangladesh burns U.S. flag

International Days of Action-14 & 15 May 1993

The *International Days of Action* were striking in their high level of international unity and coordination. The following pages present some highlights. Actions also occurred in *Nepal* (where 1000 people demonstrated at Kathmandu), the *UK* (where there was a picket of Amnesty International's world headquarters), *India*, *Switzerland*, *Netherlands*, *Denmark*, *Canada*, *Australia* and other countries.

In Peru itself - A leaflet by the "Classist Movement of the Shantytowns, Lima Base" announced an armed strike for 17, 18, and 19 May and included the slogan: "Victory to the International Days of Action May 14 and 15, to Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo." (In early April, members of the 4th IEC Delegation to Peru had announced the Days of Action at shantytowns in Lima and received an enthusiastic response from residents.) A campaign of graffiti in the Lima shantytowns was also undertaken in connection with the IEC International Days of Action.

Mexico - On 14 May, 700 people, including many from small towns outside the capital, demonstrated at the Yankee and Peruvian Embassies in Mexico City. Before the action about 15 organizations signed a leaflet published on 13 May in *La Jornada* (the main left newspaper), and there was an interview with an IEC Steering Committee member in *Excelsior* (the most important national newspaper).

Spain - Over 100 people gathered to watch the *People of the Shining Path* video in Barcelona on 14 May. A battle with Peruvian Embassy officials over holding another meeting at the International Press Club in Madrid resulted in an attack on IEC in a front-page article in the *Lima* paper *El Comercio* 16 May.



IEC supporters take the campaign to workers in rubbish dump, Columbia



Grffiti in Lima, Peru.

Colombia - In **Bogota**, several dozen students led by the "Guardias Rojos" youth group painted a mural several meters high (requiring scaffolding!) of Dr Guzman on the wall of the National University's main library. Two dozen IEC supporters went into a radio station (Radio Santafé), agitated, and distributed leaflets to journalists. Activists also showed the *People of the Shining Path* video to peasants in many villages using specially rigged portable VCRs, as in Nepal.

Germany: In **Bremen**, IEC supporters briefly occupied the Peruvian Consulate. In **Cologne**, huge banners bearing the IEC slogan hung from highway bridges. Car tires were burned in a central intersection and IEC Calls were distributed. In **Frankfurt**, 150 people (mainly Germans and people from Turkey) demonstrated and held a rally in German, Turkish and Farsi, and a large banner was lowered from the roof of the University. In **Hamburg**, a demonstration of 120-150 people wound through the city. In two immigrant neighborhoods, people listened to speeches in Turkish, Spanish, and German. In **Berlin**, many high school students participated; tires were burned at a Turkish market where the IEC Call was distributed. At exactly 15:09, the emergency brake on a subway train was pulled.

Italy: In Trento, the press reported that the IDA action was held by the group "Sendero Trentino". In Rome, a day-long mobilisation with a big banner in the Tiburtina Zone was seen by thousands of workers and students. In Torino, a group of workers denounced the relations between Italy/Fiat Corp. and the Fujimori regime; in Taranto, about 100 steel workers heard a speaker from the committee. There was also activity in Palermo, Naples, Florence, Catania, Mantova and Ravenna, and a message



Berlin, Germany



Malmö, Sweden



New York City, USA



The Hague, The Netherlands

has been sent by political prisoners of the Special Prison at Carinola (Caserta).

Sweden: On 14 May in the central plaza of Stockholm, a militant demonstration of over 100 people took place. A demonstration was also held in Malmö in the south of Sweden.

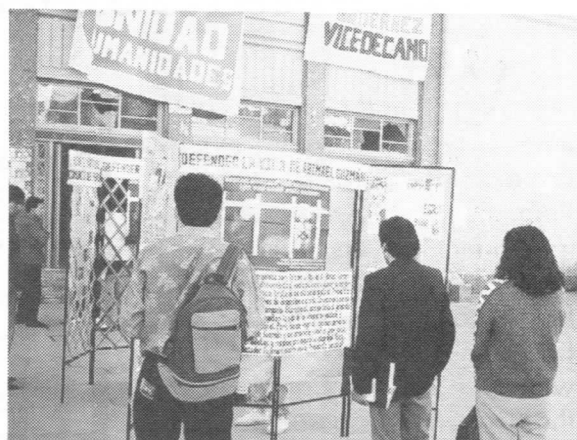
U.S.: Actions took place in 9 cities: Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Seattle, Cleveland, Washington DC, and Chicago. Committees in a number of areas decided on a unifying theme: going to Peruvian consulates and U.S. government buildings with a form of guerrilla theater: "Abimael Guzman", wearing striped clothes and "1509" giving his famous "speech from the cage," while in a cage. In Los Angeles 25 people went to the national headquarters of RAND corporation (a U.S. thinktank, well-known for developing counter-insurgency plans against PCP). In Miami's Little Haiti about 100 night school students saw the Creole version of *People of the Shining Path*.

The Netherlands: After a lively media campaign, which included readings from the Emergency Bulletins and Dr Guzman's 24 September speech on the radio, an action was held at the Peruvian Embassy.

Bolivia: The International Days of Action were taken up in four Bolivian cities: La Paz, El Alto, Santa Cruz, and Cochabamba. A huge banner with Abimael Guzman's picture was hung from a 12-story building, and a display on the IEC Campaign was set up at the entrance of University Mayor de San Andres.



La Paz, Bolivia



University Mayor de San Andres, La Paz, Bolivia

Switzerland: A huge banner was hung in downtown Zurich, balloons with posters of Dr Guzman floated above the city, and the IEC distributed information about the Campaign.

Denmark: The IEC, together with the Kurdish Student Organisation and an Anti-Imperialist group, picketed the Peruvian Embassy with a huge banner, slogans, Peruvian music and a lively attitude. The Embassy officials (backed up by riot police) threw an "audio bomb" in order to scare off the demonstrators, but instead the group only became more determined.

Bangladesh: 14 May: a demonstration was held at the National Press Club, where the U.S. flag was burned. On 22 May, the video *People of the Shining Path*, in Bengali, was seen by 100 people, including 75 national minority people from Chittagong Hill Tracts.



Basel, Switzerland



Copenhagen, Denmark

International Delegations to Peru

Within three weeks of the arrest of Dr Guzman, IEC sent its first international delegation to Peru. So far, 22 people (prominent lawyers, journalists, human rights activists and others) from 7 countries in 4 delegations have gone. The 1st delegation went with the intention to observe the "trial" of Dr Guzman, which was denied by the State. Others have done further investigation and protested the outrageous treatment of Dr Guzman and the other political prisoners. Their arrival in Peru has consistently provoked frontpage headlines as government officials, including

Premier advierte que enviados de Hussein serán expulsados por hacer apología del terrorismo

BOTARAN ABOGADOS QUE LLEGARON POR ABIMAEI

Translation: "Expel the Lawyers for Abimael!"

(Headline in Lima newspaper)

Fujimori himself, have been forced to acknowledge their importance by attacking them. The 2nd delegation was actually

arrested by DINCOTE, the Peruvian counter-insurgency police, held for 30 hours and physically expelled.

First Delegation: September 1992

Peter Erlinder (US), Lawyer, President of National Lawyers Guild
Martin Heimig (Germany), Lawyer and Defender of Political Prisoners
Anne-Marie Parodi (France), Lawyer and Defender of Political Prisoners
Heriberto Ocasio (US), Nat'l Spokesperson of Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru
Leonard Weinglass (US), Lawyer and Defender of Political Prisoners.

Second Delegation: October 1992

Rainer Koch (Germany), Lawyer and Defender of Political Prisoners
Bill Martin (US), Prof. of Phil., De Paul Univ., Chicago
Massimo de Santi (Italy), Professor, Coordinator of UNO of the Peoples
Ninia Baehr (US) Feminist and author of Abortion without Apology
Giovanna Pagani (Italy) Pres. of Women's Intl League for Peace & Freedom (Italy), Consultant to UN
Maria Navarro (US), Translator
Ragib Zarakolu (Turkey), journalist with Gundem, former political prisoner.

Third Delegation: November 1992

Reggie Majors (US), Journalist and Author of books on Black Liberation
Mary B. Cox (US), Lawyer, Journalist, and member of National Conference of Black Lawyers
Craig Everson (Australia), Lawyer, Aborigine Legal Services, Ltd.

Fourth Delegation: April 1993

Francesc Arnau (Catalonia), Lawyer and Member of Colegio de Abogados, Barcelona
Pilar Noriega (Mexico), Human Rights Lawyer
Yuri Kochiyama (US), Activist for Human Rights and Political Prisoners
Phil Farnham (US), Member of New York IEC
Michael Harrison (England), Translator.

"On Monday, the headlines of the newspaper *Expresso*, the editors of which are said to have close ties to the government, reads 'Get out of Peru!' In the following pages, there is an intense debate by renowned Peruvian legal experts and politicians as to whether we should merely be deported or if we should be arrested and charged with being 'apologists for terrorism', which carries a possible 6 month to 12 year sentence... In this situation, I call up the German ambassador and leave him my name, just in case... One day afterwards I can read the result in the newspaper: 'German lawyer Heimig specialises in terrorism, his most recent case was Kurdish terrorists.'"

- Account by Martin Heimig, German lawyer, 1st IEC delegation

IEC 1st Delegation

Statement of the Ad Hoc Legal Observation Delegation:

"Members of our delegation have attempted to observe the trial of Dr Guzman and have been refused entrance. We have met with attorneys familiar with the case including Dr Crespo, and have presented a formal request to observe the trial to representatives of the Fujimori government and military. We have examined international treaties, portions of the Peruvian Constitution, recent decrees issued by the Fujimori government... Based upon our initial investigation, we have concluded that the military tribunal and trial of the seven

accused is being conducted in flagrant violation of both Peruvian and international law.... We therefore conclude that the current trial of Dr Abimael Guzman and the six other prisoners is being conducted in violation of international law to which Peru is bound and must be stopped at once. Any verdict or sentence in any resulting proceeding should be considered *null and void as a matter of international law....*"

Signed: Peter Erlinder (U.S.),
Martin Heiming (Germany),
Anne-Marie Parodi (France),
Leonard Weinglass (U.S.)



Dr Alfredo Crespo

"...[Dr Guzman's] lawyer, Dr Alfredo Crespo, was not able to see him before the trial because no one would tell him where his client was being held. He was not able to prepare his defence, having been told the date of the trial only on 30 September. On 1 October, the date the trial opened, Mr Crespo, accompanied by two members of the delegation of international lawyers who had come as observers, showed up at 7 AM at the port of embarkment for San Lorenzo island, the navy fortress where Abimael Guzman is being held. The two observers were refused the right to even ask the military judge for authorisation to be present at the trial. Only Mr Crespo was taken on board the motorboat and from the moment of his arrival on the island, he was taken in hand by two military men whose faces were covered. They obliged him to put on opaque glasses and, one holding each of his hands, they led him down a path which they said led to the fortress...."

-Anne-Marie Parodi, French lawyer, 1st IEC Delegation

(Headlines in Lima newspaper)

Translation: "Foreign Lawyers Defend the terrorist Abimael Guzman and insult the government of Peru."

■ INTROMISION EN ASUNTOS INTERNOS DEL PAIS

Abogados extranjeros defienden a terrorista Abimael Guzmán e insultan al gobierno peruano



Cranean defensa del reo 1509 en céntrico hotel de Lima

ABOGADOS Y MEDICO DE HUSSEIN VIENEN AL RESCATE DE ABIMAE



Translation: "Lawyers & Physician for Hussein came to rescue Abimael!"

"After midnight we were

"...In Peru, if you speak in any way positively about Dr Abimael Guzman and the Shining Path, you can be killed or imprisoned up to 12 years. That decree or law included people like me who live outside Peru. So you know my eyes got big. You can see why fear permeated the people of Peru. I, personally, felt a link and bond with the people on the streets and Lima and I was glad to meet and shake the hands of those who resist and fight off their oppressors. I was most inspired by the will and determination of the lawyers who represent the revolutionaries. Those lawyers will never know how much they inspired me and lifted my spirit, giving me hope... hope and energy to return to the U.S. and continue the struggle for our brothers and sisters here. The least I can do is to inform the public about the horrible situation in Peru. No, things are not well in Peru. There is a war there. The peasants and poor are fighting for freedom and dignity; they are fighting for their lives with all of their might."

- Mary Cox, News Dimensions 4 December 1992, member of 3rd delegation

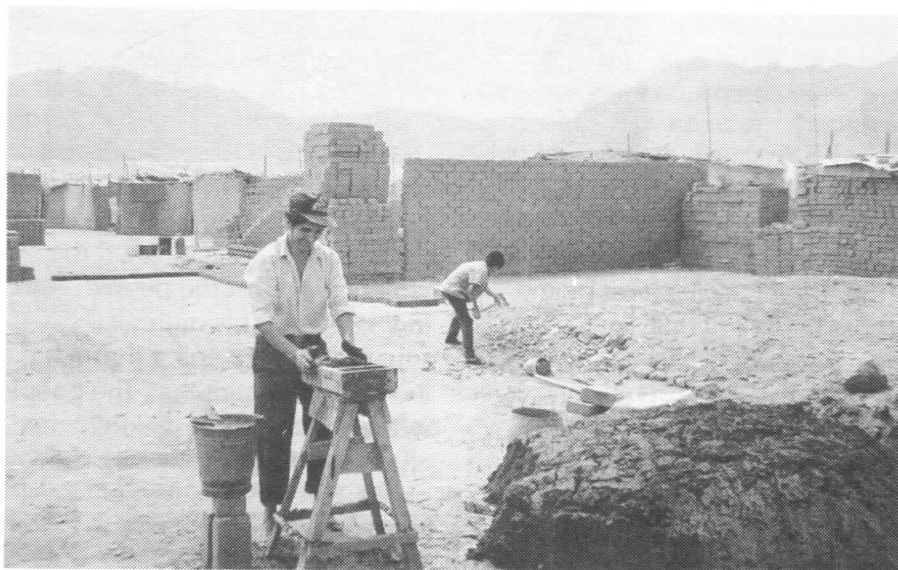
THE 4TH IEC DELEGATION

arrived in early April 1993. They were invited to visit some shanty towns in Lima. Delegate Yuri Kochiyama reported:

"We reached a shantytown, which was like a well-organized village, we learned that there was no water and no electricity. They had to send people out to buy water... As for their dwellings, they were all about the same size, and they were made by the people themselves with home-made bricks, sliced-up canes and



Soldiers in Shantytown, Lima, Peru



Brickmakers in Lima Shantytown, April 1993

burlap. It was hard to see what the inside of their homes were like as it was dark. I don't think there was too much inside. Their possessions must have been minimal....

"The whole atmosphere in the shanty town was so cool. I never heard anyone yelling at each other... The communal atmosphere was beautiful. Fathers were even seen helping mothers hang up the wash...

"The significance of a shanty town is their spiritual strength, their political understanding, their will to undergo difficulties despite lack of material goods, their optimism in the face of extreme poverty, their determina-

tion to win.

"One of the spokespersons, a woman said, 'Guzman's capture was a great loss, but that will not stop us. We continue no matter what happens. We will make a new way of life in Peru; a new kind of society - where every human being counts.'

"Another said: 'We want world revolution. Too much suffering everywhere. Fujimori is not our president. Guzman is our president.'

"Another added: 'We want you to go back to your country and tell them what you have seen and what you have heard here.'"



Translation: "Defenders of Abimael Come to Lima"- Headline in Lima newspaper

Statements were presented to the 4th IEC delegation by the people living in Lima Shantytowns:

"Welcome IEC Delegates to this shantytown. This is a very happy and important day, a revolutionary day.

"Our shantytowns are not helped in any way by the Peruvian government, no money, nothing. The people here, with our work and dedication, are building it. We are living here under the system of the 'communal kitchen'.

"The situation that Peru is going through is a very bad crisis, and it is growing - getting worse. We almost cannot suffer it. Confronting this, this situation, all of it, our people must go forward in the face of repression. **We want your delegation, your very important delegation, to write - you must tell the world what you have seen.**

"This is a very extreme historical situation, with no jobs, or very low minimal pay. But the people are dedicated, have

decided to fight against all the violence against the people. And in the face of this difficult situation we are going through, the people accept that- the people will give their lives seeking a real change. **Our desire is that the**

world revolution be successful as soon as possible.

"We hope that you will be able to come here in the future. We shall welcome you. Our struggling people are going through their historical fight in the interests of, for the future of, the children of the new generation, when exploitation of man by man will be ended.

"Maybe my words are poor, but we realize that with your very big revolutionary spirit you may have risked your lives to come.

Muchas gracias!"

The 4th delegation also met with a number of human rights officials, journalists and even the head of the Lima Bar Association. News of the 4th delegation's trip to Peru appeared in the major newspapers, which also printed sections of the IEC Call and the "Findings" of the Delegation. Fujimori and other government ministers were forced to denounce the delegation on television.

Excerpt from interview with Dr. Crespo (Dr. Guzman's lawyer) in November 1992 before his arrest.

Q: What has been the impact of the international campaign vis a vis Dr. Guzman up till now?

A: Here? It seems that it has been very good. It has had good repercussions, above all the arrival here of the internationalist lawyers. Even their arrest by the government has been beneficial for exposures. Clearly this has had a big effect.

ON THE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN PERU

On 7 December 1992, Fujimori acknowledged holding 2,479 political prisoners. Undoubtedly, this is far below the real number. The names and locations of only 636 are known. Most of the political prisoners have never had a trial. Many were arrested simply for having a leaflet or book, or even for coming from a certain part of Peru where the PCP is strong.

On 5 April 1992, Fujimori suspended the Constitution and the judicial system, and issued a number of decrees. Under the decrees those arrested on charges of "apology for terrorism" or "treason" have had no right to defence or right to appeal. If there is any trial at all, it is a military tribunal of hooded judges and often the only evidence presented is a police report.

The decrees also suspended many of the rights political prisoners had fought for within the prison system, and since the coup prison conditions have worsened. As many as five prisoners are routinely held in 2x3 metre cells, with no blankets, mattresses or beds. They are fed

from a pail once a day and their food is sometimes mixed with glass or kerosene. As many as 40% have tuberculosis and serious skin diseases caused by lack of adequate food and sanitation. Families can visit only 10 minutes each month, and are not allowed to bring food, personal items, or medicines. Families who do visit are often harassed and accused of "apology for terrorism". In many cases the government has not released the location of political prisoners and families do not know whether they are alive.

Within a month after Fujimori issued his emergency decrees, 40 political prisoners at Canto Grande were gunned down in cold blood by the military and police. Recently the government has transferred and concentrated prisoners in a way that indicates that another massacre may be imminent.

A recent report from the Association of Democratic Lawyers told of the conditions of the political prisoners: "They are exposed to sunlight one hour a day. They are held in the

military prison in Puno called Yanamayo. This is at an elevation of 4,000 meters above sea level, and is 10-C (14-F). This is where many of the prisoners from Canto Grande were moved as well. The prison is not heated. They just have their uniform and a blanket. They sleep on the concrete floor."

A delegation from the Organization of American States' Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) which was able to make a rare visit to the political prisoners said conditions were "terrible", "incredible". One delegate likened it to psychological torture and doubted that they would live long in those prisons.

Massacre at Canto Grande Prison, May 1992



DAYS OF HEROISM

17-18 June continue to be remembered by the Peruvian people because on those days in 1986, the political prisoners rose up in massive resistance against an all-out assault by the military on Lurigancho Prison and El Fronton (women's prison). The Peruvian military killed nearly 400 prisoners, many of them in cold blood.



Canto Grande Prison - Shantytown in foreground

ON THE TREATMENT OF LAWYERS IN PERU

On 11 January 1992, Dr Guzman's lawyer, Dr Alfredo Crespo, was arrested by the Peruvian Counter-Insurgency Police (DINCOTE). Within a few days he was "tried" for "treason" by a hooded military tribunal, and sentenced to life in prison. All members of the Association of Democratic Lawyers in Lima (who defend the political prisoners) have been harassed and put under surveillance by the police, and the organisation has been effectively banned. Many have received death threats, and some have been victims of death squads, including Dr Jorge Cartagena, a well-known defender of political prisoners, who was wounded by a shot in the head. He recovered but was later arrested with Dr Crespo and given a life sentence. Lawyers who represented political prisoners were singled out for assassination by the Armed Forces during the 1992 massacre at Canto Grande. Many have been assassinated or disappeared.

Lawyers who defend political prisoners are now routinely and openly arrested and given life imprisonment sentences simply because they represent their clients. Dr Crespo and the IEC had several times notified Amnesty International of the threats and demanded they intervene; this was ignored by AI.



Dr Alfredo Crespo, Dr Guzman's lawyer, being arrested by DINCOTE, January 11, 1993



Martha Huatay

Martha Huatay, a well-known political prisoner and a founder of the Association of Democratic Lawyers in Peru, was tortured to the point of being unable to speak at her "trial" in October 1992, a fact noted by the Red Cross. She also received life imprisonment.



Jorge Cartagena

PETITION BY PERUVIAN LAWYERS TO THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (ICHR)

On 1 May 1993, lawyers in Lima submitted 3 petitions to ICHR. The first and main petition documents the numerous outrageous actions taken by the Peruvian government during the arrest, trial, and imprisonment of Dr Guzman. It makes clear how these actions broke Peru's own laws and international agreements to which it is a signatory. The 2nd petition describes the terrible conditions of imprisonment of political prisoners, demanding especially that the prisoners be transferred to a prison where their health can be cared for. The 3rd petition describes the persecution of the lawyers of the political prisoners, and requests that the ICHR act to protect the lawyers who submitted the petition. The 1st petition also requests lawyers who went to Peru with IEC delegations act as co-counsel.

It is a measure of what life in Peru is like today that lawyers who file such petitions against the Fujimori Regime for violations of international conventions must do so at the risk of their lives. The IEC has launched a Legal Project to support these petitions, and to exert the pressure necessary to see that the petitions are acted upon by ICHR as quickly as possible, and to protect the lives of the Peruvian lawyers.

IEC LEGAL PROJECT

In unity with the coura-

geous action taken by the Peruvian lawyers, the IEC, along with a team of international lawyers, is preparing support for the petitions. Two lawyers from the U.S., Peter Erlinder and Leonard Weinglass, have accepted the request of the Lima lawyers for co-counsel, and will pay special attention to the case of Dr Guzman and the other political prisoners which is now being considered by the ICHR in Washington D.C. Peter Erlinder is a Professor of Law at William Mitchell College and the President of the National Lawyers Guild; Leonard Weinglass is a well-known defender of political prisoners.

This legal case is yet another means to further isolate

The IEC is calling on lawyers and professional organizations to send "amicus briefs" or letters to the ICHR to support the petitions filed by the Lima lawyers. These should be sent to (and to IEC in London):

**Inter-American Commission
on Human Rights
Organization of
American States**

Washington D.C. 20006 USA

For a copy of the petitions, or other information on the Legal Project, contact the London office of the IEC.

the Fujimori regime and its U.S. backers, and create conditions which make it harder for them to carry out their often-stated desire to assassinate Dr Guzman (a situation which is even more acute now that the regime has reinstated the death penalty). The legal case also aims to force them to retreat from their draconian policies of solitary confinement, no visitors, no lawyers, no reading material, etc. which they have imposed on Dr Guzman and the other political prisoners. The legal case can be both a shield and a sword: a shield in the sense that it activates people around the world, especially in the legal arena, to come to the defence of the life of Dr Guzman through this particular means; a sword in the sense that with the legal case we will be exposing the crimes and hypocrisy of the Fujimori regime and its backers in the international forums in such a way that it will be more difficult to hide the issues from the people of the world.

Victory in this struggle - defending the life of Dr Abimael Guzman and other political prisoners, and achieving real improvements in their situation - can only be won through the efforts of millions worldwide. But the legal arena is an essential part of this, and one where the imperialists cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

IEC FOUNDING CONFERENCE

On the weekend of 27-28 February 1993, nearly 1,000 people from at least 33 countries attended the IEC Founding Conference in Germany. The conference was representative of the convergence of many different political views. Some people came who see in the People's War in Peru renewed hopes for a Maoist revolution and a communist future. Some were anti-imperialists who supported struggles for national liberation. Still others came because they recognised that Abimael Guzman was a political prisoner whose life had to be defended to prevent vicious new standards of repression from being set.

Attendance far exceeded what had been expected. Chairs were filled, and people lined the walls. Behind the podium was a giant banner with a larger-than-life likeness of Dr Guzman, and



Carlos LaTorre delivering speech at IEC Founding Conference

banners which had been brought to the Conference from Mexico, Hawaii, Los Angeles, Turkey, Denmark, and many other countries of the world. The Conference was translated simultaneously into 5 languages: Spanish, Turkish, English, German and Farsi.

An IEC Steering Committee was elected and it met at the end of the Conference. Four

Resolutions were passed, the officers of the IEC Coordinating Committee in London were elected, and the IEC Call was reaffirmed as the basis of unity. The resolutions included "Against the Fujimori Dictatorship", "U.S. Hands Off Dr Guzman - Yankee Go Home!", "Amnesty International Must Act!" and "Expand the IEC Campaign in Latin America".

A compilation of the speeches given at the Founding Conference are available from the IEC (see order page in back).

South Asia - The South Asia Regional Conference to Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman was held in Kathmandu, Nepal, on 14-15 February 1993, just prior to the International Conference. Organisations from Nepal, Bangladesh and India attended. The South Asia Regional Committee was formed to coordinate activities in this region of more than a billion people, and a mass demonstration and meeting were held in the heart of Kathmandu on 15 February.



South Asia Regional; Kathmandu, Nepal

Excerpt from the Speech by Jose Maria Sison, Founding Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, to the IEC Conference:

"Comrade Guzman and I have similar experiences with regard to the risks and difficulties that cadres in our position face...

"I understand the dangers and pressures that a revolutionary leader like Comrade

Guzman must contend with in prison. Aside from the unjust laws obtaining under a fascist dictatorship, there are arbitrary actions of those in power beyond those decrees that by themselves are arbitrary. There are those cruel, informal ways by which a



Peruvian singers at IEC Founding Conference

political prisoners can be tortured and killed.

"In my personal experience, solitary confinement is an excruciating form of torture. Every minute can be like a ton of lead falling on one's brain. To win the test, one has to have a strong

revolutionary will, a high confidence in the revolutionary movement of the people and a wealth of mental resources and experience... There is acutely urgent need for the consolidation and expansion of the IEC. There is the need to rouse the conscience of mankind or world public opinion to condemn the barbarities of the US-Fujimori regime..."



Carlos and Delia La Torre at the IEC Founding Conference

Flowers and spring branches remained on the Presidium throughout the IEC Founding Conference in the names of Mr Sanmugathan, a revolutionary Maoist leader from Sri Lanka, and founding member of the IEC who died just before the conference, and of Mr Metin Can, a renowned lawyer and president of the Human Rights Organisation of Elazig, Turkey.

Mr Can had been selected by hundreds of people from his community to be a delegate to the Conference. Several days beforehand, he was kidnapped by what appears to be a government-linked death squad. His captors called Mr Can's wife and said if he abandoned his plans to go to Germany, they would let him go. Mr Can's body was found 27 February. It



showed evidence of massive torture before he was shot to death. One of Mr Can's greatest contributions to the campaign had been to bring news of the IEC campaign to the prisoners of Elazig Prison. His courage and devotion to the struggle of the oppressed shall never be forgotten.

Delia and Carlos La Torre are the parents of Augusta La Torre, the late wife of Abimael Guzman. The La Torres have been active from day one in the campaign to defend Dr Guzman, and they played an important role at the Founding Conference of the IEC. They, along with the many Peruvians abroad who take part in the struggle against the Fujimori government, are being persecuted by the Peruvian regime which has demanded that European countries extradite them to Peru where they would be tried and convicted of "apology for terrorism" or "treason". In his speech to the Conference, Carlos La Torre concluded: "We, as the parents-in-law of Dr Guzman, have taken the firm, unbreakable decision of making our voices heard at all opportunities. We will defend his life, as long as our lives remain."

Q: WHERE DOES IEC'S MONEY COME FROM?

A: The funds which have allowed the IEC campaign to spread across the globe so quickly and powerfully have come *only* from the contributions of ordinary people - not foundations, not big charity groups, certainly not governments.

Thousands of individuals, many from the most oppressed countries in the world, have sacrificed enormously to defend Dr Guzman's life. The money has enabled the IEC Campaign to undertake, among other things, the following projects:

- * The operation of a 24-hour a day office in London which coordinates events around the world. Expenses have included enormous phone, fax, and mail bills which have enabled the Campaign to stay in touch with committees and IEC organisers in 35 countries.

- * Four delegations to Peru. Expenses have included airfare and hotel costs.

- * The production and distribution of regular Emergency Bulletins (36 at the time of the production of this pamphlet), which inform people about events in Peru, the direction of the Campaign, and actions in countries around the world.

- * The IEC Founding



Copenhagen, Denmark

Conference in Germany

- * Occasional travel expenses of the IEC Coordinating Committee to visit committees in other countries, as well as important meetings, such as the Human Rights Conference in Vienna, Austria.

- * A meeting of international lawyers in Germany held to prepare to take Dr Guzman's case to international courts.

But the campaign is expanding further and more quickly than anyone (either friend or foe!) could have anticipated, and the level of financial support must increase to meet the urgent necessity to accomplish the mission of defending the life of Abimael Guzman and the other political prisoners. We must be able to meet the costs of not only expenses listed above, but to

undertake additional projects. Some of these are:

- * Further delegations to Peru. These delegations will be fact-finding missions to investigate and further pressure the Fujimori Regime.

- * A video of the situation with Dr Guzman and the IEC Campaign to Defend his Life.

- * Brochures, pamphlets, an international poster, taped compilations of music, radio programs and speeches for the use of IEC committees and others around the world.

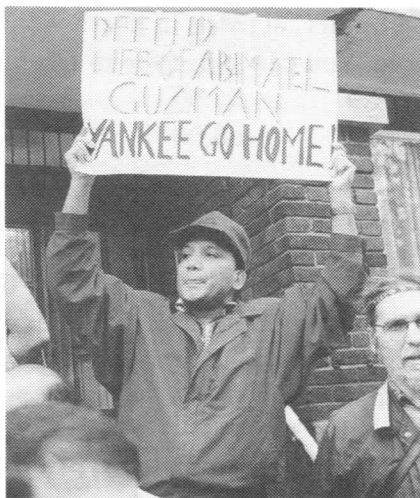
- * Expenses for taking Dr Guzman's case to international court. A team of international lawyers is donating their time, but costs for travel and telephone are large.

THE ONE DAY'S WAGES CAMPAIGN

When the IEC was formed, we called on people to donate one day's wage to the campaign. This method of fundraising represents the international nature of the IEC Campaign, with individuals contributing according to the conditions in their country. Some individuals have sustained the Campaign by pledging one day's wages per month. We urge you to join in this effort and send in your one day's wage, along with those of your friends and co-workers.

Appel for funds delivered by Ragip Zarakolu (Turkey) at the IEC Founding Conference: "You know the people in the Third World cannot afford the plane expenses, we cannot afford to use the faxes, we cannot afford to produce even newsprint posters in large quantities. So - to the people of Europe, especially those who don't understand the problem - there are people in our country who don't earn 10 cents or one quarter mark in a week, yet they have contributed to the campaign. People there who go without food for days, yet they have contributed to the fund. So I think this an honest request and I hope you can understand if we are to continue we must have funds...I'm here to request, please contribute to the fund!"

Appeal for funds from Reazur Rahman (Bangladesh): "Bangladesh is a country where millions are without jobs, the GNP in 1990 was only US \$210...so, in Bangladesh, any small monetary contribution is not small at all....From a slum in the district of Mymensingh, where



The Hague, The Netherlands

From Punjab, India: "The fund raising drive is being thoroughly discussed in big meetings held by (the newspaper) *La Tara*. Peasants and workers and trade unionists are responding well. In a big meeting of middle and poor peasants in a village, a poor peasant responded enthusiastically for the fund raising call. The peasant worker at once stood up in the meeting and he gave all the money (100 Rupees) he had in his pocket. Similarly, a teacher gave his one day wages when the Call of IEC was explained to him."

per capita income is naturally lower than the national level, and is less than \$4 per month, people contributed \$20. In another similar slum in Postagola, Dhaka, \$17 was raised.....Only by relying on the masses is our campaign still going on."

In addition to the One Day's Wages Campaign, dozens of creative ways of raising funds have been taken up around the world, which have included selling buttons and t-shirts, sponsoring plays and concerts, producing dinners and programs, and selling postcards and flowers.

So far the Fujimori Regime has been prevented from killing Abimael Guzman. However, the battle has not been won. In order to defend Dr Guzman's life, as well as the lives of other political prisoners in Peru and elsewhere, the campaign must be escalated. Funds are critical to being able to do this! We urge you to contribute!

*Donations are accepted in any form, but it is best to send cheques in £ (pounds sterling), drawn on a bank with a branch in Britain (British bank branch address must be on cheque). This will assist us in being able to cash the cheque quickly and in avoiding costly currency exchange fees. If you wish to designate your funds to a particular project, please indicate your preference clearly. The cheque should be made out to International Emergency Committee, and sent to:
BCM-IEC, 27 Old Gloucester Street, London WC1N 3XX, U.K.*

Publications from IEC:

* IEC Emergency Bulletins (EBs)

There is a media blackout of this campaign and on what is really happening in Peru and the dangerous plans of the Fujimori regime and its U.S. backers. The EBs play an indispensable role in coordinating the IEC campaign and they include news rarely available, including from Peru itself, from IEC delegations, from IEC activists in nearly 40 countries around the world, from wire service reports, and more. You can subscribe to EBs (price for 10 issues airmail):

Europe:	£6.00
Outside Europe:	£8.00

* **Articles by J.K. Marga** - A supporter of IEC, has written several articles. A compilation of these is available at £2.00. It includes:

- "Refuting Big Lies" (refutes major slanders against the PCP)
- "A Reply to Peter Archard" (Head of Amnesty Int'l office on Peru)
- "New Book Discredits 'Terrorist' Label, Portrays Real Stakes in Peru"
- "Fujimori and the Drug Lords"

* **Speeches from the IEC Founding Conference**; 80 page pamphlet, £3.00

* **Legal Project packet**; includes petitions filed by Lima attorneys, as well as the latest information on the case. £5.00

* **T-shirt**, £10 each

* **"1509" Badges**, £1 each or 100 @ £.50



Please contribute generously for postage.

People who are interested in news about the People's War in Peru can subscribe to El Diario Internacional, a monthly newspaper published in support of the revolutionary struggle in Peru. It is available in Spanish from:

El Diario Internacional • BP 705, 10000 Bruxelles 1 • Belgium

The English edition is available from:

Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru • P. O. Box 1246 • Berkeley, CA 94701 USA

A number of the most important statements and documents from Dr Guzman and the PCP can be found in the international journal A World To Win. The English edition is available for £4.50 for four issues from:

BCM World to Win, 27 Old Gloucester Street, London WC1N 3XX, U.K.

CALL

Continued from
Page 2

Lavarice Gaudin (US) - Haitian activist, VEYEO, Miami
Prof Haluk Gerger (Turkey) - Journalist from daily newspaper Gundem
Alexandro Jimenez Gil (Mexico) - Director of Juan Rulfo Cultural Center of Oaxaca
Gulay Gokturu (Turkey) - editor of Aktuel Magazine
Danny Glover (US) - Film actor
Andreas Gross (Germany) - Lawyer for political prisoners
Grup YORUM (Turkey) - Musical group
Ishtiaq Ahmad Hashimi (Pakistan) - President, Human Rights Forum
Larry Heineman (US) - Author, Paco's Story
Jon Hendricks (US) - Artist
Hinewirangi (New Zealand) - Maori Women's Center
Rose Hunter (Britain) - Treas, Miner's Wives Action Group
Chrissie Hynde (Britain) - Musician, The Pretenders
International Action Center (US)
International Federation of Iranian Refugees and Immigrants Councils
V.R. Krishna Iyer (India) - Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India (ret.)
R. Jilani (Britain) - Director, Asian Studies Dept., Toynbee Hall
Linton Kwezi Johnson (Britain) - Musician
Syed Abul Kalam (Bangladesh) - Playwright
Ergan Kanae (Turkey) - Chair, Human Rights Organization
Dr Karam Khella (Germany) - University teacher, Hamburg
Charles Kilduff (Australia) - Former Chief Magistrate, Australian Capital Territory
Maina Wa Kinyatti (Kenya) - former Kenyan political prisoner, in exile
Abdul Matin Khan (Bangladesh) - Writer
Azharul Islam Khan (Bangladesh) - President, Society of Film Directors
Ron Kuby (US) - Lawyer, Centre for Constitutional Rights
William Kunstler (US) - Lawyer, Centre for Constitutional Rights
La Patria Radical (Puerto Rico) - Newspaper of the MLN
Carlos and Delia La Torre (Peru) - Father- and Mother-in Law of Dr Guzman
Juan Jose Landinez (Colombia) - Lawyer for Political Prisoners
Ring Lardner, Jr. (US) - Writer
Colette Magny (France) - Singer

Ms Begum Abida Malik (Pakistan) - Central Exec Committee, Pakistan Peoples Party & National Assembly
Michael Mansfield Q.C. (Britain) - Defender of political prisoners
Dr Manning Marable (US) - Author and Professor, Univ of Colorado
Ludo Martens (Belgium) - General Secretary, Party of Labour
Hugh Masakela (Azania/South Africa) - "Freedom fighter who happens to be a musician"
Andre Michel (France) - Writer, Dir. of Research (CNRS)
Eduardo Morales (Canada) - CONICA - Salvadorans Against Intervention in Central America
Paul Morocco (Britain) - Entertainer
Judy Mowatt (Jamaica) - Singer
Pablo Moses (Jamaica) - Reggae musician
Movimiento Popular del Peru - MPP
Movimiento Popular Dominicano - MPD-ML - (Dominican Republic)
Mutabaruka (Jamaica) - Reggae dub poet
Jan Myrdal (Sweden) - Author of books on China
National Liberation Front of Kurdistan (ERNK), Australia & Europe Committees
National Union of Workers in Education (SNTE)(Mexico) - Sectional Executive Committee, Sec 22
Aziz Nesin (Turkey) - Writer, Political Satirist
New Afrikan Peoples Organization (US)
Soli Niheu - Kanaka Maoli, Nation of Hawai'i
Sinead O'Connor (Ireland) - Musician
Felim O'Hagan & Brian Campbell (Ireland) - Editors, Captive Voice, Long Kesh Prison
Jan Omland (Norway) - Musician and Singer
Jorge Palacios (Chile) - Ex-Chairman, Philosophy Dept., Univ of Chile
Parizat (Nepal) - Poet, Novelist, VP of Human Rights Organization
Jeff Paterson (US) - First US soldier to refuse to serve in Gulf War
Biswa N. Pathak (Nepal) - Lecturer, Tribhuvan University
Robert Parry (Britain) - Member of Parliament, House of Commons
Siwan Perwer (Kurdistan) - Kurdish Singer, in exile
Gareth Pierce (Britain) - Lawyer, defender of Irish political prisoners
Brenda Proctor (Britain) - Secretary, Miner's Wives Action Group
Radio Cooperativa (Italy) - Veneto, Radio SHERWOOD, Radio ONDA ROSSA, Radio ONDA DIRETTA; Milan, Radio ONDA D'URTO
John Reid (Australia) - Deputy Director, Institute for Aboriginal Development
Veronique Reizner (Switzerland) - Committee Against Sexual Harassment
Michael Rose (Jamaica) - Reggae Musician
Raphael Rowe & Michael Davis (Britain) - M25 Three, Political Prisoners

Enrique Gonzalez Ruiz (Mexico) - Investigator, UNAM
Erasmio Ruiz (Colombia) - Lawyer for Political Prisoners
Mr. Sanmugathan (Ceylon) - General Secretary, Ceylon Communist Party
Arthur Scargill (Britain) - President, National Union of Mineworkers
Dr Ali Sadeghi (Iran) - Political activist, in exile
Terhan Selcuk (Turkey) - Political Cartoonist
Jens Scheer (Germany) - Professor of Nuclear Physics, University of Bremen
Ilhan Seljuk (Turkey) - Journalist from daily newspaper, limhuri
Ahmad Shamloo (Iran) - Poet, Candidate for Nobel Prize in 1983
Sindicato Asambleario Trabajadores Telefonica (Barcelona) - Telephone Workers Union
Prof Jose Maria Sison (Philippines) - Founding Chairman, Communist Party of the Philippines, in exile
Sister Carol (Jamaica) - Reggae musician
A. Sivanandan (Britain) - editor, Race & Class
Socialist Party of Workers (Spain)
Socialist Popular Unity Movement of Bolivia - MUPS (Bolivia)
Society of Black Lawyers (Britain)
Gloria Steinem (US) - Editor, Ms Magazine
Hugh Stevens (Britain) - Int'l War Crimes Tribunals on Gulf War & Peru
Server Tanilli (Germany) - Prof of Contemporary Turkish History
Giorgio Trentin (Italy) - Film critic, editor Cinema Societa
Padma Ratna Tuladhar (Nepal) - MP, VP of Forum for Protection of Human Rights
Unity Group for Rebellion of the Poor (Afghanistan)
Herman Van Veen (Netherlands) - Clown
Luigi Vinci (Italy) - Senator
John Edgar Wideman (US) - Author
Louis Wolf (US) - Co-Editor, Covert Action Bulletin
Donald Woods (South Africa) - Journalist, author of Biko, in exile
Rev. Michael Yasutake (US) - Director, Interfaith Prisoners of Conscience Project
Atif Yilmaz (Turkey) - Film director
Jean Ziegler (Switzerland) - Parliamentarian
Howard Zinn (US) - Historian, Author, People's History of the United States
4 members of Parliament - Italy
9 Professors and Lecturers, University of the Western Cape - South Africa
10 members of Parliament (HEP Party) - Turkey
14 editors and journalists - Bangladesh
23 Lawyers - Bangladesh Supreme Court
48 Poets from Turkey (including Can Yucel & Zhni Anadol)
90 Members of Parliament - Nepal
10,000+ individuals in Nepal
Tens of thousands of people worldwide, from over 35 countries

At the National University of Colombia, Bogota, May 1993



What you can do:

- * Contact the IEC Committee in your area to get materials and updates, to set up video showings, and to help organize actions to defend the life of Abimael Guzman.
- * Subscribe to, reproduce, translate, and distribute the Emergency Bulletins in your area.
- * Sign the IEC Call, collect other signatures, and mail them to the IEC office.
- * Send telegrams, letters, faxes, and phone the Peruvian Embassy in your area demanding that Dr Guzman's life be protected and that he be treated according to international law. Write to Fujimori demanding that Dr Guzman have access to lawyers and doctors:

President Fujimori, Presidente de la Republica, Palacio de Gobierno, Plaza de Armas, Lima, Peru

- * Support the Legal Project with letters and financial contributions.
- * Donate One Day's Wages to the IEC Campaign, and raise more money!

Published September 1993 by:

INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

To Defend the Life of Dr Abimael Guzman
27 Old Gloucester Street, London WC1N 3XX, U.K.
Telephone/Fax: 44-71-482-0853

Local Contact: