Speeches from the Founding Conference of the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán

From the pamphlet "Speeches from the Founding Conference of the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Dr. Abimael Guzman":

- Keynote Address, "Why We Call Dr. Abimael Guzman the Most Important Political Prisoner in the World Today" by Massoud Rahimi
- "The Peruvian and Philippine Revolutions" by Prof. Jose Maria Sison
- U.S. Intervention in Peru by Heriberto Ocasio
- On the IEC South Asia Regional Conference and Developments in the Campaign in Nepal
- In Memory of Mr. Metin Can, Turkish Human Rights Advocate, IEC Delegate
- Resolutions Adopted by the IEC Steering Committee at the Founding Conference

The complete IEC pamphlet is available by postal mail from the materials page of the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru.
Introduction

On the weekend of 27-28 February 1993, nearly 1000 people came together, many having traveled from across the globe, to attend the Founding Conference of the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman in Duisburg, Germany. People from over 33 countries were at the Conference: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Italy, Kurdistan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Martinique, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S., Yugoslavia.

This is no ordinary campaign and this was no ordinary Conference. For many, simply attending the Conference was a struggle. The delegates from Nepal represented thousands in their Country who are active in the campaign - their air tickets alone cost the equivalent of one year's wage for a member of parliament in Nepal. At least two delegates were detained at German airports on their way to the Conference by police who knew of their destination. Many exiled Peruvians came to the Conference, some at great risk since they are being sought for extradition by the Peruvian government.

One delegate, Mr. Metin Can, a Kurdish human rights lawyer from Turkey, was abducted by government death squads in Turkey a few days before he was to leave for the Conference. His captors called his wife to tell her that if he gave up going to Europe to attend the Conference, they might release him. He and another human rights activist were found a few days later, tortured to death. The enemies of the people take this campaign seriously. And they took this Conference seriously.

As hundreds filed into Efendi Hall in Duisburg on Saturday morning, they were greeted with a massive larger-than-life mural of Dr. Abimael Guzman saluting them from the prison "cage" in Peru. The walls were covered with banners from around the world: a huge blue one from Mexico showing five horsemen taking the Peruvian Andes, a red graffiti banner signed by campaign supporters from Latin America living in Los Angeles and banners in Turkish from Turkey and Germany. The Conference was translated simultaneously into five languages: Spanish, English, Turkish, German and Farsi. This accomplishment was the result of hundreds of hours of technical preparation of headphone equipment, and involved the efforts of over twenty translators who worked into the night. In the hall that day, one understood in a deep way that the efforts of the people can truly break down the barriers of borders and languages - in the service of a great cause.
At the Conference, a new IEC Steering Committee (SC) was established which met on Sunday. Each country selected one or two members of the SC, and four at-large members were elected by the SC (42 members total were present for the SC meeting). Members were elected from the following countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Italy, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and U.S.

...The IEC Call was reaffirmed as the basis of unity for the IEC. The three people who had been working since September 1992 in the London office...were elected to continue to serve in those positions. By-Laws for the IEC were passed unanimously, and four Resolutions were passed. A plan was made to hold International Days of Action in mid-May 1993.

With this Conference, the campaign to defend the life of Abimael Guzman made real advances, as people from around the world actually came together, met each other face to face, and made plans to propel the campaign to a higher level internationally.

The following are speeches which were prepared for the Conference. Not all of them were able to be delivered, and some were cut short due to time constraints, but they are printed in full here. From this material, one can get a picture of some of the people who, coming from vastly different cultures and walks of life, have united with great energy, optimism and determination in defense of the most important political prisoner in the world today.

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Keynote Address of the IEC Founding Conference

Why We Call Dr. Abimael Guzman the Most Important Political Prisoner in the World Today

by Massoud Rahimi

Massoud Rahimi is the Coordinator of IEC, and works as part of the Coordinating Committee in the London office.

We here today represent the millions around the world who have supported the campaign to defend the life of Dr. Abimael Guzman. In this hall we have people representing Peasants, workers and students from Bangladesh sitting alongside those from the inner cities of the United States; people from the high reaches of the Andes in Peru and Bolivia alongside those from Germany. Alongside those from the Himalayan mountains of Nepal; there are Turkish workers from Germany, a representative from South Africa, a representative from Australia and people from more than 33 different countries, from every section of the people and from every continent on earth. Together, we truly represent a worldwide movement against the outrageous treatment of Dr. Guzman.

Yet since October 15, no one but Fujimori's thugs has seen Dr. Guzman. He is still in solitary confinement, and even the Red Cross cannot get in. He has no lawyer; he has no guarantee of medical treatment. And he is still under the threat of death. The people of Peru and throughout the world have shown that they are determined not to accept these threats; it is up to us in this room to make sure that their voice is turned into a mighty roar that stops the vicious U.S.-backed Fujimori regime in its tracks.

From the moment of Dr. Guzman's arrest, this broad and diverse campaign rose up around the world to defend him. This is because he is the most important political prisoner in the world today.

Why do we say this?

One answer is that we have heard it many, many times ourselves, for instance, from behind the walls of far-off Buca prison in Turkey. There, nearly a hundred political prisoners, who are on hunger strike against the vicious U.S.-backed Turkish regime, united their voices in defense of this man, Dr. Guzman.

But you don't have to go so far as Buca Turkey to see this. You only have to pick up your local newspaper, and you can read that the imperialists and reactionaries themselves have singled out Dr. Guzman as the world enemy number one. That sacred institution of the U.S. government, the U.S. Senate, unanimously passed a
resolution hailing the capture of Dr. Guzman - when else have they done such a thing? The rulers in Washington hate this man so much that one Congressman, Torricelli, even called right in the halls of Congress for Dr. Guzman's execution. For what other person today has the entire secret police of a country been mobilized to track him down, under the guidance of the CIA itself? And the CIA continued its own bloody tradition of political assassinations and counter-insurgency as they played a direct role in tracking down Dr. Guzman. All this amounts practically to a holy crusade against Dr. Guzman, and all these forces have been aided at every step by the world's media, who have tried to demonize him as the devil incarnate, without a single virtue.

It was, above all, the U.S. itself which singled out Dr. Guzman.

Why has the U.S. singled out Dr. Guzman like this, and what do they want to accomplish?

They are first of all trying to save their control of Peru and crush the hopes for radical change of its people. As we say in the IEC Call, millions of them look to Dr. Guzman as their political leader. For centuries, the Peruvians people have been bled dry by the dominant rich Western countries - and the only item on the U.S. agenda is that this goes on and on and on. This is why we say, U.S. Hands off Dr. Guzman --- Yankee Go Home!

They are also trying to send a message to anyone who dares oppose them anywhere in the world that they will be crushed. When U.S.-backed Fujimori regimes tries to bury Dr. Guzman alive, they are trying to bury alive all the rebellion and dissent that opposes them. Yet Dr. Guzman himself showed better than anyone that they can never succeed in this. For even in the darkest hours of his confinement, when the Fujimori regime wanted to present an image of a beaten and defeated man to the world, instead Dr. Guzman roared like a lion, and it was this roar of uncowed defiance that was heard round the world, even in the darkest dungeons of Buca, Turkey, and Leavenworth, USA.

The determination of the U.S. to get Dr. Guzman was reflected in the actions of its puppet, Fujimori; when the U.S. pulls the strings, Fujimori dances. Dr. Guzman's trial trampled on the most elementary rights of the defense, with its hooded Spanish Inquisition justice, its military trial, its secret session, its refusal to hear any legal arguments on Dr. Guzman's behalf. This reached a new low last month when they imprisoned Dr. Guzman's attorney, Dr. Crespo, for life, just for being his lawyer. When they locked up Dr. Crespo, they were saying that those who oppose them have no rights to a defense at all, not even the right to a lawyer, in fact, no rights period.

This singling out of Dr. Guzman is seen too in the fact that they are building a special prison just to hold this one man! The outrageous treatment of Dr. Guzman goes hand in hand with the entire reign of terror that the U.S.-Fujimori dictatorship maintains over the poor of Peru - through disappearances, rape, murder and the repeated massacres of the political prisoners there.
When looking over this entire process of the hunting down, capture and imprisonment of Dr. Guzman it can be seen that the U.S. is trying to set a reactionary precedent. In the rapidly changing world situation that they call the New World Order, the Yankee rulers above all are determined to step out aggressively against any opposition to their interests, particularly in the Third World. Part of this is trying to mount a campaign to divide up resistance movements into acceptable or unacceptable, according to their own big power interests. For instance, they now have labeled Kurdish fighters in Saddam Hussein's Iraq as acceptable, while they say Kurdish fighters in NATO Turkey are unacceptable, and so are Irish fighters in the United Kingdom and the Tamils in Sri Lanka. And for them, the PCP, who is supported by no foreign power, is the worst of all, and anyone who talks about its rights or the rights of Dr. Guzman, whom they now have put in prison for life, is an apologist for terrorism - which some members of our own delegations have been threatened with.

This effort has, unfortunately, been aided by the major international human rights group in the world, like Americas Watch and even Amnesty International. These groups go around equating the acts of the movement led by the Communist Party of Peru, which has risen up in arms against a reactionary government, with the murderous acts of the Fujimori regime and the Peruvian armed forces. This is the new meaning of the codeword: "human rights abuses."

This is the reactionary new precedent they are trying to set with Dr. Guzman's case. This is seen in the new laws they are passing in many of these countries where the struggles are going on that they consider "unacceptable." In Peru, Turkey and other places they are making "terrorism" a legal category, such as the "apology for terrorism" charge I just mentioned. This kind of development, plus the recent arrest of any lawyer who dares to defend political prisoners has enraged many lawyers and human rights activists around the world.

So their talk of human rights is only covering a new and reactionary offensive in which Dr. Guzman's capture, trial and imprisonment are on the center stage. And who are they anyway, to talk about human rights --- these, people who have tried to bomb Iraq into the Stone Age? And who today uses "human rights" as a pretext to invade where ever they want and set up regimes run by the U.S. Marines?

All this is what they mean by "human rights." And for them to have what they call their human rights, they were determined that Dr. Guzman had to be stripped of all his rights.

To summarize then:

Dr. Guzman was singled out by the U.S., its ruling institutions and tracked down by its secret police, because they consider him their most dangerous opponent.

His capture was used by them to try and crush opposition to their rule in Peru and around the world.
And they are using his case as a key precedent in their overall effort to divide up resistance to them, split it into acceptable and unacceptable, and by doing this isolate the so-called unacceptable movements from any support.

This is the challenge they have thrown down before us --- it is a battle we must fight. Refusing to fight them, refusing to defend the life of Dr. Guzman, would mean giving in to this entire reactionary agenda not only in Peru but around the world. But by fighting, by gathering the potential that we have only just begun to tap in this campaign, we can instead deliver them a powerful blow; defending the life of Dr. Guzman will mean handing a sharp setback to their entire effort.

Can we succeed?

We can already say that the campaign so far has had an important impact around the world and in Peru itself. Even *Le Monde*, France's main newspaper, stated that the military in Peru wanted to kill Dr. Guzman on October 15, but could not. The reason: they feared what they called "international pressure." Fujimori and his ilk, the CIA and such types, do not like the eyes of the world focused on them. In fact, they hate it.

We should take heart too from a living example whose speech will be read today. I am speaking of Jose Maria Sison, who was the founding Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Mr. Sison too was captured by the secret police of the U.S.-backed government; he too was at first imprisoned in atrocious conditions, but an international campaign on his behalf helped force the Marcos dictatorship to ease up on his conditions of imprisonment. Finally after tumultuous events in his country, Mr. Sison was freed.

We must understand too that the Fujimori regime is weak and isolated. They are hated by some members of the mainstream press, lawyers' organizations, rival political parties, and even members of the government itself have appeared on international TV to denounce Fujimori, including for the deep involvement in the drug trade of his advisors like Vladimiro Montesinos. The Red Cross has publicly denounced the regime because of the conditions they place on visits to political prisoners and because of the recent revelation that their private visit to Dr. Guzman shortly after his capture was secretly taped by the government. The Red Cross has made this kind of public denunciation only a few times in its history.

It is the regime and the forces of reaction who are in fact isolated especially when you look at things on a world scale. There are some groups and individuals, even some who in other ways take a stand with people, who have stood aside from this campaign or even opposed it. They have their opinions and we hope reality will change their views. But millions more people around the world also have their opinions, which are based on knowing well the same hellish forces which reign in Peru. This campaign is giving voice to them in a way that is rare in this world.

Even as the forces of reaction try to isolate our campaign, like when they've treated our delegations as apologists for terrorism, they've only made trouble for themselves and
strengthened the resolve and numbers of people who are disgusted and enraged by the reactionaries.

Our forces stretch around the world. It is true that the diversity of our forces poses certain difficulties: it is seven difficult to speak with each other sometimes, but we have shown we can overcome that too. No, we have to say our diversity is much more a source of strength.

If we understand the basis of our uniting in this campaign and the importance of advancing it, then through the course of the struggle and debate at the rest of the conference, we will emerge stronger and more united. We must get down seriously in this Conference, so that in leaving here, we can return with a new stronger and more powerful organization to take the campaign to another level. Then, the voices of the peasants from the flatlands of Bangladesh will merge with those from the ghettos of the U.S., from the vast urban sprawl of Mexico City and the outback of Australia. And these voices will converge into a mighty roar to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman!

The Peruvian and Philippine Revolutions

By Prof. Jose Maria Sison

Professor Jose Maria Sison is the Chairman of the International Network for Philippine Studies, and the Founding Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

I am deeply pleased and honored to be invited to speak before the founding conference of the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman.

I understand that this is a conference to consolidate the efforts of a broad international front of organizations and individuals to defend the life of the revolutionary leader Abimael Guzman and the rights of all Peruvian patriots and progressives who suffer persecution and martyrdom under the heels of the fascist dictatorship of the U.S.-Fujimori regime.

The people of Peru have all the right to fight for national liberation and democracy against U.S. imperialism and the local exploiting classes; and to commence the
socialist revolution upon the basic completion of the national democratic revolution through the seizure of political power.

The necessity of the armed revolution in Peru is emphasized by the denigration of the ruling system into an open rule of terror, a fascist dictatorship in the services of U.S. imperialism. The autocratic rule throws away all pretenses of bourgeois democracy and knows no bounds in oppressing and exploiting people.

By way of demonstrating the need for the Filipino and Peruvian peoples and revolutionary forces to support each other, let me discuss the common grounds and basic similarities of their history, objective conditions, subjective revolutionary forces and struggles. Then, let me make comparative comments on the role and experiences of Comrade Gonzalo and myself. Finally, let me appraise the significance of the Peruvian and Philippine revolution at this time.

**The Peruvian and Philippine Revolutions**

Notwithstanding the great geographic distance between Peru and the Philippines, they became bound up in a single global history as they were dominated by the old type colonialism of Spain for centuries. The Peruvian and Filipino peoples underwent the same barbarities inflicted by colonialism as a major process in the primitive accumulation of capital in Western Europe.

Then, the rise of modern imperialism eventually put the two peoples in the clutches of the same foreign monopoly capitalist power, the United States. The colonial and feudal society would give way to the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society under the auspices of U.S. imperialism.

The Peruvian and Filipino peoples have waged revolutionary struggle against their foreign and local oppressors. First, they waged the old type of national democratic revolution within the context of the world bourgeois-capitalist revolution. But the struggle for national liberation and democracy could not be completed. In the case of Peru, it was frustrated and truncated first by British domination and then, in the twentieth century, as is the case of the Philippines, by U.S. imperialism and the local exploiting classes of big compradors and landlords.

In both Peru and Philippines, the people are today subjected to the most intolerable forms of neocolonialism, oppression and exploitation and are driven by their own rights and interests, their own suffering and sense of justice to complete the struggle for national liberation and democracy.

This is the new democratic revolution led by the working class through its advanced detachment, the communist party. It is a revolution within the context of the world proletarian-socialist revolution, in the era of modern imperialism and revolution.
The Communist Parties of Peru and the Philippines have sought to integrate the universal theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought or Maoism on the concrete conditions of their respective countries. This theory has been a guide not only to the ongoing new democratic revolution but also to a comprehension of and the preparation for the socialist and communist future.

The two parties are engaged in a protracted people's war, involving the integration of armed struggle, agrarian revolution and building the mass base. Through the People's War, the central question of the revolution, which is the question of seizing political power, is answered.

The basic alliance of the working class and peasantry is built. This is the foundation of the united front of the basic revolutionary forces, which includes the urban petty bourgeoisie, as well as of the united front of positive forces, which further includes the middle bourgeoisie.

What drives the U.S. imperialists and local reactionaries to unleash terrorism against the people in Peru and the Philippines is that they are mortally afraid of defeat and the loss of their power and privileges in the face of the proletariat and people who are led by Marxist-Leninist parties and who are determined to establish the people's democratic state. In fact, local organs of democratic power are being established on an ever widening scale.

The imposition of fascist dictatorship on the Peruvian people by Fujimori since last year is similar to that by Marcos from 1972 to 1986. This shameless open rule of terror is merely the aggravation of the incessant oppression and exploitation of the people. With or without the formal declaration of martial rule, the grossest violations of civil rights, including the repeated massacres of workers and peasants, have been perpetrated by the reactionary state.

Like all previous devices of U.S. imperialism and the local reactionary classes, the draconian regime of Fujimori will fail to quell the revolutionary struggle of the people and will go down in history in complete ignominy. As in the Philippines, the revolutionary forces and people of Peru can overcome any escalation of repression and become stronger in the course of revolutionary struggle.

**Similar Experiences of Revolutionary Cadres**

It has been demonstrated in Peru and in the Philippines that when the ideological, political and organizational line of the advanced detachment of the proletariat is correct all the revolutionary forces and the people advance from one victory to another and march from one stage of development to a new and higher one.

But in the course of people's war, especially when the balance of forces still allows the enemy to be on the strategic offensive and the revolutionary forces are still waging extensive and intensive guerrilla warfare, there is no absolute and complete guarantee for
individual cadres of the revolutionary party to be free from arrest, torture and death. The Peruvian and Filipino revolutionaries are familiar with these events.

Comrade Guzman and I have similar experiences with regard to the risks and difficulties that cadres in our position face, whether we are in motion doing field work or in a relatively stationary position doing office work. The enemy is no respecter of civil rights and can draw information in various ways. There are many lines of communications going up to the central leadership that can be vulnerable, if every line of communication is not thoroughly safeguarded.

Like Comrade Abimael Guzman in 1992, I was captured by the enemy in 1977. When I had the first opportunity to make a public declaration after my arrest and torture, I exposed the torture and said that the enemy can imprison a revolutionary leader but not the revolutionary movement. I urged the revolutionary forces and the people to continue the revolutionary struggle. At that time, the fascist dictator Marcos boastfully put me on display on television together with other captured leaders of the revolutionary movement. I did what I could to counter the arrogance of the enemy and encourage the people to fight more fiercely for their revolutionary cause.

Comrade Guzman was presented in a cage on television in order to humiliate him, he made a good account of himself by describing his own arrest as barely a bend in the road, by urging his party, the people's army and the Peruvian people to intensify their revolutionary struggle and by calling for a Popular Front of Liberation. He continued to inspire the people and revolutionary forces of Peru and the world. He urged all of them to celebrate the 100th birth anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong. One [who is] in prison and under the threat of death is in a special position to inspire the people, when he demonstrates that even one in his situation can continue to fight.

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 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.

While a political prisoner is in solitary confinement, any harm can be done to his person. All sorts of crude or subtle ways of further torturing or killing him are possible. The more arbitrary and the more brutal are the ways of the enemy against the people, the greater is the likelihood that the captive like Comrade Guzman is murdered in prison.

In certain respects, the Peruvian reactionary authorities and the Fujimori regime in particular have been worse than their Philippine counterparts. Massacres of political
prisoners have repeatedly occurred in Peruvian prisons. So far none of these have occurred in official detention camps in the Philippines. As in Peru, the massacres are done by the enemy outside the official detention camps and prisons in the Philippines.

There is more pretense at allowing political prisoners to have the right to legal counsel in the Philippines. So far, there is as yet no law making Philippine lawyers liable for "treason" or "apology for terrorism" for acting as legal counsel of political prisoners. As in Peru, progressive lawyers have been threatened with death and murder outside of official channels.

The charge of treason, and similar charges, requiring the identification of a foreign power as the principal of the alleged "traitor" or "subversive" have long been given up by the Philippine reactionaries. Instead, they use other repressive laws to imprison revolutionaries.

In view of the comparisons that I have made, there is acutely urgent need for the consolidation and expansion of the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman. There is the need to rouse the conscience of mankind or world public opinion to condemn the barbarities of the U.S.-Fujimori regime and to compel this regime to submit to the civilized norms of morality and legality.

It is a shame that the U.S.-Fujimori regime can do what it pleases to do in committing the grossest violations of civil rights just because there is much ahead in the world through bourgeois institutions and press a vicious campaign of imperialist propaganda demonizing the revolutionary party and mass movement represented by Comrade Guzman.

The rights of Abimael Guzman have been so flagrantly violated that he is entitled to immediate release from prison. He has been deprived of the right to due process. He has been subjected to a mock trial. He has been deprived of legal counsel before, during and after the mock trial. He has been accused of treason without identification of the alleged enemy country of Peru. He has been judged by masked military officers in a kangaroo court. And his lawyer, Dr. Alfredo Crespo, has been subjected to retaliation with the false charge of treason simply because he has tried to do his best to defend his client. Other lawyers, Peruvian and foreign, have also been repressed in connection with the case.

Comrade Guzman has been in solitary confinement since his arrest. He is being subjected to what is legally called excessive and cruel punishment. In view of the barbaric attitude of the U.S.-Fujimori regime towards him, it is a distinct possibility that he can be murdered by one of several methods while he is in solitary confinement. No less than Fujimori has repeatedly expressed the death wish for him and his intention to reintroduce the death penalty over political cases.

It is an urgent task of the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman to gather and bring about on a world scale the utmost moral and legal pressure on the U.S.-Fujimori regime to let Guzman be in the company of other political
prisoners, be visited by his relatives and friends, have access to legal counsel, be examined and treated by doctors and dentists of his choice and to be visited and monitored by the International Red Cross.

As in my previous case under the U.S.-Marcos regime or in the earlier case of Nelson Mandela, the case of Guzman is supposed to be adoptable by Amnesty International as a case of a political prisoner entitled to due process and humane treatment. But has this and other organizations claiming to advocate human rights stepped forward demanding due process or his release because of the violation of his rights to due process? The civil rights of Guzman under Peruvian and international law (particularly the Geneva Convention and the Charter of Civil and Political Rights) have been so grossly violated that he is entitled to immediate release.

In the case of any prominent prisoner of war like Guzman, legal and moral action are important in staying the murderous hand of the enemy. But most important of all is the development of the revolutionary struggle of the people against the terrorist regime of the U.S.-Fujimori regime. The revolutionary struggle provides several possibilities for the release of the prisoners of war. In my case, it was the overthrow of the fascist regime of Marcos that ultimately effected my release.

The World Significance of the Peruvian and Philippine Revolutions

The imperialists and their lackeys know best who are their most resolute and most effective adversaries; and they unleash against them the most brutal attacks and the vilest propaganda. The parties guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought or Maoism are their prime targets today.

In Peru and in the Philippines, the proletariat through its advanced detachment has benefited from the light of revolutionary theory and practice in three stages of development: That of Marx and Engels, that of Lenin and Stalin and that of Mao.

The communist parties of Peru and the Philippines are guided by the most comprehensive and profound ideas and practical lessons, ranging from the clear definition of scientific socialism and the prototype of the proletarian dictatorship in the Paris Commune in the era of premonopoly capitalism, through the socialist revolution and construction in one country after World War I and in several countries after World War II in the era of modern imperialism and proletarian revolution, to the theory of continuing revolution, combating modern revisionism and preventing the restoration of capitalism under the proletarian dictatorship and the first great example of the proletarian cultural revolution.

The armed revolutionary movement in Peru and the Philippines is significant not only to the people of these two countries but also to the entire people of the world. The flames of the People's War shed light on the revolutionary road at a time that the forces of imperialism and all reaction seem to be able to keep the world in darkness, while modern revisionism has gone naked as bureaucrat monopoly capitalism and all sorts of monsters are coming out in the social turmoil on a widening scale.
After all the false claim that capitalism has triumphed over socialism, the imperialists are worried to death that the capitalist crisis of overproduction (accelerated by high technology, finance capitalism and neocolonialism) has far worsened and that social turmoil has rapidly spread since the disintegration of the revisionist ruling parties and regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought or Maoism has been vindicated and shines forth as the guide to the proletariat and people of the world in their struggles against imperialism and all reaction and for national liberation and socialism. The U.S. imperialists and the local reactionaries are therefore doing everything in their power to suppress the proletarian revolutionary parties guided by and implementing this theory.

The communist parties of Peru and the Philippines are today at the forefront of the world's proletarian revolution. They have advanced on the road of armed revolution in their respective countries and are demonstrating to the proletariat and the people of the world that they can self-reliantly wage revolutionary struggle and march from victory to victory.

The Peruvian and Filipino communists are among the proletarian revolutionaries of the world who are consciously persevering in revolutionary struggle in order to gain ground for the world proletarian revolution, take advantage of the widening social turmoil in the world capitalist system and push the resurgence of the anti-imperialist and socialist movement to a new and higher level.

**U.S. Intervention in Peru**

**By Heriberto Ocasio**

*Heriberto Ocasio is the national spokesperson for the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru. He was a member of the 1st IEC Delegation to Peru.*

Before talking about how US imperialism is truly the heart and soul of the bloody and vicious government of Peru, I have a brief greeting from my group in the US, the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru. The message is as follows;

Victoria a la Guerra Popular en el Peru!
Victory to the People's War in Peru!
Que viva el Presidente Gonzalo!
Long Live President Gonzalo!

Estados Unidos saquen sus garras sangrientes fuera del Peru!
U.S. Get your bloody claws out of Peru!

**Introduction**

Our Committee recently talked to the American freelance journalist who was detained by DINCOTE (Peruvian secret police) and coincidentally was held in the same cell as democratic lawyers Alfredo Crespo and Jorge Cartegena, in January. We talked to him upon his return to the US and he told us something very interesting. He said that he had talked with US diplomatic officials who had explained that "the US was watching Fujimori very carefully" and said to him "if Fujimori makes one more mistake, he's out."

He understood it to mean that it is the US that decides if Fujimori stays or goes. That behind all the elections and the power plays and disputes among the ruling class in Peru, there stands a key force: the US.

The US plays a key role in propping up and holding together the pack of dogs that is currently running Peru. Divisions are so intense among Peru's military that if it weren't for US imperialism, there might have already been, not one, but several military coups since Fujimori's self-coup of last April. If it were not for US economic support for the Peruvian Armed Forces they would be in such a worse state of crisis than they already are. If it were not for the pressure of US imperialism, the OAS might not have sanctioned the November elections as "fair and democratic". If it were not for a whole campaign spearheaded by the US State Department, the People's War in Peru would not be slandered as it is by the so-called "human rights organizations". If it were not for the whole US intelligence apparatus, Abimael Guzman would probably not have been captured on September 12 [1992].

**The U.S. Hand Behind the Great Crimes Against the People**

They helped develop the policy of the massive round-ups in the shanty towns of Lima (called 'rastrillaja' in Spanish). It was US counter-insurgency that did the theoretical work for the policy. The hooded-judges program, whereby revolutionaries have been tried by secret military tribunals, was directly funded by a $16 million dollar grant from the US Department of Justice, sanctioned under the cover of the 'war on drugs'. Also, under the 'war on drugs' cover, US Green Berets and Drug Enforcement agents have led assaults on villages in the base areas of the revolution. They have used US napalm to firebomb whole villages of the revolutionary base areas. US Drug Enforcement agents have used the deadly chemical herbicide "Spike" to poison the land and destroy crops of peasant communities in the name of coca eradication.

Every move by the Fujimori government has been closely supervised, and in many cases ordered, by the US State Department, the Pentagon, and the US-controlled International
Monetary Fund (IMF). Within a week of taking office, President Fujimori traveled to New York where he met with officials of the IMF and completely reversed his election platform of no economic austerity and plunged Peru into the most vicious economic austerity in their history. Bernard Aronson, US Undersecretary of State for Interamerican Affairs spoke to the US Congress on March 12 saying that Peru "must reform and strengthen" its legal system and gave as an example that "Today the conviction rate for accused terrorists is less than ten percent." He was in Peru meeting with Fujimori on April 5, the day Fujimori's "self-coup" suspended the Peruvian parliament and constitution, and removed 75% of Peru's judges. Aronson was again in Peru on May 2nd and had a two and a half hour meeting with Fujimori and other high level officials including Peru's Minister of Defense and Chief of Air Force. This was just 4 days before the army moved into Canto Grande prison and murdered dozens of revolutionary prisoners in cold blood.

Newsweek magazine reported that Antonio Vidal, head of the secret police that captured Guzman, was trained in the US and that the secret police (DINCOTE) received training and technical assistance from the CIA, including a computerized tracking system. The Pentagon's top consultant on the revolution a counter-insurgency strategy to capture leaders of the Communist party of Peru in Lima.

After Dr. Abimael Guzman's capture on September 12, as the Peruvian police and military intensified widespread disappearances and torture of those detained in both the countryside and the shanty-towns, a US Senate resolution heralded the capture and trial of Guzman as a victory for democracy and called for elections to demonstrate Fujimori's good intentions. The November 22 elections were a result of an agreement between Fujimori, the US and the OAS to shore up the legitimacy of the regime. Carried out under conditions of extreme martial law and boycotted even by most of the parties of Fujimori's opposition, these elections resulted in a rubber stamp Congress for Fujimori, yet they were sanctioned by a US orchestrated Special Section of the OAS, which stated that "The OAS has determined that Fujimori has made significant progress in restoring democracy." The elections were followed by intensified attacks against the people of Peru, including further arrests of Democratic lawyers, torture and disappearances, increasingly brutal treatment of imprisoned revolutionaries, like Martha Huatay, and, in January, the arrest and summary conviction for treason of Abimael Guzman's lawyer, Alfredo Crespo. Dr. Crespo's arrest and conviction received almost no mention in the US press.

There is an Imperialism Dominating Us...

So why has the US gone to such extremes to attack the revolution in Peru, acting as godfather of such heinous crimes against the people? Are these the bad polices of an otherwise just and benevolent patron? No! Peru has been victimized, like many such nations around the world, by centuries of colonial and imperialist domination. US imperialism, in particular, is directly responsible for the immense suffering and misery of the people of Peru.
500 years ago the territory of what is now Peru fed 9 million people and produced an abundant surplus. Today, peasants in the poor zones of the Southern Highlands live on as little as 400 calories per day. Every single day 200 children in Peru die of malnutrition and other diseases of poverty.

Yet, US companies like WR Grace, the US banks like Wells Fargo, have built empires based on profits from investments in Peru. Peru is rich in minerals. In the 1950's through the 1970's, US mining companies alone invested $284 million in Peru but returned $790 million to the US in profits from their Peruvian operations. But when international prices for copper and iron fell in the 70's and 80's, these companies shifted their investment elsewhere and US banks demanded repayment of loans they had made in Peru for roads and other infrastructural needs of the US mining companies.

In the 1950's the US passed the Food for Peace Bill, which granted Peru and other third world countries loans to buy food. Were they interested in helping feed Peru's people? No! They needed these countries to buy their tremendous grain surplus. What effect did this have on Peru? First of all, rather than supporting and expanding production of traditional food staples like potatoes and barley in the food production areas of Peru's agricultural highlands (where much of Peru's poor and small land owning peasants live), successive governments found it easier to import cheap wheat and other food that became available under the US programs. Peru's ruling class has also seen food imports as a way to feed a growing, potentially threatening, urban working population. For American and foreign firms in Peru, the availability of cheap food enables them to keep wages lower for their Peruvian workers.

By the 1970's, one third of Peru's food needs were met by imports. Grain imports almost tripled in this period, while domestic wheat production was discouraged and declined. These food imports were handled and processed by a few, large, agro-industrial firms. But these multi-national firms, importing and milling low cost wheat, were not concerned with feeding people in Peru. They were out to make a profit. In fact, the dramatic expansion of milling capacity between 1965-75 had very little to with the demand for wheat for human consumption. It had to do with the rapid growth of the poultry industry, which was dominated by the North American companies, and the animal feed required for that industry. Were the people of Peru eating more chicken as a result? No! Peru's poultry industry was selling much of its product overseas.

In the 1960's and 1970's processed milk became a major item of urban consumption. The industry, controlled by the US company Carnation (as well as the Swiss-owned company Nestles), pressured and induced farmers in several areas, who had been growing corn and potatoes for their own food, to convert into commercial milk producers. They became completely dependent on Carnation for their livelihood. When international milk prices declined, many were ruined or forced to abandon their land altogether.

The imperialists argued that if they didn't invest in and trade with the oppressed nations, these countries would stay backward. Has imperialism promoted development in Peru and other third world countries? Yes! But in order to exploit them further and serve their
own needs. This process stands in contradiction to the development of self-reliant and balanced national economy and the needs of a broad population. And it leads to acute crisis, and enormous suffering.

Drastic IMF-imposed austerity measures have insured that Peru continues to pay between $60 and $90 million dollars back to the IMF banks every single month. What this has meant to shanty town dwellers with no running water or electricity is that they can no longer afford to buy kerosene to boil their water -- that they will die because they had to drink unboiled, cholera infested, water and can't afford to pay for a hospital bed. This is what happened with Fujimori's austerity in 1990 that was followed by an epidemic where over 2,500 died of cholera.

Peru is a major fish producer, fish that could help feed the population, but instead a vast proportion of Peru's fish catch is processed into fishmeal and exported to the advanced capitalist countries. The same women who process fish in Lima's icy fish plants can't afford to feed fish to their families because it goes to feed cats in the U.S. and Europe.

When he spoke from inside a steel cage on September 24, Chairman Gonzalo put it this way. "There is an imperialism dominating us, US imperialism. This is something real and everyone knows it! Where has this led us? Here and now to the worst crisis in our entire history, a crisis the likes of which has never been endured by our people."

The People's War that is being carried out today by the workers, peasants and their allies in Peru is a powerful response, and, in fact, is the only way out of this crisis. What is coming into view is the perspective of a victorious, new democratic revolution, that for the first time will put the whole Peruvian economy in the service of the people, not profits. Only nationwide political power for the vast majority, for the oppressed, will be able to completely cancel Peru's $21 billion foreign debt. Only then will it really break out of the imperialist stranglehold, opening the way to socialism and serve as a base for revolution worldwide.

Today, when all the world's imperialist powers boast about the death of communism, the prospect of a People's Republic of Peru is driving the imperialists up the wall. In the words of US Congressman Robert Torticelli, bitter opponent of the people's war, a victory for the revolution in Peru would be, "a major test for the new world order". A successful revolution in Peru could have tremendous influence, not only in the surrounding countries of Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Chile and Brazil, but around the world. This is why the US government is frantically doing everything to prop up the decaying social order in Peru. This is why the US is gearing up to escalate its military intervention.

The US has been directly intervening since the mid 80's. This escalated in a number of ways during the Bush administration in preparation for more:

In the 1987 Military Review, US counter-insurgency expert, John Waghelstein wrote a piece analyzing how to deal with the problem of religious and academic groups in the US.
opposing military intervention against revolutionary movements in Latin America. He proposes that "a melding in the American public's mind, and in Congress, of a connection between drugs and revolutionary insurgency would lead to the necessary support" for US actions. That this was the way to capture the moral high ground. This was the thinking behind Bush's Andean Initiative which funded hundreds of US "advisors" who have been sent to Peru over the last three years under the cover of fighting drugs. In fact, this Andean Initiative is building a whole infrastructure in the countries surrounding Peru. This $2.2 billion Andean Initiative calls for an intelligence network of satellites, air reconnaissance flights and radar installations in the countries in the area.

While this infrastructure presently serves "low-intensity warfare", this infrastructure is even more important in enabling the US to launch and stage a full scale invasion of mid- or high-intensity. The doctrine of "low-intensity warfare" was developed as a response to the US defeat in Vietnam. The US hopes to use a smaller scale of force that can more flexibly be deployed in crises without getting "bogged down" like they were in Vietnam. The strategy is one of "get in and get out." It emphasizes utilizing "special forces" and training military, police and mercenaries inside the country where the war is being waged instead of massive US troop deployment. It emphasizes high-tech spying as a key component which aims to crush revolution by disrupting the organization of the insurgency.

But the US is coming to grips with the fact their "low-intensity" strategy is being defeated in Peru and they will have to get involved in a big way and be ready to take heavy losses. But how will they deal with broad sections of people in the world, and right in the US, who will oppose them, especially the viciousness with which they are preparing to assault the Peruvian people? How will they justify all this, and more if they are taking heavy losses themselves?

Their solution? Do it under a human rights cover. Paint the revolution as a violator of human rights and this will justify the crimes they commit.

In this they are counting on Human Rights and religious groups to do two things; a) attack the revolution for being the main violators of human rights and b) let the governments of Peru and the US off the hook for their violations. This has been most dramatically expressed by the refusal of Amnesty International to take any kind of serious stand in opposition to the barbarous treatment of Chairman Gonzalo. In his testimony before Congress Aronson called on "respected human rights organizations" to "focus the spotlight of world attention on the threat which Sendero poses." Amnesty unfortunately, has been following Aronson's advice to the letter.

**Conclusion**

1. The PCP and the masses in Peru have been dealing with US intervention, continuing to advance and preparing to confront much more massive US intervention. We are confident they can defeat this and win.
2. Our Committee will do everything we can to oppose and prevent massive intervention. If we cannot prevent it, we will continue to oppose it and make them pay an immense political price for what they do.

3. We will work very hard for the day we can dance in the streets of the US together with others world wide, celebrating the victory of the People's War in Peru.

On the IEC South Asia Regional Conference and Developments in the Campaign in Nepal

Because of time constraints at the Conference, there wasn't a formal report presented on the campaign from Nepal, though there were three delegates present from that country. In this pamphlet, we are including excerpts of interviews done with some of the delegates from Nepal and Bangladesh to inform people about the IEC South Asian Regional Conference which was held in Katmandu, Nepal, and to give a sense of the important and well-known campaign which has been built in Nepal.

Q: What was the significance of the South Asian Conference of the IEC [held 14-15 February 1993 in Katmandu]?

Bangladesh delegate: ...This conference was the only conference in the world held at the regional level before the Founding Conference in Germany...On the question of the life of Abimael Guzman, the radicals, humanitarians, and democrats -- all of them are united.

Q: Who was at the Conference?

Bangladesh delegate: Mostly Maoists, but people from democratic and humanitarian groups also participated...It is a very broad mass organization under the leadership of Maoists. New groups have come forward, not just people already organized. This made it easy to mobilize all over the South Asian region to defend the life of Comrade Gonzalo. There were 70-72 delegates at the conference; delegates plus observers equaled 105, and there were more than 400 people at the public meeting [demonstration].
Q: Why have non-Maoists taken up the campaign?

Bangladesh delegate: Because of the way the Fujimori government took up the whole case, the way Gonzalo was presented in a cage, his rights were denied. Moreover the negative role of Amnesty International helps people to mobilize.


Bangladesh delegate: When people heard that Fujimori was going to impose the death penalty, it also helped people mobilize to protest against that. One more thing, for the South Asian countries, they think the U.S. [is intervening] in Peru. They hate U.S. intervention in Peru and they hate the U.S. for their own reasons. The masses in our countries, they hate the U.S.

Nepal delegate: Yes, in this region, anti-American sentiment is very strong. For example, the U.S. role in the Philippines -- like U.S. support of Marcos. There is also the attitude of the IMF and World Bank -- they want to impose their ideas, and everybody knows that America is behind it. All these countries have IMF stabilization programs…First, Soviet social-imperialism was dominating this region, because this region was under the domination of the Soviet Union. They helped to create anti-American sentiment. The governments themselves helped created anti-U.S. sentiment, but now these governments want to be close to the U.S.

Bangladesh delegate: People in these countries saw Gonzalo on TV in a cage. Very recently CNN has come to Bangladesh, so now we get CNN -- without CNN many people couldn't see that [the news with Gonzalo in a cage]. CNN is also in Nepal. CNN assisted in the battle in the Gulf War; CNN started then [in Nepal]. In Bangladesh, it started in mid-August, just before the arrest. In countries like Bangladesh and Nepal, people used to communicate through talking, so group discussions are a very important media through which news is widely disseminated to the people. So if someone says I have seen with my own eyes, it is very important. Very few have TVs, but in villages if one person has a TV, many people from the neighborhood come to watch. [This is true] even in the cities. Now we have TVs on long distance buses. When a bus waits for a ferry, people gather in the ferry hut to watch the news. Even where there is no electricity we have TV- they use batteries.

INTERVIEW with delegate from Save Gonzalo Committee in Nepal:

Q: Tell us how the campaign has developed in Nepal.

A: Demonstrations and rallies of thousands have been held all over the country. Over 90 members of parliament signed a statement against the Fujimori regime and for Gonzalo. The bar association signed a statement as well... The Gonzalo interview has been
published in Nepal in Napalese. 5,000 copies of the interview have been sold. People support not only the person of Gonzalo, but all the he upholds...

Conditions in Nepal are similar to those in Peru. There is feudalism and semi-feudalism, and people see the similarity. They want to understand how the people's war was initiated in Peru and how it can be done in Nepal. They are especially interested in Gonzalo's analysis of bureaucrat capitalism...

Gonzalo's name is very well-known among students. And in small villages there are photos of Gonzalo on people's walls. "He's a good man, working for the poor and peasants, and he is leading the revolutionary people's war." Among peasants who can't read or write, over 2000 signed the IEC Call with their thumbprints. These were sent to Fujimori.

In Memory of Mr. Metin Can

Turkish Human Rights Advocate, IEC Delegate

It is with great sorrow and anger that IEC announces the kidnapping and murder of Mr. Metin Can (pronounced Jaan), a renowned lawyer and president of the Human Rights Organization of Elazig, Turkey. Mr. Can had been selected by hundreds of people from his community to be a delegate to the IEC Founding Conference in Germany. Several days before the Conference, he and another human rights activist, a medical doctor, Hasan Kaya, were kidnapped by what appears to be a government-sponsored death squad. After the capture, they called Mr. Can's wife and said if he abandoned his plans to go to the Conference to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman, that they would let him go. She also received calls from his captors during which she was forced to listen to them torture her husband. Mr. Can's body was found 27 February, along with the body of Mr. Kaya. Mr. Can's body showed evidence of massive torture before he was shot to death.

One of Mr. Can's greatest contributions to the campaign was in helping bring news of the IEC campaign to the prisoners of Elazig Prison [photo left]. At great risk to himself, he smuggled in our Call to the prison, and he helped bring out word of the protest mounted by
hundreds of prisoners in support of Dr. Guzman. According to his many friends in Turkey, Mr. Can worked tirelessly for the campaign to defend the life of Abimael Guzman. In the end, he gave his own life.

This is how important and threatening our Conference and our campaign is considered by the authorities in Turkey, a country where the campaign has become a truly mass movement: In the name of stopping it, they are ready to kill a beloved fighter for the people. The authorities must pay a very high political price for this barbaric crime. Mr. Metin Can's life and death will be made known around the world. (It should be noted that another delegate to the Conference, Serafetin Ozcan, Secretary of the Human Rights Organization of Elazig, Turkey, also never made it to the Conference because he was arrested at the airport on his way out of the country. He has since been released, but continues to be harassed.)

A message of solidarity was sent from the IEC to the Human Rights Organization in Elazig Turkey.

Resolutions Adopted by the IEC Steering Committee at the Founding Conference on 28 February, 1993.

Resolution Against the Fujimori Dictatorship

WHEREAS the regime presided over by Alberto Fujimori has carried out an outrageous military "trial" of Dr. Abimael Guzman, the recognized leader of millions in Peru, in closed session, with hooded justices, trampling on the most elementary rights of the defense,

WHEREAS the Fujimori regime is guilty of the cold blooded murder of dozens of political prisoners at Canto Grande in May of 1992,

WHEREAS the Fujimori regime has sentenced Dr. Alfredo Crespo and other lawyers for the sole crime of having represented their clients,
WHEREAS the Fujimori regime has maintained and intensified a reign of terror directed against the poor in Peru, in the shantytowns as well as the countryside, through murder, disappearances, rape and brutality,

WEREAS the Fujimori regime has attacked the liberty of the press, and murdered or jailed a large number of its political opponents,

Resolved, and Adopted:

THAT the Fujimori regime must immediately release all political prisoners and prisoners of war,

THAT the Fujimori regime must immediately rescind its anti-people laws and practices,

THAT the Fujimori regime be pursued for violations of internationally established covenants regarding the treatment of political prisoners and prisoners of war,

THAT the Fujimori regime be pursued for committing war crimes against the people of Peru,

THAT the people of Peru are justified in struggling against the reactionary Fujimori regime.

Resolution: U.S. Hands Off Dr. Guzman, Yankee Go Home!

WHEREAS the U.S. government has played a direct role in aiding the Fujimori dictatorship in capturing Dr. Abimael Guzman, the recognized leader of millions of peasants, workers, students, intellectuals and others of various walks of life in Peru,

WHEREAS the U.S. Senate has unanimously applauded this capture, and leading representatives of the United States have called for the imposition of the death penalty against Dr. Guzman,

WHEREAS the U.S. Government has advised and funded the Fujimori regime's war against the people and has already introduced significant numbers of U.S. military personnel,

WHEREAS the U.S. has been the main foreign power propping up reactionary regimes in Peru for one hundred years,

WHEREAS U.S. banks and multi-nationals have played the principal role in imperialist exploitation of Peru,
Resolved, and Adopted:

THAT the U.S. government and ruling circles are directly responsible for the life, health and conditions of detainment of Dr. Abimael Guzman, the recognized leader of millions of peasants, workers, students, intellectuals and others of various walks of life in Peru,

THAT the U.S. government must immediately cease all aid, military and civilian, direct and indirect, to the reactionary Fujimori regime,

THAT the people of Peru are completely justified in struggling to break the grip of the U.S. on Peru and its people,

YANKEE GO HOME!

Amnesty International Resolution

WHEREAS Amnesty International prides itself on being the most important human rights organization in the world,

WHEREAS Amnesty International proclaims to support the rights of all political prisoners regardless of their beliefs,

WHEREAS Amnesty International claims to oppose the death penalty under all circumstances,

WHEREAS Amnesty International has done nothing to oppose the outrageous, hooded trial of Dr. Abimael Guzman,

WHEREAS Amnesty International has made no serious efforts to oppose the murder and mistreatment of political prisoners in Peru,

WHEREAS Amnesty International has spent a far greater effort condemning the alleged misdeeds of the revolutionary forces in Peru than in combating the very real and well-documented crimes of the Fujimori regime in Peru,

WHEREAS Amnesty International has been invited to present its views and explain its position before this conference and declined to do so,

Resolved, and Adopted:

THAT Amnesty International must act immediately to vigorously oppose the outrageous treatment of Dr. Abimael Guzman (the recognized leader of millions in Peru), and the other political prisoners and prisoners of war in Peru,
THAT Amnesty International must vigorously mobilize against the open threats of Fujimori to impose the death penalty against Dr. Guzman, and that A.I. expose the real danger that the death penalty could be imposed surreptitiously under the guise of "escape attempt", "suicide", "bad health", etc.,

THAT Amnesty International must immediately revise its so called "even handed policy" which in fact prettifies the Fujimori regime,

THAT the deafening silence of Amnesty International be held partially responsible for the fate of Dr. Abimael Guzman and other political prisoners and prisoners of war in Peru.

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Expansion of IEC Campaign into Latin American Countries Resolution

WHEREAS there can be a special impact on the situation in Peru, if the IEC campaign is strengthened and built in countries neighboring Peru,

WHEREAS the countries neighboring Peru face similar problems to Peru in that they are largely ruled by US-backed regimes,

WHEREAS many, many people in the countries neighboring Peru are supportive of Dr. Abimael Guzman and regard him as the recognized leader of millions of peasants, workers, students, intellectuals and others of various walks of life in Peru,

Resolved, And Adopted:

THAT the IEC will put special efforts into developing the work of the campaign in Latin American countries, especially countries neighboring Peru.

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The International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Dr. Abimael Guzman