EYEWITNESS FROM PERU

Report from the 1st International Delegation to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán

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Peru President Calls for Death Penalty

Fujimori, the CIA, and the Drug Trade

Clinton in the White House? False Hopes and Reality

Columbus 500 Years: A Day of Resistance
Call to Create an International Emergency Committee To Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman

On September 12th Dr. Abimael Guzman, known as Chairman Gonzalo of the Revolutionary Communist Party, was captured by the Fujimori regime of Peru, with the full assistance of the U.S. neo-conservative counter-revolution. There is everything 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 political prisoners, from the hundreds killed at the El Frijol massacre of 1986 to the 40 women and men guillotined in cold blood at Canto Grande prison in May of this year. 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 force on earth can ever erase the fact that the people of Peru, regardless of their political beliefs, can deny that Dr. Abimael Guzman is the recognized leader of those with nothing to lose but their chains: The struggle to actually overthrow this system and those with nothing to lose but their chains who can be the backbone of any new world that is tried out by fire. This Party has the vision, the program, the leadership, and the organizational principles to unite those who must be united and enable them to fight things this system does, and these protests and rebellions should be supported and strengthened. Yet only those with nothing to lose but their chains can be the backbone of any new world that is tried out by fire. This Party, through the Revolutionary Worker Party or other RCP publications, literature for distribution:

To arrange to contact an RW correspondent.

To send clippings or reports about significant struggles, national conferences, and other developments in your area. We encourage people to contact us about the over

2) Many different groups will protest and rebel against this system. This Party can lead such a struggle to actually overthrow this system and create a new system that will put an end to exploitation and help pave the way to a whole new world.

3) Such a revolutionary struggle is possible. This Party can lead such a struggle, a political Party that speaks and acts for those with nothing to lose but their chains:

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On October 15 the leader of the Communist Party of Peru, Abimael Guzmán, known as Chairman Gonzalo, began serving a life sentence on the island prison at San Lorenzo naval base, off the coast of Lima, Peru.

On the very day that Gonzalo's sentence began, President Alberto Fujimori of Peru announced new efforts to reinstate the death penalty in Peru. Fujimori announced that Peru would withdraw from the San José Convention—the treaty that governs human rights questions for all governments in the Organization of American States (OAS)—in order to re-establish the death penalty. Fujimori stated that Chairman Gonzalo would then face the death penalty, as long as the people's war continues in Peru. He said that Gonzalo and other imprisoned PCP leaders would be held responsible for the actions of all the revolutionary combatants.

An urgent message from the U.S. chapter of the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo (IEC) reported on October 16: "This means that Dr. Guzmán and other leaders of the PCP could now be appealed to the Supreme Court of Peru, demanding that Gonzalo be treated according to the international agreements for prisoners of war.

"This is a dangerous new development."

"The international trial is taking place in Lima, with only twelve hours to read over the innocence of thePCP lawyer was not allowed to present any witnesses or verbal arguments and was given only one visit per month—a condition considered to be torture by international standards of human rights."

Wire services report that the day Fujimori announced he would reimpose the death penalty, the PCP distributed flyers in Lima promising to continue the people's war. Gonzalo's lawyer, Alfredo Crespo, has denounced the trial and the death penalty. "Gonzalo was sentenced to solitary confinement, with only one visit per month—a condition considered to be torture by international standards of human rights."

International Delegates Report

The International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo (IEC) reported on October 16: "This means that Dr. Guzmán and other leaders of the PCP could now be executed in prison for any actions or supposedly taken by the PCP. This action by Fujimori and the Peruvian state is a new, very grave threat to the life of Abimael Guzmán and hundreds of other political prisoners in Peru. Human rights workers of Amnesty International have called it a very serious, alarming and dangerous new development."

Chairman Gonzalo was convicted on October 7 of high treason for his role in leading the people's war in Peru and sentenced by a military tribunal to life imprisonment. In a matter of days, two appeals to higher military courts were leading the people's war in Peru and sentenced by a military tribunal to life imprisonment. Gonzalo was sentenced to solitary confinement, with only one visit per month—a condition considered to be torture by international standards of human rights.

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Fujimori, the CIA, and the Drug Trade in Peru

This article was written by J.K. Marzou, a reporter for the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán. It has been edited for publication in the RVR.

The U.S. government has a long history of using covert operations in drug trafficking to finance counterrevolutionary wars in Indo-China and Latin America. Now it seems that the Bush administration is siding and abetting the Peruvian government and Armed Forces' involvement in the drug trade. But more than that—only in the drug trade is a vital part of how the Peruvian government sustains the war against the revolution in Peru—it appears to be the heart of the mechanism by which the CIA has seized direct control of political and military affairs in Peru.

Fujimori was elected president of Peru in 1990. The call for a boycott by the Communist Party of Peru (often called the "Pink Tide") was such a success that, in the first round, abstentions, blank and spoiled votes creamed together. The result was such a failure that, in the run-off, Fujimori won by a margin of 46% to 54%.

A month after the coup, Fujimori sent his troops storming into the Cantagrande prison, where many suspected PCP members were held. Soldiers carrying lists of names selected out and murdered 40 men and two women. Not a word did Fujimori refuse a request by the OAS human rights commission to enter the prison, to even refuse to meet with them—an act unprecedented in 33 years of OAS history. This time the OAS didn't even issue a formal protest. The U.S. said nothing.

Following the April coup, the U.S. announced the suspension of its Congressionally approved $320 million in financial and military payments to the Peruvian government. This is considered only a temporary measure. But meanwhile, the use of narcotics traffic to finance the Peruvian government's war seems to have become institutionalized as official (though secret) U.S. policy.

The CIA Man in Peru

The man who engineered the coup, sometimes referred to as Fujimori's Ramparts, is Vincente Montesinos. The Madrid daily La Vanguarida called him the "second most powerful man in Peru, after the president." (La Vanguarida, April 5, 1992) This may turn out to be an understatement.

Montesinos was an army artillery captain and aide to one of Peru's leading generals when he was recruited by the CIA, according to former Peruvian Army Major Fernando Salavert, Slavoret, in his autobiography I Was a CIA Spy. At that time Peru was under a military government that had bought weapons from the Soviet Union.

Salavert claims that in the 1970s Mon-
tesinos was regularly with U.S. intelligence officials working outside of the U.S. Embassy. La Vanguardia says that he was a "perpetual deserter from the Army at the end of the decade, when the Peruvian ambassador happened to spot him at the Pentagon, at a time when he had traveled on a phony passport.

A few years in exile to avoid a prison sentence on treason charges as a U.S. spy, Montesinos returned to Peru in 1981. He worked as a lawyer for drug kingpins until 1990, when he successfully intervened to squash tax evasion charges made against presidential candidate Fujimori. He became unofficial "national security advisor" when Fujimori took office. (Officially, his only post is Fujimori's personal lawyer.)

According to Gustavo Gorriti, con-
\[...\]
A Criminal Resolution from the U.S. Senate

Last week the U.S. Senate unanimously passed a resolution praising Peru’s Fujimori regime and political police for the arrest of Abimael Guzmán—Chairman of the Shining Path and leader of the Communist Party of Peru. The resolution was submitted by Dan Coats, the Republican Senator from Indiana.

“Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) supports the Government of Peru in its determination to fight the violent, anti-constitutional, and terrorist threats to the state and to the democratic process, and to the maintenance of democratic order in Peru;

(2) commends and congratulates the members of the Peruvian Counter-Terrorism National Directorate (DINCOTE), the Peruvian Army, the Peruvian National Police who conceived and executed the plan to capture Abimael Guzmán, the leader of Shining Path, and several of his immediate subordinates;

(3) encourages the people in all sectors of society, the Peruvian government, and the international community to continue its efforts to fight terrorism and international and regional drug trafficking in order to establish the rule of law throughout Peru;

(4) encourages the Government of Peru to hold free and fair elections for a constituent assembly on November 22, 1992, in accordance with the international supervision by the Organization of American States; and

(5) encourages the Government of Peru to return to the rule of law throughout Peru.”

The Senate resolution shows two important points. First, the U.S. government supports Chairman Guzmán and the people’s war he leads as a great threat to national security interests in the “State of Latin America. Consider the immense damage that a victory of an uncompromising revolution in Peru or Bolivia would do to the “economic stability” of the U.S. and its imperialist allies.”

Second, the U.S. government recognizes the internal conditions in Peru that have led the Fujimori regime to move toward a military solution to the Shining Path problem. “There are clear signs that the U.S. would have a direct hand in the operation. As the Sept. 28 New Yorker magazine revealed, DINCOTE has grown in size and sophistication in the last several years and has “recently increased its activities.”

The Fujimori regime has been praised for its efforts to “stabilize the rule of law throughout Peru.”

The revolution won major victories against a corrupt and shaky regime—the U.S. has already stepped up intervention against the people’s war. A major U.S.-built counterinsurgency force base opened in a guerrilla area. Green Berets are training and aiding Peruvian troops; military aid to the regime stop step by step. Now with the poverty and misery of the people have further deepened with the crisis of an economic collapse, the U.S. and other imperialist countries. The “economic shock” carried out by Fujimori, under orders from the International Monetary Fund, has devastated the lives of millions of Peruvians. Meanwhile, Fujimori has carried out the plan to pay off international bankers for failure to pay millions of dollars every month in interest on the foreign debt.

In April, this year, Fujimori and the military staged a coup to seize absolute control of the state. The main purpose of the coup was to shore up the regime’s ability to wage counterrevolutionary troops. Troops were ordered to the Grande prison in Lima to massacre revolutionary prisoners.

A bloody wave of repression swept the vast shantytowns where poor people have been increasingly organizing under the leadership of the Communist Party of Peru. At the time of the coup, the U.S. government made some empty statements about the need to “stabilize the rule of law throughout Peru.”

The revolutionaries in Peru have a slogan that has been taken up widely by the popular movement: “We want the best, but not the bosses.”

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Clinton in the White House?
False Hopes and the Real Deal

As the 1992 Presidential election gets closer, Bill Clinton seems to be wearing the same "teflon" armor that Ronald Reagan used to wear: the official media makes sure that charges and accusations slide off him. Meanwhile, charges against Bush—from blame for the economic recession to the newly "rediscovered" Iran-Contra scandals—are allowed to stick. A year ago Bush was the hero of the Gulf—because it suited the ruling class. Now, the media instead talks about how the U.S. government built up Saddam Hussein.

It seems the semi-secret debates and struggles within the ruling class have decided that Clinton is the best choice for the system.

False Hopes of the Unhappy Middle Class

The chance of a Clinton victory has gotten some people charged up about voting. This is especially true of liberal-minded folks who hated the reactionary official politics of the past ten years. Many of these forces hate and fear the aggressive right-wing, racist and anti-woman currents in official politics—but they are allowing their discontent to be channeled into support of Clinton. Why? Because of a mix of false hopes and narrow horizons.

It often pisses these folks off when someone says voting for Clinton won't make real change. They know Clinton won't make any basic change. "But," they say, "it's a start." They still have hope that the oppressors will change—but that change has a class nature. And supporting Clinton will strengthen the system and hurt the people. To understand this, people need to get down with the scientific analysis of the RCP.

Why Would the Ruling Class Want a Facelift for the '90s?

A decade ago, under somewhat different conditions, Chairman Bob Avakian analyzed the changing political face of Frank Sinatra—from the Kennedy bandwagon in the 1960s to Nixon in the '70s and Reagan in the '80s—as "a reflection of the nuances and pretenses of U.S. imperialism over the last several decades." Chairman Avakian gave a warning that applies today: "Don't think that Frank Sinatra couldn't get another facelift. Don't think that U.S. imperialism couldn't come up with another Kennedy type to meet its needs once again. "ALL THE BETTER TO EAT YOU WITH."

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Bob Avakian

Supporting Clinton will strengthen the system and hurt the people. If only the next Supreme Court judge can be picked by a liberal Democrat, than alone would justify voting for Clinton.

The ruling class had decided a facelift will help their problem. There is massive discontent among the U.S. population that stretches through all classes. Many millions of people—including people who usually believe whatever the government tells them—don't trust the institutions of this society, including the Congress, the White House, and the courts. This was driven home when the Los Angeles Rebellion rocked the system this spring. This rebellion showed that oppressed sections of the people—of many nationalities—are starting to explode after years of poverty, insult and police occupation. The ruling class was shocked that this rebellion had wide support among the middle classes when it started.

These were the signs of an explosive mix. Especially because the ruling class knows they will have to enforce sharp sacrifices and "dislocations" within the United States in the years ahead—to wage their global battle for continuing superpower status.

In the political arena, the ruling class could quickly measure how alienated sections of the middle class had become. The reaction to the Anita Hill situation showed that millions of middle class women were disgusted with the male-dominated status quo. The polarization around the issue of abortion was discussed in terms of "civil war." There was the explosion of support for billionaire Perot amonghekock supporters of the Reagan-Bush government. And, when the Republican convention tried to restart a national campaign under open banners of bigotry, "traditional values," and anti-woman policies—broad sections of the population became angry and afraid.

Some time this summer, ruling class circles apparently decided that installing the same old regime in November would deepen this growing political crisis. Their answer seems to be: Give Clinton a try.

Clinton's plan is to bring key sections of the middle class back to supporting the government. Clinton promises the middle class that "some sacrifices and "dislocations" within the United States will be met by a Clinton victory. Clinton promises the middle class that "an economic fix, and it looks like its ruling class has decided a facelift will help their problem."

Example: The New Ruling Class Approach on Abortion Rights

Some people say that abortion rights are "one place there is a clear difference between Clinton and Bush." And they add, "If only the next Supreme Court judge can be picked by a liberal Democrat, than alone would justify voting for Clinton."

This argument completely misses what is really happening around abortion politics: There is an emerging consensus in the ruling class to keep abortion legal on the national level, but allow increasing restrictions at the state level. This policy of "permit but discourage" was taken by the recent Supreme Court (spearheaded by several Reagan-Bush court appointees) and it is also the line represented by the Clinton camp. This would keep abortion officially legal for women with the money for private doctors and travel. For millions of poor women, teenagers, and women in rural areas, abortion will become more and more unavailable—because of restrictions like..."
Clinton campaigning in New York, July 1992

Clinton's plan is to bring key sections of the middle class back to supporting the government—while he prepares policies that hurt the working class and the poor.

Clinton's activist government will give more to the people. In fact, it will take more from the people, as a way of enforcing "sacrifice" and solving key economic problems of the system. In fact there is already debate over when Clinton should break the bad news. High-level Democrat Susan Estrich recently wrote in the New York Times: "As long as Bill Clinton doesn't admit it, he's already stolen by killing Indians through the theft of other places he thinks the U.S. should control. Bush is a baby-boom imperialist—with an antwort past. As Chairman Bob Avakian writes: "Liberal intentions lead to severe reactionary ends sooner or later, if they're clung to, if that's as far (forward) as you go, you'll get turned around (backward)."

Hard Global Facts on the "American Dream"

Clinton claims the "American Dream" has faded because the last president cared too much for foreign affairs and not enough for the people within the U.S. These days, it is constantly pointed out that the standard of living of people in the U.S. used to double every generation, but now the next generation will live worse than their parents. Clinton promises to reverse this by putting the U.S. first.

Every part of this rap is political poison. The oppressed have a saying that everyone should think long and deep about: "Your American Dream has always been a nightmare to us." The standard of living of middle classes grew in the U.S. because of unprecedented robbery and murder on a world scale. A whole continent of land was stolen by killing Indians through the theft of some industries, decay of the inner cities, etc., are not caused by the ruling class. Clinton promises to reverse this by putting the U.S. first.

Clinton's style and ideology are different from George Bush. There are differences in policies, but also in the changed world situation. But the fundamental common lie is that the U.S. is building a social base for the ruling class in difficult times. Preparing the ground for policies—such as the class alignment Clinton seeks to create for the ruling class is familiar: Lassoing key sections of the working class, and then splitting them off from other sections and the inner cities, etc., are not caused by the ruling class. Clinton promises to reverse this by putting the U.S. first.

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It is not uncommon to hear people say: "I'm so sick of Bush, I just want to get him out of there." But this is like a slave saying: "I'm so sick of this plantation, I just wish we could get a new slavemaster!" The danger of this logic is that you don't find yourself supporting change—you soon find yourself supporting the same bullshit. It is not uncommon to hear people say: "I'm so sick of Bush, I just want to get him out of there." But this is like a slave saying: "I'm so sick of this plantation, I just wish we could get a new slavemaster!" The danger of this logic is that you don't find yourself supporting change—you soon find yourself supporting the same bullshit. It is not uncommon to hear people say: "I'm so sick of Bush, I just want to get him out of there." But this is like a slave saying: "I'm so sick of this plantation, I just wish we could get a new slavemaster!" The danger of this logic is that you don't find yourself supporting change—you soon find yourself supporting the same bullshit. It is not uncommon to hear people say: "I'm so sick of Bush, I just want to get him out of there." But this is like a slave saying: "I'm so sick of this plantation, I just wish we could get a new slavemaster!" The danger of this logic is that you don't find yourself supporting change—you soon find yourself supporting the same bullshit.
**Interview with Heriberto Ocasio**

On October 1 Peru's military court began the railroad of Chairman Gonzalo, leader of the Communist Party of Peru. As the kangaroo court went into session, the first international delegation to defend the life of Abimael Guzman arrived in Lima and demanded admission to the trial. The delegates were Leonard Weinglass, an attorney from the U.S. who has defended many political prisoners; Anne-Marie Parodi, Paris attorney for Algerian militants of the National Liberation Front during the war of independence against France and attorney for leaders of the May 1968 revolt in France; Peter Erlinder, President-elect of the National Lawyers Guild of the U.S.; Martin Helming of the German Association of Republican Lawyers and attorney and defender of political prisoners in Germany; and Heriberto Ocasio, U.S. national spokesperson for the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru. The Fujimori regime took extraordinary steps to threaten and harass members of this delegation and prevented them from observing Chairman Gonzalez's trial. But the delegation succeeded in exposing to the world the blatant violations of international law in the government's prosecution of Chairman Gonzalo and the outrageousness of the life sentence verdict that was handed down.

The *RW* had the opportunity to talk with Heriberto Ocasio when he returned to the United States, and the following is part of this interview:

**LIMA PRESS CONFERENCE AS RAILROAD OF CHAIRMAN GONZALO BEGINS**

I guess the most significant events happened the day after we got there. We got there on September 30 and October 1 was to be the beginning of the trial. So two members of the delegation went to the press conference together with Chairman Gonzalo's lawyer, Mr. Crespo, and asked to be allowed to accompany him to observe the trial. Crespo was planning himself to do a press conference at 4:00 p.m., so he said he could tell us at the Palace of Justice and we could just join him and break the news about the delegation and what our purpose was. So the delegation who tried to go to the trial were rebuffed and they were told no, they can't do this, and that got on the news. It got press coverage because the press was there to cover Crespo going out to the island of San Lorenzo where the trial was being held.

They came back and we prepared the press statement. When the time came for the press conference at 4:00 p.m.—this was Thursday, the day of the trial—some of the delegation got into the Palace of Justice. I believe it was Leonard Weinglass and Anne Marie Parodi. Peter Erlinder, Martin Helming and I got there a little bit later and by that time they had closed all the entrances to the Palace of Justice and they were pushing everybody out and they weren't letting any more press in. Some of the press had gotten in and when they got wind of what was about they started some rumor that there was a bomb scare, we got some people out, that and they closed it down. They shut all the doors and we couldn't get in. There was still this press that was trapped outside that couldn't get in. So in the face of this the three of us started talking to the press and called all the press toward us and said, well let's have a press conference here in the street. So we started it there in the street and then at a certain point we felt, why don't we take it over to the Sheraton. So we went across the park to the Sheraton. The Sheraton closed the doors, they didn't want us in there. So we had to fight to get in and convince them. They said you can't have it here in the lobby so we convinced them to get us a room and they did give us a room for 20 minutes so we had a press conference there in the Sheraton. They said, "We'll give you 20 minutes," because they supposedly had some other thing scheduled. That press conference was the thing that was repeated over and over on subsequent days, particularly the statement, the call from the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman.

The Peruvian press were dumbfounded, they were incredulous that people would have the nerve to come to Peru and call Fujimori and the government out for what it was doing and take a stand in DEFENSE of Abimael Guzman. The questions from the press weren't all bad but mainly they focused on repeating the same "25,000 killed by Sendero" lie and "do you support that?" And so we answered that by saying, how did they count these and who are they counting? Are they counting the 300 revolutionary prisoners killed in El Fronton? Are they counting the 40 revolutionaries recently killed in Canta Grande prison? Yes they are, aren't they? Are they counting the whole village disappeared by the government's army? Yes they are. We made it clear that within the delegation people had differing politics and we were actually interesting because they hadn't yet formulated the foreign minister's accusations of us being "apologist for terrorism," they hadn't yet decided how to deal with us.

**RESPONSE TO THE DELEGATION ON THE STREET**

On Friday and Saturday after the press conference, we had some freedom to get out around the city and walk around and that's when people would come up to us and express their support. This is before we were attacked viciously in the press. People would come up, they would be walking and...
defended. They announced that Anne-Marie Parodi was "not registered to practice law in France." The truth is she is registered in a suburb, not the district of Paris. They called Paris and found this out and then said, "Oh she's not registered in Paris so she's not a real lawyer." They had to challenge people's credentials, etc. They dug up a video of me at the demonstration against Fujimori in Washington, DC, where he visited Bush in the White House last September. And they played that on Peruvian national TV.

RW: So they had a little help from their friends in Washington.

THE RAILROAD OF CHAIRMAN GONZALO

The first procedure for Chairman Gonzalo's trial was on Monday, and we found out where he would be read the accusations, and where he would have a chance to respond. The second was on Saturday. Mr. Crempa was called and told that he should come on Monday and see the actual written accusation which was many pages for him to read and that on Monday he would have 12 hours to read it and then respond in writing. And so he was very busy on that day. That was the second formal part of the procedure. The final part of the procedure was just the actual verdict and sentencing which was on October 7, a week after the first part. But Crempa was not to be present for any of that. He was only called to be present in the court on two occasions, the first day and the last day. In between he was just to see the accusation in writing and prepare the answer and that was it.

One thing that was important is that we had decided we wanted to formally request participation as legal observers, international observers of the process. At the Thursday press conference we had submitted in writing to the military tribunal a request to participate, and by Sunday we had gotten an answer in the negative in the form of a statement saying the lawyers on the delegation were not practicing lawyers in Peru and there's no place for observers in the court. So we had to decide to just to keep going anyway. We kept the answer so we decided to continue pursuing other avenues of requesting participation. We decided to see if the president of the Supreme Court. We asked for an appointment on Friday, by Monday we called back again and he wasn't able to see us and we were getting a lot of bureaucratic runaround so we said let's just put writing these formal requests so they can't say later that we didn't ask in participate formally, but we were just asking for the possibility.

On Tuesday, Martin Heimling and I went to the Supreme Court and tried to present a petition or formal request and we couldn't get anyone to accept it. None of the officers would accept it or even look at us. This press was there and the press covered this and we were very happy with the press. That was also the second incident where the press acted as provocateurs to incite violence against us. The first incident was on Monday when we were just going out to get something to eat. The press blocked our

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Heriberto Ocasio, spokesman for the Committee to Support the Revolution in Peru.
Fujimori Calls for Death Penalty

Continued from page 3

The threat of massive street revolutionary violence would carry forward the struggle despite this serious setback—has inspired people all over Peru to rise. The government's key reaction to this threat has been a massive security operation—first a military coup. About 2,000 soldiers and officers were deployed in Lima to stop the strike and block our way. This was where they first ran us out onto the highway with tear gas and a crowd gathered and heaved us out. And you could see some of their heads nodding affirmatively when we had stuff to say to others, no, it was mixed. Some people really wanted to hear us out and they were talking. But there was the general atmosphere that its notice of go will be against “Sendero teachers,” since there was a lot of hatred and fear of support among the teachers of Peru, with the imperialist powers has given rise to a situation demanding fundamental change. "Our delegation's experience brought home to us the importance of basic masses, street vendors, the big, small landlords, back up by an immense police and military apparatus, and by the U.S., who backs the palatial estate of Millicent and San Ildido, but the vast majority who are Latin American, many Quechua-speaking and poor, mostly from Peru's countryside, live in the vast shantytowns that surround Lima. Despite claims that it is 'restoring democracy,' the attacks on our delegation serve to highlight the importance of democracy in Peru and the viciousness of the regime and the empire. News and information are tightly controlled and the press and universities are in the hands of military and police. The evening news, two days before I left, carried an official warning to the national press from the Joint Military Command advising them not to report on the trial or anything in Ayacucho (in the countryside) because spreading these rumors was 'irresponsible and dangerous.' Meanwhile, you wonder that we get such a distorted view of the U.S. about what is really happening in Peru and these accusations about Peruvian Valparaiso. He is the editor of Diario Obrero. He is the editor of Diario Obrero. He is the editor of Diario Obrero.

International Campaign

The call from the IIC has been signed by thousands of people, including prominent international political figures, lawyers, human rights activists and artists. Numerous telegrams have been sent to the U.S. and British embassies abroad: delegations have delivered petitions to the embassies; others have met in various countries, including a demonstration of 5,000 in New Delhi. One IPS wire service described the workers crossing the border in Peru: "Guzmán in Nepal—wrote: "Those celebrating the death of international criminal Abimael Guzmán should be just as well as in Ayacucho, which large Washington newspapers on the road continued the 'struggle of the Peruvian people and the struggle of workers.' "

Now with the threat of reimposing the death penalty by Fujimori, people of conscience, of revolutionaries in the public, and those who hate what U.S. imperialism does to countries like Peru—were faced with new urgency to protect the life of Comrade Gonzalo from the vicious regime of Fujimori. Ocasio summed up the situation: "The trial and conditions of imprisonment of Dr. Abimael Guzmán, the leader of the Shining Path, is a system that is challenged by a powerful armed revolution with deep roots among those who have been suppressed for 500 years, since the arrival of the Spanish conquerors. The struggle of the Peruvian peasants, workers, students, intellectuals is to identify with and politically sympathize with the thousands more than any other movement of people. Hundreds of thousands are actively participating as fighters or supporters. No one with a sense of justice can remain silent. It is imperative that all who stand for justice in the world speak out and condemn what is happening."

The call for Amnesty International, the International Red Cross, and other human rights organizations immediately and delegations to monitor the conditions of Comrade Gonzalo in Peru. The JW will continue to report on the situation in Ayacucho, in Peru and the international campaign.

EYEWITNESS FROM PERU

Continued from page 9

We were surrounded, and we had trouble just getting through and had to push them out of the way. They started inciting a couple of them of the Peruvian military to disperse the demonstrators. They said that the demonstrators were trying to stop them and block our way. This was where they first ran us out onto the highway with tear gas and a crowd gathered and heaved us out. And you could see some of their heads nodding affirmatively when we had stuff to say to others, no, it was mixed. Some people really wanted to hear us out and they were talking. But there was the general atmosphere that its notice of go will be against "Sendero teachers," since there was a lot of hatred and fear of support among the teachers of Peru, with the imperials powers has given rise to a situation demanding fundamental change. "Our delegation's experience brought home to us the importance of basic masses, street vendors, the big, small landlords, back up by an immense police and military apparatus, and by the U.S., who backs the palatial estate of Millicent and San Ildido, but the vast majority who are Latin American, many Quechua-speaking and poor, mostly from Peru's countryside, live in the vast shantytowns that surround Lima. Despite claims that it is 'restoring democracy,' the attacks on our delegation serve to highlight the importance of democracy in Peru and the viciousness of the regime and the empire. News and information are tightly controlled and the press and universities are in the hands of military and police. The evening news, two days before I left, carried an official warning to the national press from the Joint Military Command advising them not to report on the trial or anything in Ayacucho (in the countryside) because spreading these rumors was 'irresponsible and dangerous.' Meanwhile, you wonder that we get such a distorted view of the U.S. about what is really happening in Peru and these accusations about Peruvian Valparaiso. He is the editor of Diario Obrero. He is the editor of Diario Obrero. He is the editor of Diario Obrero.

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Troops patrolling Lima streets.
THE RISE AND FALL OF ARISTIDE

ONE YEAR SINCE THE COUP IN HAITI

One year ago: September 25, 1991. With little success, Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide had spent months trying to persuade, bribe and cajole the Haitian bourgeoisie into supporting his program of radical reforms and democratization. Now, standing on the steps of the National Palace, he said: "The bourgeoisie must play according to the rules of the democratic game... Put to work, people... if you don't do it, I am sorry for you... I've given you seven months to conform, and the seven months are up..." Then, addressing the people, he declared: "Now, whatever you are hungry, turn your eyes in the direction of those who aren't hungry. Whenever you are out of work, turn your eyes in the direction of those who can put people to work." Later, speaking about "Pere Lebrun," the masses' practice of executing reactionaries with burning tires, he declared: "What a beautiful tool! What a beautiful instrument!... it has a good smell, whenever you go you want to inhale it.

Among the desperately poor in Haiti, this speech was greeted with great enthusiasm. But Aristide and his supporters were about to have a head-on collision with some basic realities of class society. As Max Terman said: "The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys." In other words, reactionaries cannot be befriended, persuaded or bullied into going against their fundamental class interests. They must be overthrown by force of arms.

One year ago: Two days after Aristide's speech, the Haitian army unleashed a brutal military coup. Opposition to the masses was met by machine gun fire. Trade unions, neighborhood committees, student and peasant groups were banned, and activists were forced into hiding. Well-known torturers, assassins and Macoutes (armed reactionary thugs in and outside the army) who had been jailed under Aristide were given guns and jeeps and turned loose to hunt down people who had spoken out against them. Over 1,000 people were killed in the first days of the coup.

The coup came as a great shock to the Haitian mass movement and the world. With 70 percent of the vote, Aristide rode into office with the backing of a huge mass movement, known as Lavalas—"the torrent." After that there were repeated attempts by reactionary forces in the government to overthrow or under Aristide. But these were blocked and Aristide began to implement measures aimed at weakening the reactionaries. Everyone knew that the dark forces still had a lot of power in Haiti, especially in the army. Many people thought with Aristide as president, step by step, the people would get stronger, the situation better, the reactionaries weaker. Instead the reactionaries overthrew Aristide.

The rise and fall of Aristide shows the people an important lesson. All over the world, conditions for the masses are intolerable and the need for radical change is clear. Without revolution, people around the world will continue to be brutalized by the capitalist system. But there are illusions that liberation can be achieved short of armed revolution. People search hopefully for a "peaceful" way. But meanwhile the brutality against the people continues. People look to elections, negotiations, and "peace talks." But meanwhile the suffering of the people continues. When Aristide was elected, many were hopeful. They thought this was finally proof that even in the shadow of the U.S., a dedicated and brilliant leader, backed by a united and courageous people, could bring real change without an all-out showdown with imperialism. But the coup only underscored in blood that if the people want liberation they are going to have to wage a real change without an all-out showdown with imperialism. The coup came as a shock to the Haitian masses.

The government of the Duvaliers (Papa Doc, then his son, Baby Doc) ruled from 1957 to 1986, and gave a lot of power to the feudal forces. The Ton-Ton Macoutes, under Papa and Baby Doc's personal command, were also of challengers within the ruling class. The fall of the Duvaliers and the people's condition got even worse. All along, more open Duvalierists were regrouping and preparing a comeback, and seven months after Aristide took office the army was in a position to make real changes.

The U.S. was forced to go along with the election results but immediately began making demands on Aristide. The U.S. agreed to back Aristide but only after he promised to "moderate" his views, protect "foreign investment" and "preserve the army." Aristide told the people to support the Haitian constitution, which guarantees the rights of foreign exploiters and says only the military can possess guns. And this was only the beginning of continuing compromises that were against the interests of the people. To win the backing of the U.S., Aristide had to retrain and block the change in the army. Aristide told the people they should love the army and not take the law into their own hands: "It is a military army that only the army and the courts can set things right." And at the time of the coup, he was negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for a big aid deal in which the IMF was insisting on major cuts in what little social programs existed, layoffs, price increases, etc.

In the seven months he held office, Aristide did implement some reforms. Major improvements in the seven months he held office, Aristide did implement some reforms. Major improvements

Pent up and over the slavemasters in the early 1800s, Haiti has been the victim of foreign bullying and domination. In 1915 the U.S. Marines invaded Haiti and occupied it for 19 years. At the end of the occupation, the U.S. built the Haitian army to hold together the oppressive order. Since that time, U.S. imperialism has been the dominant power in Haiti.

Under the U.S. there were three main classes sucking the blood of the Haitian people. The feudal classes in the countryside oppressed the peasants (50% of the people) through rent, highhacking, taxation and other ways. In the cities, the comprador bourgeoisie ran factories controlled by foreign capital, which embezzled tens of thousands of profits, paid $1 a day. A lumpenbourgeoisie of parasitic elements, including indirect and direct parasites to the whole economy, reaping millions in bribes, taxes and corruption. Every regime in Haiti that has been in power for five or ten years has been the product of these three classes.

The government of the Duvaliers (Papa Doc, then his son, Baby Doc) ruled from 1957 to 1986, and gave a lot of power to the feudal forces. The Ton-Ton Macoutes acted as a special terror squad under Papa and Baby Doc's personal command. And extreme terror was used to keep control, not only of the masses, but also of challenges within the ruling class. Papa Doc, once ordered the head of a disobedient general brought to him in a buck and cut off; when there was a mutiny of his officers, he had every single member of their families killed.

In 1986 the contradictions in Haiti exploded into a popular uprising. Baby Doc was forced to flee. Claiming to be "anti- Duvalierist," the army jumped in and seized control and for a time fooled a lot of people. But they really just took over for the Macoutes, defending the old order and suppressing the people. So the struggle continued, and the masses forced four more governments out over the next five years. At the same time, there was still no revolutionary change. U.S. imperialism still dominated Haiti. The most reactionaries continued to dominate the state and the economy, and the people's condition got even worse.

Al alone, more open Duvalierists were regrouping and preparing a comeback, even as Aristide won the presidential election at the beginning of 1991. And seven months after Aristide took office the army carried out a brutal military coup.

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1088—Haitian peasants make the corpse of a Macoute at the same site where the Macoutes had previously massacred someone.
Welfare and Slavefare in Michigan

One year after Michigan eliminated General Assistance and Job Start programs—cold-bloodedly throwing tens of thousands of poor, struggling people off "for their own good," the state has launched another round of cruel attacks on people on welfare. On October 1 Michigan passed a new welfare law called "To Strengthen Michigan's Families." The centerpiece of the program is the something called "workfare" which forces people receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) to take jobs or face work assignments. If they refuse or are unable to follow the requirements—even if people are unable to take the assigned jobs because of lack of childcare or transportation—then their welfare will be cut.

This measure is part of the vicious war on the poor that has been geared up during the Reagan/Bush years. But it also gives an idea of the attacks on basic people that will continue if Clinton gets into the White House. Clinton was one of the main forces behind a 1988 federal law that has paved the way for "workfare" measures in Michigan and other states. The Michigan measure goes several steps beyond the 1988 law—the state got special approval from the Bush administration to go ahead with it since it violates the federal government's own rules on welfare rights.

The new Michigan welfare rules call for:
- people receiving AFDC to sign "workfare contract" pledging that they will work, do volunteer labor, or take classes at least 20 hours a week.
- those signing the contract to report to the Department of Social Services (DSS) on a weekly or 60-month basis on how they are fulfilling it.
- people who refuse to sign a contract to be placed in a mandatory job bank, with a penalty of a 90-day or $100/month cut in benefits for refusal to take an assigned task.

Still before the legislature is a "learn-fare" program to cut parents' monthly AFDC checks by $25 per child if their kindergarten or elementary school kids skip classes.

Punishment For the Poor

Michigan officials claim that the new workfare contract is "voluntary." And the law—the state got special approval from the Bush administration to go ahead with it, since it violates the federal government's own rules on welfare rights.

The new law in Michigan has not yet been widely publicized or well exposed. A few people talked with even felt that the workfare plan might do them some good. But what happened after General Assistance and Job Start programs were wiped out last year shows what the system has in store for the poorest of the poor: Many—many unable to work due to poor health, disabilities or lack of education—were fired from the "safety net." Last October and told to "Get a job or hit the road. Jack." And they were told that they were the people to stay out of the job market and to maintain a low level of education. Welfare always did serve one purpose, it paid people to basically be docile and dependent.

One woman in Michigan who has been able to secure a job, was a woman in her late 60s. She was able to secure a job only after she had been turned down for a job at a local store. Over 82,000 unmarried adults—male and female—have received AFDC benefits this year, leaving her and her three children here with next to nothing to live on. She is not able to work, yet the DSS refuses to help her.

A young Black woman said about the threat of cuts in payments: "That's how you make these people be out on the streets...It's gonna be very bad. She and her four kids live with her sister and mother, and she receives some welfare to supplement her mother's pay as a hospital laundry worker."

In a TV speech Gov. Engler had said that "free will will change welfare to a helping hand, encouraging in dependence and self-reliance, while building self-esteem." These words brought out much bitterness from the people.

December 11, 1991—Honoree witness confronts police at Hinesville housing project. Detroit.
child care, poor health care—and now no welfare unless you jump through their hoops. "They cut out paying for abortions," she said, "there's many, many kids in foster homes. They're not getting a doctor, and you're bringing more unwanted kids into this world. They don't want to help you take care of them, so how else is that baby gonna get took care of? It's either gonna be left dead, left in an abandoned house, or something gonna happen to that baby. Even if they did want to keep it, they can't support it. Now here comes Protective Services and they blame it on the parent, when it really sometimes not be the parent's fault.

Tanya also spoke out against the reactionary "family values" offensive coming from Bush, Clinton and other ruling class politicians: "I don't agree, I do not agree. I'm a single parent and my kids are fine. If you have a baby, say the father beat you—so you supposed to stay with him because it's the law? They're male chauvinist, it's the law? They're trying to bring back very days." Then she added, with a defiant laugh. "But it's NOT gonna happen!"

An Angry New Generation

Some state politicians in Michigan are for even harsher rules that would cut benefits immediately if someone refuses to sign a "contract." But some liberals worry that this is just a second chance, not a way of life.

The ad claims that as governor of Arkansas, Clinton helped move 17,000 poor people off welfare and into productive work. But scratch the surface of these claims and you will find an ugly reality coming out. Bill Clinton has been a leader of the war on the poor, not only in Arkansas but across the U.S.

Governor Clinton outright eliminated Arkansans General Assistance (O.A.) program in 1990. And the AFDC welfare payment in Arkansas for a family of three is now only $20/month, one of the lowest in the country. The maximum state benefit for AFDC plus food stamps for a family of three is only $496/month, less than 53 percent of the official poverty level.

In 1983 Gov. Clinton oversaw the enactment of Project Success, a state program that gives AFDC recipients two weeks of job-hunting instruction and then sends them on their own to seek work. He claims that after four years, 17,000 Arkansans were "found jobs and got off AFDC and food stamps. What he doesn't mention is that the number of people on welfare increased anyway, and that many of the 17,000 later returned to welfare when their jobs proved temporary or unreliable. One report found that three years after going on Project Success program, the average participant was earning only $1,422 a year compared to $1,085 for other welfare recipients.

A majority of those jobs were dangerous, slave-wage work in meat plants, plastics factories, chicken-processing plants, and so forth. Clinton has promoted Arkansas "right-to-work" (anti-union) law in order to attract corporations to the state, which has the second lowest manufacturing wages in the country. The National Safe Workplace Institute ranks Arkansas in the top 20 states in accident prevention, health and safety enforcement and workers' compensation.

Despite all this, Clinton's Project Success was labeled a "success" by the project helped pave the way for the Family Support Act of 1995, a federal law passed during the Clinton administration. This act—which requires each state to move at least 20 percent of eligible welfare recipients into school or job training by 1995—has brought about the new "workfare" initiatives in Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin, California and education and training programs, childcare and transportation for up to two years—after that they'll have to take a job in the private sector, or start earning their way through community service. (Bush supports the same policy but with a welfare cutoff after four years instead of two years.) Clinton says he eventually wants to see an end to welfare programs altogether.

Clinton has implemented the 1988 federal law even more harshly in Arkansas than required. Only people with children less than 1 year old are exempted from "workfare," instead of 3 years old an allowed by the law. (Even George Bush has not advocated this.) And during his presidential campaign, Clinton has called for a nationwide "voucher system" on welfare benefits. He talks of giving welfare recipients a "ticket" to buy "receipts" for a nationwide two-year limit on welfare benefits. He talks of giving welfare recipients a "ticket" to buy "receipts" for a nationwide two-year limit on welfare benefits. Clinton has implemented the 1988 federal law even more harshly in Arkansas than required. Only people with children less than 1 year old are exempted from "workfare," instead of 3 years old an allowed by the law. (Even George Bush has not advocated this.) And during his presidential campaign, Clinton has called for a nationwide "voucher system" on welfare benefits. He talks of giving welfare recipients a "ticket" to buy "receipts" for a nationwide two-year limit on welfare benefits. He talks of giving welfare recipients a "ticket" to buy "receipts" for a nationwide two-year limit on welfare benefits.
During the last year the rulers of the Western world have been building up the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of Columbus in the New World. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on monuments, commemorations, museums, etc. This October 12, Columbus Day, was supposed to be the high point of all this celebration. Columbus and his ships were supposed to represent world capitalism and the beginning of European colonial domination of the world. This is what the ruling class wanted people to celebrate.

But throughout the U.S. and Latin America, Columbus Day has been a flop. Parades and commemorations were stopped by protests in some places. Indigenous people blocked highways in the Andes and marched on the White House and the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C. In Latin America, Columbus statues were splattered with paint.

Everywhere, the ruling powers were on the defensive. One sign of this was an article in the New York Times titled "Schools Growing Harder in Scrutiny of Columbus." In contrast to old textbooks that pictured Columbus as a heroic figure, the article stated, "On the 500th anniversary of his landfall in the New World, students across the nation are learning everything from how Columbus expropriated Indian land to contempt for the explorer's exploits." At one Florida school, seventh-grade students conducting a mock trial voted to declare Columbus a villain.

"A revolution is an insurrection, the resistance of the mass movement was basic. The government spent $70 million to $250 million to build this concrete structure designed to project a huge cross high up into the clouds." The government built powerful new generators for the floodlights to shine on the monument while the masses have little or no electricity. The Dominican people call the monument La Yuma—the Tomb. In recent weeks there have been large demonstrations against the monument. At least 11 people have been killed when police fired at the protests.

As the mass, the pope voiced some hypocritical regret about the killing of the protestors and the oppression of indigenous people. But his true views came out when he shamelessly praised Columbus as "the great admiral" who spread Christianity "all the roads and paths." And he declared, "Let the needs planned five centuries ago make all the spaces of your life fruitful." In reality, what Columbus planted were seeds of primitive plunder and murder. Columbus landed on the island of Hispaniola—which is today divided into Haiti on the western half and the Dominican Republic on the east—there were a quarter of a million Native inhabitants. After several years of rule by the Columbus family, half this population was wiped out. By 1548 fewer than 500 Indians remained on the island.

Youth in the capital city of Santo Domingo were not going for this bloodsuckers' week from the Pope and the government. In defiance of a harsh crackdown by the authorities in preparation for the Pope's visit, the youth fought the police in the streets. In the poor districts, protestors piled up garbage and tanks, built burning barricades, and stoned police cars. One youth with a bandanna, interviewed by a radio station as he stood in front of a smoking utility pole lying across an intersection, said, "We are protesting 500 years of extermination, 300 years of hunger and mustiness."

**National People Protest in Latin America**

Along the Andes mountains, protests by Native people during the past few weeks have hit the governments of Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia. In Ecuador, 5,000 Quechua-speaking Indians rallied at the Indian cultural center in Quito, demanding, "We are not here to celebrate, we are trying to on the road for revolution in South America."

As Aristide pointed out, people can lead a people's army. The role of a class struggle and end up, sooner or later, being overthrown by imperialism or themselves becoming a new revolutionary ruling power in league with imperialists.

Even after the coup, Aristide and the majority of his supporters did not break with the dangerous road of illusions and capitulation. Right after the coup Aristide appealed to the Organisation of American States (an organization basically run by the U.S. interests) to intervene against this military. In Haiti people were struggling to develop revolutionary resistance to the coup, but Aristide called on people to confine themselves to nonviolent resistance in the face of violent massacre.

But there is another road for countries like Haiti, the road of New Democratic Revolution and people's war. This is what the Communist Party of Peru is successfully carrying out today in Peru. This Maoist Revolution and people's war. This is what Aristide dreamt of in Haiti. The road of New Democratic Revolution and people's war. This is what Aristide dreamt of in Haiti.
A Day of Resistance

An indigenous village of Piliarn as part of nation-
wide protests called "500 Years of Resistance," Indians using tree trunks and rocks have blocked the Pan American Highway.

Thousands of indigenous people from several nations marched in Mexico City. In San Salvador, Native people marched to commemorate the 1932 massacre when government troops killed 30,000 peasants who had risen up in rebellion. In Guatemala hundreds of Indians staged an all-night vigil.

### Marching on the U.S.-Mexico Border

**October 10—** Over 4,000 marched to the U.S.-Mexico border in San Ysidro, California near San Diego to commemorate "500 Years of Raza Resistance" and to protest oppression of Native and Latino peoples in the U.S. and Latin America. The action was sponsored by the National Chicano Moratorium Committee and the San Diego Raza Rights Coalition. Students came from all over the West—most were part of MECHA and other Chicanos groups. There was a large contingent of dry-valley—immigrant construction workers who have been on strike in Southern California since June. And there were some people from the San Diego area who felt they had to protest the brutal treatment of immigrants by the border patrol. A contingent of militant activists in the life of Abimael Guzman was organized by the International Emergency Committee.

There was much anger at police and M1g1a terror against Latino people. Chants of "Raza si! Migra no!" rang out. Other signs said: "Columbus Was a Murderer." "U.S. Out of Latin America." "Free Leonard Peltier." Refuse & Resist! activists had a banner reading "Stop the U.S. Government War on Immigrants." There was strong support for the struggle of all Native people.

The contingent to defend the life of Abimael Guzman created a sensation. Hundreds took up the chant, "Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman." A group of immigrants heard the chant and went out to reach it. "Viva Sendero!" Others shouted: "Long Live the Quechua People!" Dozens of people signed the call of the International Emergency Committee— including a woman from the Peace and Freedom Party who wrote, "Without endorsing all his politics, I demand humane treatment for Guzman." A Native activist from Mexico said, "Our people in Peru are as important as the people here. We are the same, whether we are Incas, Aztecs or Chichimecas." A Mexican activist said, "I think everybody should wear striped shirts in solidarity with Gonzalo. They were trying to hit him down, but instead he gained more recognition from us. Gonzalo wants to free the people of Peru, and we will help him in any way we can. He's a revolutionary, and he has to be fully respected. He has human rights, and he has revolutionary rights. As a Mexican, I support him and I will protect him as much as I can."

### Anti-Columbus Actions Around the U.S.

**San Diego, October 10**

Contingent to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzman in the San Diego march, San Diego, October 10

**San Diego, October 10**

Discover Columbus Legacy 500 Years of Racism

The American Indian Movement led more than 500 people in a march and rally at Civic Center Park where a scene of an Indian village burned down by U.S. soldiers was put up.

**San Francisco: On Sunday, Oct. 11, a planned reenactment of the Columbus landing at Aquatic Park had to be canceled when it was blocked by protesters in boats who called themselves the "peace navy."**

In Philadelphia, thousands rallied at City Hall administration office to protest Columbus Day.

**Chicago: About 700 people participated in an alternative parade to "Celebrate 500 Years of Resistance." Some of the protesters also went to the official city parade to demonstrate. The Women of All Red Nations conducted a vigil as the parade went by. Two people were arrested for staging a die-in to slow down the parade. An AIM representative said, "There will be no Columbus Day parade in this city next year."

**St. Petersburg, Florida: Protesters presented members of The Sons of Italy and Knights of Columbus from placing a wreath at the base of a Columbus statue.**

**Philadelphia: A new Columbus monument that was scheduled to be unveiled at the close of Columbus Day festivities was splashed with red paint.**

**Amherst: University of Massachusetts students staged a week-long sit-in at the administration office to protest Columbus Day.**

**Chicago, October 12**

Note: Photos from the Revolution in Peru and others—went to North Ireland to disrupt the official parade. They climbed on floats and fought with reactionaries. About 40 people were arrested. Earlier in the week a City Hall reenactment of the coronation of Queen Isabella—the Spanish queen who financed the voyage of Columbus—was hit by loud protest. And through the weekend thousands of people attended the "500 Years of Survival of Indigenous People" concerts at Shoreline Theater where Jackson Browne, Carlos Santana, John Lee Hooker and others performed.

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