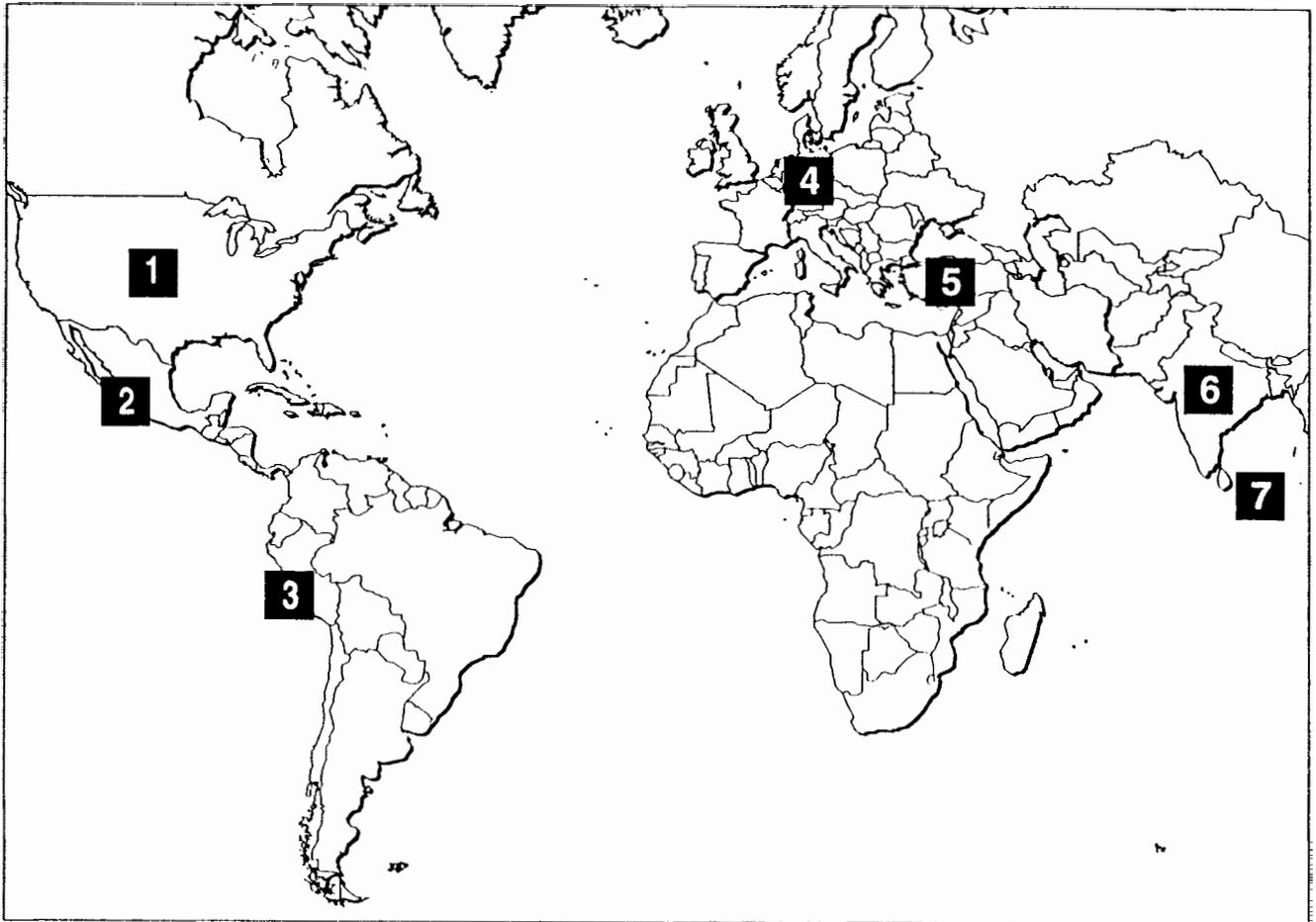

MAP 1

Revolutionary Internationalist Movement: theaters of operation



1. United States: The Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) is particularly active in Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., Miami, Chicago, and New York City, instigating racial and ethnic confrontations.

2. Mexico: The January 1995 edition of RIM's *A World to Win* features extensive coverage of and support for the Zapatista insurrection in Chiapas.

3. Peru: Shining Path narco-terrorist insurgency.

4. Western Europe: London is the headquarters of the RIM narco-terrorist international; members of the RIM leader-

ship live in exile in Paris; terrorist operations target Germany, Turkey, and the Low Countries.

5. Turkey: RIM's TKP/ML has joined with the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) and the Armenian Secret Army (ASALA) in a terror campaign against the Turkish government, aimed, in part, at creation of a separatist Kurdistan.

6. India: Naxalite (Maoist) organizations have merged into various ethnic separatist insurgency groups, including Sikhs and Tamils.

7. Sri Lanka: Tamil Tigers (LTTE) are engaged in full-scale warfare against the government.

terrorist international." Virtually every member organization and close affiliates are engaged in narcotics trafficking to finance paramilitary operations. The Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka is a major trafficking organization (see *EIR*, Oct. 13, 1995). Shining Path's base of operations in the Upper Huallaga Valley of Peru is one of the world's largest coca producing regions; and the Senderistas provide "security" services to narcotics cartels in return for tens of millions of dollars per year in payments. ASALA has been identified by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration as part of a vast heroin-smuggling ring between the West Coast of the United States and Scandinavia, known as the "Shoemakers Ring."

Known arms supplies: Drug revenues allow access to large supplies of weapons and explosives via traditional black market routes; the "Bulgarian Connection" provides weapons to member organizations operating in South and Central Asia; "afghansi" networks provide weapons to LTTE, Sikh, and Kurdish groups.

Known political supporters/advocates: International human rights lobby mobilized to defend Shining Path leader Abimael Guzmán following his arrest in Peru in 1993. Center of Concerned Asian Scholars, a large academic front group based at Cornell University in New York, headed by RCP founder Clark Kissinger; *Indigenous World* magazine, headed by Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz, RCP founder.

Sympathizers of RIM: East India Defense Committee; Cultural Association of Turkish Workers; Committee of Support for the Popular War in Peru; Federation of Turkish Workers in Germany.

Known funding: Member organizations are largely financed via revenues from illegal narcotics sales, weapons trafficking, kidnapping, and "peoples' taxes" (i.e., confiscation of land and property, and extortion of payments in theaters of operation).

History: RIM was founded March 12, 1984 at a conference in London called the "Second International Conference of Marxist-Leninist Parties and Organizations." LTTE and Sikh organizations participated in the founding conference, and maintain collaboration with RIM, though not formally affiliated. Member organizations were actively involved in mobilization against American Euro-missile deployments in the early 1980s, and have been instrumental in destabilizations in West Germany and Turkey, via TKP/ML and PKK networks.

In spring 1985, at a meeting in Athens, the leadership of the TKP/ML met with representatives of ASALA and PKK to coordinate operations against the Turkish government, although the groups themselves sometimes engage in murderous rivalries.

Shining Path was integrated into RIM's European-based terrorist operations in November 1985, when two Senderista leaders, Maximiliano Durand Araujo and Hildebrando Pérez Huaranca traveled to Paris, Brussels, and Libya as part of a RIM delegation.

Shining Path: core of the RIM project

Name of group: Peruvian Communist Party-in the Shining Path of José Carlos Mariátegui; Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path; SL). A dissident faction has been dubbed by the press "Red Path."

Headquarters and important fronts: In the Upper Huallaga Valley, and a portion of the Apurímac Valley in Ayacucho, the latter including parts of the Apurímac national park.

Founded: Formally founded in 1970, as the PCP-Shining Path, but a core group had formed around Abimael Guzmán Reynoso at San Cristóbal de Huamanga National University, in Ayacucho, as early as 1964.

Locations of operations, areas active: From 1992 to 1994, the Peruvian government of Alberto Fujimori and the country's military conducted a successful counteroffensive against Shining Path, which by then had seized large portions of the country's Andean region and firmly established its terrorist grip on the capital, Lima, and other cities. As a result of the government's war, by mid-1995 Shining Path remained a viable force only in two key zones: the Upper Huallaga Valley, still the largest coca-growing zone in the world, and Huanta province, department of Ayacucho. Key controllers of its once-extensive support network in urban centers, however, remain active.

In the Upper Huallaga Valley, Shining Path's strongholds can be found in the towns of Aucayacu and Tocache, in the province of Leoncio Prado, Huánuco department; and in the province of Tocache, in San Martín department. Those posts are located along the west bank of the Huallaga River. In the provinces of Huanta and La Mar, department of Ayacucho, SL is concentrated along the west bank of the Apurímac River (including in the protected nature reserve of the same name) near its convergence with the Mantaro River. SL presence extends to the left bank of the Ene River, formed by the confluence of the Mantaro and Apurímac, in the province of Satipo, Junín department.

Other areas, where it has a lesser presence, include: the province of Padre Abad, Ucayali department; the provinces of Azangaro and Melgar, Piura department; the province of Huancabamba, Piura department; the provinces of Bolívar and Huamachuco, La Libertad department.

Major terrorist actions:

May 17, 1980: First act of war, burning ballot boxes on the eve of the Presidential elections, in the town of Chuschi, Ayacucho.

Dec. 24, 1980: First "people's trial," forcing the employ-