

# U.S. Maoists back Shining Path terror

by Jeffrey Steinberg

When riots broke out in the Adams-Morgan section of Washington, D.C. in the summer of 1991, it was the Revolutionary Communist Party, a relatively small, militant Maoist group, that played the leading role of agents provocateurs. The international apparatus of which the RCP is a part provides support for narco-terrorists like Peru's Shining Path and the Zapatistas in Chiapas, Mexico. It also represents a significant capability for unleashing terrorism in the United States itself.

In April 1992, when South Central Los Angeles went up in flames following the acquittal of four police officers accused of beating black motorist Rodney King, it was again the RCP that staged a demonstration that triggered looting and trashing of downtown stores and offices. RCP agitators teamed up with narco-gang members from the Bloods and Crips, instigating the worst urban violence to hit America in 25 years. In cities like Seattle, San Francisco, and Atlanta, where smaller-scale rioting and looting took place, RCP provocateurs were also highly visible.

Later in 1992, riots broke out in the "Little Haiti" ghetto of Miami following the ouster of dictator Jean-Bertrand Aristide from power on the island. Not only did the RCP ship in operatives from Atlanta to help fuel the violence, but Aristide's personal spokeswoman, Roland Durancy, is herself an RCP leader, who joined the Maoist sect in North Carolina. To this day, Durancy is the "voice" of Aristide in the volatile and drug-infested Haitian community of southern Florida.

The RCP is also at the center of an international narco-terrorist apparatus whose most prominent component is Peru's Shining Path. On March 12, 1984, leaders of the RCP, including the group's exiled founder Robert Avakian, met at the Bertrand Russell House in London to found the Revolutionary International Movement, an amalgam of Maoist communist parties from the United States, Britain, and a number of Third World countries. Shining Path participated in the founding of RIM, and much of the group's activities have consisted of terrorist and "liberal support" efforts on behalf of the Peruvian narco-terrorists. In fact, the Jan. 9, 1994 issue of the RCP's weekly newspaper, *Revolutionary Worker*, features two pages of news on Shining Path, including a report on an October 1993 delegation to Lima of a front group called the International Emergency Committee to Defend the

Life of Abimael Guzmán, the jailed leader of Shining Path. The news coverage also included a gloating account of a series of car bomb attacks by Shining Path against the main police headquarters in Lima and a funeral home run by the Peruvian Air Force and Navy—in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mao Zedong.

## Brainwashers and social engineers

The RCP, formerly called the Revolutionary Union (RU), was a late-1960s outgrowth of the terrorist RYM II wing of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in the United States. Among the group's founders was William Hinton, a State Department socialist who spent years in China with the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), as a propagandist for Maoism and the Cultural Revolution. Hinton's book *Fanshen*, his eyewitness account of the mass exterminations of the Cultural Revolution, was "must reading" for 1960s student radicals.

The core group of RU founders was composed for the most part of trained social engineers, including anthropologists and one former Air Force intelligence officer, trained at NATO facilities in Italy.

In 1974, *EIR's* predecessor news service unveiled the role of the RU in recruiting and brainwashing terrorists for the Black Liberation Army and the FALN Puerto Rican terrorist group in New York City. RU's Dr. Steven Levin, a psychiatrist, ran the drug detoxification program at Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx, New York, and ran Maoist indoctrination sessions on drug addicts and criminals, turning them into "revolutionaries." They were then dispatched to carry out killings of police, armed robberies, and kidnappings.

More recently, law enforcement investigators have unearthed links between RCP leaders and prison-based drug gangs that deploy gangs like the Bloods and the Crips.

## Fujimori calls for action

The RIM international apparatus's support for groups like Shining Path has not escaped the attention of at least one government. On Sept. 17, 1992, Peru's President Alberto Fujimori issued a memorandum calling upon the governments of the United States, Europe, and Ibero-America to join with him in rooting out the international support apparatus for the Shining Path butchers. Fujimori's memo named 49 people and 39 organizations involved directly in the international narco-terrorist offensive. Having just succeeded in capturing Shining Path leader Guzmán and several other top members, Fujimori called upon these other governments to take similar actions to shut down and prosecute the Shining Path apparatus in their own countries—e.g., the RCP-RIM.

So far, no such actions have been undertaken by any of the host countries. As a result, the recent events in Chiapas, which could have been preempted, were not. Similar capabilities exist for similar terrorism to take place in other countries, including the United States.