

and try to create conditions so it won't ever happen again. " Peru's anti-terrorism prosecutor Julio Cesar Galindo says the government is investigating the alleged links between Guzman's Shining Path and Movadef and prosecutions could ensue: Peru has strict laws against denying or defending terrorism. But Movadef founder and Guzman's attorney, Alfredo Crespo, says the group's members are being unfairly singled out. At stake is how the country incorporates left-wing viewpoints into its young democracy - and how it works to resolve the still-existent conditions of inequality, poverty, and racism that gave rise to the guerrilla movement in the first place. Reaching the masses The Shining Path broke away from Peru's Communist Party in 1970 as a radical, independent faction. It started out as a few dozen members following the leadership of Guzman, who argued " that communism required the waging of a 'popular war,' " according to InSight Crime, which writes about organized crime in the Americas. At its peak in 1990, the Shining Path had closer to 3,000 members, and the insurgents were able to wreak havoc, killing an estimated 31,000 people between 1980 and 2000, according to the truth commission. Peru has evolved enormously since the truth commission's report in August 2003. The country consolidated its transition to democracy after a dictatorship, and the growing economy helped millions move into the middle class. But Mr. Galindo worries that " the propaganda and the benefits " of the economic growth haven't reached the masses. In the poor conos, or cones, across Lima's outskirts and in far-flung rural regions, poverty persists and the middle class dream lived by many in Lima and secondary cities hasn't materialized. The government has to