



**amnesty  
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT  
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**URGENT  
ACTION**

**EXTERNAL (for general distribution)**

**AI Index: AMR 46/27/90**

**Distr: UA/SC**

**25 April 1990**

**UA 160/90**

**"Disappearances"**

**PERU:**

**Pastor JUSCAMAITA LAURA, aged 38**

**Delio GUTIERREZ ESCOBAR, aged 36**

**Raúl ZEVALLOS LOAYZA**

**Víctor PADILLA LUJÁN**

**Nazario TAYPE HUAMANI**

Amnesty International has received reports that the above-named individuals have "disappeared" in the emergency zones of Peru during March and April 1990.

Pastor Juscamaita Laura was reportedly detained by troops in Huanta, department of Ayacucho, on 10 March 1990 when he arrived in the city looking for work. According to reports he was accused of being a terrorist and was taken to the military base in Huanta and then transferred to the "Los Cabitos" barracks in the city of Ayacucho. However, when relatives inquired about him at the army base in Huanta the authorities there denied that he had been detained, and he remains "disappeared". Pastor Juscamaita, a 38-year-old widower with young children, is from Cahua, Angaraes province, Huancavelica department. His father and three brothers are said to have been killed by members of the Partido Comunista del Perú "Sendero Luminoso" (Communist Party of Peru "Shining Path").

Delio Gutiérrez Escobar, a farmer aged 36, was reportedly detained on 31 March 1990 in Huancache, district of Surcubamba, Tayacaja province, Huancavelica department, by soldiers from the army base in Pampas, Huancavelica. However, family members who went to the Pampas army base were told that he had not been detained, and his whereabouts remain unknown. Delio Gutiérrez is said to have been denounced to the army as a "terrorist" by his former common-law wife, with whom he is engaged in a custody dispute over their young son.

On 15 April 1990 Raul Zevallos Loayza, Víctor Padilla Luján and Nazario Taype Huamani were reportedly detained in Lircay, Angaraes province, Huancavelica department, by troops from the army base in Angaraes. All three men are natives of the peasant community of Tranca, but were working as labourers in Lircay. The three men are said by witnesses to have been taken to the army base in Angaraes, but their detention has been denied by the military authorities there.

Víctor Padilla Luján had previously been detained by troops in September 1989 but was later released.

All of these cases have been reported to the authorities and to Peruvian human rights groups, but there has been no information on their whereabouts or legal situation.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The armed forces in the emergency zones under political-military command (including Ayacucho and Huancavelica) routinely deny holding prisoners at military installations in the areas under their command. Many suspects detained by the armed forces "disappear" indefinitely; others are released after days or weeks in secret custody, during which time they may be subjected to torture. Sometimes suspects are turned over to the police after prolonged secret detention and interrogation at military installations. In these cases detentions are only acknowledged to have

occurred as of the date they are transferred to police custody, when public prosecutors are informed of them. The armed forces as a rule never acknowledge having held prisoners prior to their transfer to the police. This is a major contributing factor to the continuing practice of "disappearance".

Human rights violations take place in a context of increasingly violent activities by armed opposition groups, especially "Sendero Luminoso", which has claimed responsibility for hundreds of execution-style killings of government officials, leaders of left-wing political parties and members of peasant communities believed to have cooperated with the armed forces.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION: Faxes/Telegrams/telexes/airmail letters:**

- expressing concern at the reported "disappearances" of the five men named above after their detention by the armed forces;
- urging that their legal situation be clarified;
- urging that while in detention they be humanely treated and granted access to relatives and lawyers.

**APPEALS TO:**

General Julio Velásquez Giacarini  
Ministro de Defensa  
Ministerio de Defensa  
Avenida Boulevard s/n  
Monterrico  
Lima 33, Perú

Dr. Agustín Mantilla Campos  
Ministro del Interior  
Ministerio del Interior  
Plaza 30 de Agosto 150  
San Isidro, Urb, Corpac  
Lima 27, Perú

Telegrams: Ministro Defensa  
Velasquez, Lima, Peru  
Telexes: 25438 PE COMGREGJ

Faxes: +51 14 41 5128  
Telegrams: Ministro Interior  
Mantilla, Lima, Peru  
Telexes: 21133 PE OOMI

First case only:

Jefe Politico Militar de Ayacucho  
General Petronio Fernández Dávila  
Cuartel Militar BIM 51 "Los Cabitos"  
Huamanga  
Ayacucho, Perú

Other four cases:

Jefe Politico Militar de Huancavelica  
Coronel EP Marcos Alvarez Vargas  
Cuartel Militar de Huancavelica  
Huancavelica, Perú

Telegrams: Jefe Politico-Militar  
Fernandez, Ayacucho, Peru  
Telexes: 64734 PE 32  
or 64735 PE PIP

Telegrams: Jefe Politico-Militar  
Alvarez, Huancavelica, Peru  
Telex: 64536 OPMCDHVA  
(via Oficina del Primer Ministro)

**COPIES TO:**

First two cases:

Señores  
CEPAZ  
Apdo 11-0764  
Lima 11, Perú

(Human Rights Organization)

Last three cases:

Señores  
Comisión Episcopal de Acción Social (CEAS)  
Departamento Juridico  
Apartado 363  
Lima 11, Perú

(Episcopal Commission for Social Action)

and to diplomatic representatives of Peru in your country.

**PLEASE SEND APPEALS IMMEDIATELY. Check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 6 June 1990.**