

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the 1980s Peru has experienced a long and dirty internal war between the government and armed opposition groups. Women, as well as men, have been targets of both parties to this conflict. They have been subjected to extrajudicial execution, "disappearance", torture including rape, and ill-treatment by members of the security forces. Women have also been falsely accused of terrorism-related offences simply because they have been community activists or because relatives, friends or colleagues have been associated with the armed opposition; and they have been detained, interrogated and tried for "crimes of terrorism" under procedures which fall far short of international fair trial standards. In addition, women have been killed and threatened by members of the armed opposition who accuse them of collaborating with government forces or refusing to support their aims. This report documents the extent of these abuses against women in Peru.¹

2. KILLINGS AND "DISAPPEARANCES" AS A COUNTER-INSURGENCY STRATEGY

Gross and widespread human rights violations have afflicted Peru for over a decade. Human rights violations by the security forces occur against a background of abuses by the clandestine armed opposition groups: the Communist Party of Peru (PCP), known as Shining Path, and to a lesser extent by the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA).

Between 1983 and 1992 the core of the counter-insurgency strategy of three successive governments was to declare a state of emergency in vast areas of the country. During these years, Amnesty International documented at least 4,200 people who had "disappeared" in Peru during detention by the security forces. Thousands more have been killed since 1983 by government forces in extrajudicial executions, including some 500 people in 19 separate massacres.²

Many of the "disappeared" and those who have been extrajudicially executed by members of the security forces have been women. The three successive governments of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry (1980 to 1985), President Alan García Pérez (1985 to 1990) and President Alberto Fujimori (1990 to 1995) have failed to take the necessary steps to investigate impartially and thoroughly the vast majority of these human rights violations and bring those responsible to justice.³

On 16 June 1995 the victims of gross human rights violations featured in this report, and many thousands of other victims whose cases have been documented since the beginning of the 1980s, saw their hopes of justice virtually extinguished. President Fujimori and Efraín Goldenberg, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, brought in an amnesty law which closed all investigations and judicial proceedings linked to past human rights violations and rendered ineffective those few sentences that had so far been handed down for such crimes. This law is preventing the emergence of the truth and the punishment of those responsible for thousands of cases of "disappearance", extrajudicial execution and torture. In short, the amnesty law is an impunity law designed to protect those within the state who are responsible for such crimes.

In early 1994 the United Nations (UN) Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions stated in his report of his mission to Peru in 1993 that there was compelling evidence of an "institutionalization of impunity in Peru", and that this was one of "the main problems with regard to [a lack of respect for] the right to life." The amnesty law — an affront to the human dignity of the victims and their relatives — is further evidence of that "institutionalization of impunity". Amnesty International has called on President Fujimori to take the necessary measures to have the amnesty law immediately annulled.

Among the thousands of cases which stand to remain unresolved under this law is that of Marta Crisóstomo García, a 22-year-old nurse who was killed on 8 September 1989 by eight hooded men in army uniform when they broke into her home in the neighbourhood of San Juan Bautista, district of Huamanga, Ayacucho department. Marta Crisóstomo had witnessed a massacre by members of the security forces in which at least 30 peasants from the town of Cayara, in the province of Víctor Fajardo, Ayacucho department, were killed on 14 May 1988. Marta Crisóstomo had given extensive testimony to the public prosecutor in charge of the case about the events on that day. She had also helped identify the body of her aunt, Jovita García Suárez, one of the victims of the massacre. Before Marta Crisóstomo was killed she had appealed to the Public Ministry for protection in the light of the "disappearance" and killing of other witnesses to the massacre. Her appeals were unsuccessful.

The Peruvian authorities have never carried out impartial or thorough investigations into the deaths of Marta Crisóstomo or any other witnesses to the Cayara massacre. In March 1990 Amnesty International joined Americas Watch (now known as Human Rights Watch Americas), an international human rights monitoring organization, as co-complainants on the Cayara case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), and requested for the case to be submitted to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IA CourtHR). In its report, the IACHR concluded *inter-alia* that agents of the Peruvian state killed Marta Crisóstomo García, and that they did so with the aim of avoiding her testifying in the future regarding the Cayara massacre. In February 1993 the IA CourtHR accepted procedural objections raised by the Peruvian Government and ruled that the case be shelved on the grounds that the IACHR had failed to adhere to certain procedural regulations.

Both the Peruvian authorities and the international community have failed Marta Crisóstomo. More than seven years after the massacre, those responsible for her death, the death of her aunt and the other 30 victims of the Cayara massacre are still at large. Guadalupe Ccalloccunto Olaño "disappeared" in the city of Ayacucho on 10 June 1990. She was vice-president of the Association of Relatives of Detained and Disappeared People in the Emergency Zone and an active member of the Peace and Justice Service. In its 1993 annual report, the IACHR concluded that the Peruvian Government was responsible for the "disappearance" of Guadalupe Ccalloccunto. The IACHR recommended that the Government of Peru carry out further investigations to identify and bring to justice those responsible for Guadalupe Ccalloccunto's "disappearance", and to ensure that her relatives were given fair and adequate compensation. Amnesty International has no knowledge of the Government of Peru having carried out these recommendations.

3. A NEW COUNTER-INSURGENCY STRATEGY

After the failure of two previous administrations to defeat the armed opposition, President Fujimori's government came to office in 1990, vowing to implement a new counter-insurgency strategy. It first strengthened the use of civil defence patrols and the intelligence services and then in April 1992 it closed Congress, suspended constitutional rule and dismissed over 100 prosecutors and judges. President Fujimori ruled by decree law until December of that year. During this period, a new set of draconian anti-terrorism laws were implemented. These laws had a dramatic impact on human rights in Peru. The government asserted that its new strategy would overcome some of the major problems which had previously thwarted the fight against the armed opposition. These included a corrupt judiciary, failure to detain, try and convict armed opposition suspects, and the handing down of prison sentences which were too lenient. From May 1992, thousands of people were arrested on suspicion of having links or actively collaborating with the armed

opposition, although at the same time the number of reported cases of "disappearances" and extrajudicial executions began to drop.

By the end of September 1992, five months after constitutional rule had been suspended, the PCP leader Abimael Guzmán Reynoso and members of the PCP's central committee, as well as Víctor Polay Campos and Peter Cárdenas Schulte, respectively leader and second in command of the MRTA, had been arrested and charged with treason. In addition, since May 1992 at least 10,000 people are estimated to have been arrested on suspicion of having committed terrorism-related offences. The majority of these have been convicted and sentenced to years of imprisonment or are still in prison awaiting trial; the others were held for 15 days or longer and released without charges.

In late 1992 President Fujimori claimed that the MRTA would be defeated by mid-1993 and that the PCP would be eradicated by the time his first term of office ended in July 1995. Neither objective has been achieved, although most political analysts concur that the MRTA and the PCP have suffered major and irreversible setbacks as a result of the government's new counter-insurgency strategy.

While Amnesty International welcomes the government's efforts in bringing about a significant reduction in the number of reported "disappearances" and extrajudicial executions since the end of 1992, President Fujimori's new counter-insurgency strategy has meant that all those charged with terrorism-related offences face pre-trial and trial procedures which do not conform to procedures set out in international fair trial standards.⁴ Many of the provisions contained in the anti-terrorism legislation currently in force contravene these standards, both in spirit and in practice. Amnesty International considers that the 1992 anti-terrorism laws have rendered all terrorism-related trials unfair, despite positive amendments to the laws passed by the Democratic Constituent Congress in November 1993, November 1994 and in April 1995.⁵

3.1 Women victims

According to statistics issued by the Joint Command of the Armed Forces in March 1994, in the 21 months between June 1992 and February 1994, 7,667 members of the PCP and the MRTA had been captured. Pre-trial and trial procedures in such cases have meant that hundreds of women and men have been accused of terrorism-related crimes and convicted and sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment, apparently on the basis of little or no evidence against them.

In a report issued in early 1995, the Human Rights National Coordination Committee (CNDDHH), an umbrella organization of at least 40 independent Peruvian human rights organizations, claims that by the end of 1994 local human rights groups took up the cases of at least 700 prisoners for whom there is compelling evidence that they have been falsely accused of terrorism-related offences. The CNDDHH claims that these cases represent only a small proportion of all the prisoners who may be detained on false charges of "terrorism". The vast majority are prisoners of conscience or possible prisoners of conscience.

Since 1992 Amnesty International has adopted 81 prisoners of conscience, 48 of whom have been released and one died in prison, after up to 30 months in prison. Twelve prisoners of conscience have been women who have been accused and in some cases already convicted of terrorism-related offences. In addition, Amnesty International has documented the cases of at least a further 50 women whom it considers to be possible prisoners of conscience. All of them have been falsely branded "subversives". Amnesty International is calling for the immediate and unconditional release of those who remain in prison. The following are some of the cases received by the organization.

Pelagia Salcedo Pizarro was detained on 11 December 1992 by members of the National Directorate Against Terrorism (DINCOTE), the anti-terrorism branch of the police, in her

home in the shanty town of Santa Rosa, San Juan de Lurigancho district, Lima. Pelagia Salcedo was detained for "terrorism" because her husband Juan Carlos Chuchón Zea⁶ was suspected of having links with the PCP. According to reports, Pelagia Salcedo and her husband were forced under torture to sign a police document listing items found in their home which the police claimed were evidence of their involvement with the PCP. Both were charged with treason and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment by the Navy War Council in February 1993. Pelagia Salcedo and her family had previously fled to Lima from their village in Vilcas Huamán province, Ayacucho department, after the PCP attempted to kill them. Juan Carlos Chuchón had been a community spokesperson who had actively opposed the activities of the PCP.

Victoria Zumaeta Arista, a peasant woman with seven children from the small hamlet of Magunchal, in Utcubamba province, Amazonas department, is currently serving a five-year prison sentence after being convicted of a terrorism-related offence in September 1993. Victoria Zumaeta is in prison solely because her son-in-law was charged with being a member of the MRTA. Under torture, she stated that she knew of her son-in-law's activities and that she herself had collaborated with the MRTA. In May 1995, after two years in detention, the Supreme Court of Justice ruled that Victoria Zumaeta's sentence be annulled. She now faces a retrial before a higher court. At the end of August 1995 Victoria Zumaeta was still in prison.

Elvia Tenorio Torrejón was once a tenant living in the home of Victoria Zumaeta in Magunchal. She ran a small restaurant in which she was assisted by her sister Elsa Tenorio Torrejón. Elvia and Elsa Tenorio were detained on 20 January 1993 by members of the Peruvian army because they too were suspected of collaborating with the MRTA. The army claimed that members of the armed opposition frequented their restaurant and that the killing of a soldier had been plotted there. Elvia Tenorio was reported to have stated in her defence that her restaurant was frequented by people whom she did not know and had never previously met. She also claimed that her customers included known members of the police and the army.

The examining judge ruled that neither Elvia nor Elsa Tenorio had any links with the MRTA. However, under Peru's anti-terrorism legislation, the lower court judges have to refer decisions favourable to the accused to a higher court for ratification or veto. After two and a half years in detention, the court has yet to specify how long they are to be imprisoned for.

The hundreds of cases of prisoners of conscience and possible prisoners of conscience which Amnesty International has received since 1992 include many instances in which prisoners have been charged solely on the basis of uncorroborated accusations. These accusations have been made by *arrepentidos* — repentant members of the armed opposition seeking to benefit from the provisions contained in the Repentance Law, passed in May 1992. This law made provision for benefitting members of the armed opposition who supplied information leading to the capture of fellow members. The benefits of the Repentance Law, which was repealed in November 1994, included the exemption, reduction or remission of the repentant's sentence.

Critics of the Repentance Law have identified cases in which *arrepentidos* identified individuals who had been forced under threat to participate in armed opposition activities. Those who refuse to participate in such activities run the risk of being killed or having their families killed by the armed opposition. A victim accused by someone who made use of the Repentance Law told a journalist working for *Caretas*, a Peruvian magazine, in March 1994: "Those who repent are very clever — they do not give the names of the real terrorists but of those who are forced into it." Independent human rights organizations have frequently claimed that *arrepentidos* sometimes falsely accused leaders of popular organizations who had opposed the activities of the armed opposition — such as trade unionists, political and community activists — rather than identify actual members of the armed opposition. For example, María Elena Foronda Farro, an

environmental activist from the town of Chimbote, Santa province, Ancash department, was detained on the basis of accusations made against her by members of the armed opposition who sought to benefit from the Repentance Law. María Elena Foronda was the Director of the *Instituto Natura*, a non-governmental organization working on environmental issues. She was detained on 13 September 1994 on suspicion of having links with the armed opposition and charged with "crimes of terrorism".

The charges María Elena Foronda faces are based on accusations by two *arrepentidos* who are allegedly members of the MRTA. One reportedly claimed that María Elena Foronda was part of the leadership of the MRTA, the other that she had been seen in the company of an MRTA member nicknamed *Poeta* ("Poet"). The police also claimed to have found a piece of paper in her home listing expenditure items on which the words "*10 Trujillo Poeta*" were written. María Elena Foronda has consistently denied knowing anyone by the name of *Poeta*. According to reports received by Amnesty International, handwriting experts claimed that the writing on the piece of paper was not hers.

The examining judge in charge of María Elena Foronda's case ruled that there was no evidence of her having any links with the MRTA and recommended her unconditional release. But a higher court chose to veto this recommendation and on 1 March 1995 she was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. An appeal was filed on her behalf before the Supreme Court of Justice.

Myriam Guadalupe Galvez Vargas, a student and a 29-year-old mother of two, was charged with "crimes of terrorism" on the basis that she had attended a university course with an alleged member of the PCP and because the police allegedly found a note pad which was supposed to have contained handwritten notes about "low intensity warfare". Myriam Guadalupe Galvez has consistently claimed that the note pad did not belong to her. However, on 14 April 1994, after a year in detention, she was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by a higher court, a sentence subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court of Justice.

Many of the women who currently languish in prison awaiting trial or already convicted on charges of terrorism are women from isolated areas in Peru's vast rural hinterland. They are women whose peasant backgrounds mean that they either never attended school or left before they could read or write. They have little or no understanding of the law and many, as native speakers of the *Quechua* language, are unable to understand Spanish-speaking officials when they are told the reasons for their arrest or the nature of the charges they face. Their lack of financial resources prevents them from hiring independent defence lawyers, and family members, constrained by the necessities to remain at work, are unable to travel to distant urban centres to denounce the arrest or seek the help of human rights defenders. These factors mean that their testimonies often go unheard. The silence surrounding their plight reduces them to abstract statistics among the "thousand innocent prisoners" that are estimated to exist by Hubert Lanssiers, a teacher, prison visitor, human rights defender and priest.

In May 1994 Amnesty International interviewed some 20 women who had been imprisoned for "crimes of terrorism" in the Chiclayo women's prison in Lambayeque department. Almost all were peasants from remote rural areas in the north of Peru, who could not read or write. Most of them are considered by Amnesty International to be possible prisoners of conscience. Nobody had ensured that they understood what was written in the police statements they were signing or marking with their fingerprints. Most had been forced under torture to "confess" to the accusations against them.

Consuelo Viera signed her police statement without being able to read it. She is illiterate. She told Amnesty International that members of DINCOTE had told her that the papers she was signing were for her release. In fact, she was signing her own confession. She has been in prison, awaiting to be tried on charges of "terrorism", since May 1993. When she

was arrested she was four months pregnant. "They [the soldiers who detained her] beat me, so I had to tell them [what they wanted to hear] because I did not want to lose my baby." Esperanza Boy Bautista is one woman among the many thousands who have been detained for terrorism-related offences since 1992. She and two of her young children were taken into custody by the army in July 1992. "They beat me... they submerged me in a drum of water... they tied my arms behind me with a rope and they punished me. My two children were crying...", Esperanza Boy Bautista told Amnesty International. She explained that the reason for her arrest was that her father-in-law had denounced her to the authorities as a "terrorist" simply as a means of getting rid of her because he wanted his son to live with another woman.

Six of the women adopted by Amnesty International as prisoners of conscience have already been released after up to 18 months in prison.

Nelly Baldeón, who was another victim of those seeking to benefit from the Repentance Law, was a nurse who was studying at San Marcos National University in Lima. She was detained on 21 September 1993 by members of DINCOTE after an alleged member of the PCP had accused her of having supported *Socorro Popular*, a PCP welfare organization. Nelly Baldeón and three other women on her course had presented a project on "Subversion and Terrorism in Peru". During police investigations Nelly Baldeón was shown this project and acknowledged it was hers. As a result, she was charged with "crimes of terrorism" and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by a lower court. However, Nelly Baldeón was released on 26 July 1995 after an appeal was filed on her behalf to the Supreme Court of Justice.

Maria Gabriela Guarino Garrasi, an Italian film-maker, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment on 8 March 1994, following police accusations that she had collaborated with the MRTA. The accusations were based on a documentary film she had made in 1992 which showed an armed unit of the MRTA carrying out an assault in a town in the department of Cajamarca.

Maria Gabriela Guarino had visited Peru to make a documentary about the 500th anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus on the American continent. During her visit she had interviewed one of the leaders of the MRTA and filmed the activities of an armed unit.

Maria Gabriela Guarino was detained in the city of Trujillo, La Libertad department, and charged with the "crime of terrorism". In April 1995 the Supreme Court of Justice ruled that the sentence be annulled and on 24 August 1995 the higher court reduced Maria Gabriela Guarino's sentence to 18 months, the period that she had already spent in prison. She was thus released the following day. However, before being released she was taken to the headquarters of the anti-terrorism police in Lima, apparently with the sole purpose of insulting and vilifying her.

Darnilda Pardavé Trujillo, a prisoner of conscience, spent 13 months in prison charged with "terrorism" solely because her sister was a well-known member of the PCP. A 38-year-old psychologist, she was first arrested in June 1991, but released after two weeks due to lack of evidence. However, the judge who dealt with her case stated in his report:

"Even if it is certain from police investigations that she does not belong to the Shining Path leadership, nor to the rest of its component parts... even if it is certain that no subversive material was found in her possession... it must also be taken into account that, being the sister of Yovanka Pardavé Trujillo who is awaiting trial, and there being a close connection with the latter, one cannot rule out the possibility that she is familiar with the terrorist actions that her sister carried out, and therefore of collaborating with her in an indirect way."

A few months later, in May 1992, Darnilda Pardavé's sister was killed by the security forces at Miguel Castro Castro Prison, Lima, along with at least 35 other inmates, during an operation by the security forces to reimpose control over prison wings run by the PCP.

Darnilda Pardavé was arrested again in October 1992, during a mass round-up of people suspected of having links with the PCP. She was held in Chorrillos Prison, a high-security prison for women accused of "terrorism". Darnilda Pardavé was released at the end of October 1993. Santosa Layme Bejar, whose only "crime" appears to have been helping to run a women's and children's health project in her community, was detained in February 1994 in her home district of San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima. In October 1994 Amnesty International adopted her as a prisoner of conscience and urged the Peruvian authorities to release her immediately and unconditionally. In February 1995, after a year in detention, she was released, following a higher court's decision that there was no case to answer.

4. WOMEN TORTURED AND ILL-TREATED

Peru's long-standing pattern of human rights violations has included persistent reports of torture and ill-treatment of detainees by members of the Peruvian security forces. Women have frequently been raped and otherwise sexually abused, or threatened with such treatment. However, there are no statistics on the real level of torture and ill-treatment; many cases are never reported because of fear of reprisals.

Many cases of "disappearance", extrajudicial execution and detention documented over the past 15 years include reports by independent human rights organizations and journalists that victims have also been raped or sexually abused.

The case of Amanda Guerra López and a girl aged 15 are illustrative. Both were reportedly detained and raped by members of the security forces on 25 September 1990. According to reports, Amanda Guerra, along with the 15-year-old, a young man named Lester Mozambite Cartagena and two 16-year-old boys, were travelling together on a bus from Pucallpa, Ucayali department, to Tingo María, Huánuco department, when they were stopped at a military check-point near the army base at Km. 86 of the Federico Basadre Highway. They were ordered off the bus. Amanda Guerra and the 15-year-old girl were raped by several soldiers. The three minors were subsequently released on 29 September, after soldiers threatened to kill Lester Mozambite and Amanda Guerra if they reported the incident. Neither Amanda Guerra nor Lester Mozambite have ever been seen again.

Fourteen-year-old Froily Mori Vela was raped by several soldiers in circumstances which clearly illustrate how rape is used to terrorize people and their families. According to reports, on the night of 7 June 1992 a group of six soldiers and a lieutenant, from the Bellavista barracks, San Martín department, entered and searched the Mori Vela household in the hamlet of La Unión, Nueva Lima district, Bellavista province. After the search, Froily Mori was ordered to accompany the soldiers, who claimed they had to talk to her. When she and her parents refused to comply with the order, they were apparently threatened at gunpoint. Froily Mori was then reportedly forced outside into the garden. In a sworn affidavit Froily Mori is reported to have stated: "They took me to the end of the vegetable garden, where one after another they raped me, starting with the lieutenant. The seven [soldiers] abused me." According to reports, in a medical certificate issued on 10 June 1992 from Bellavista Health Clinic, a forensic doctor who examined her found physical evidence consistent with her allegations.

The Government of Peru informed the UN Special Rapporteur on torture in 1993 that a provincial prosecutor from Bellavista initiated an inquiry into this incident in September 1992, and that various members of the Leoncio Prado military detachment in Tarapoto were charged with the rape of Froily Mori. Amnesty International is not aware of the outcome of the judicial proceedings against those charged.

Since May 1992 the vast majority of complaints laid before the authorities about torture and ill-treatment, including rape and sexual abuse, have been linked to prisoners detained under Peru's current anti-terrorism laws. Amnesty International believes that detention, interrogation and trial procedures enshrined in these laws seriously undermine safeguards designed to prevent these abuses.

A case in point was the suspension, between May 1992 and November 1993, of the right to file a *habeas corpus* petition for cases involving terrorism-related charges. *Habeas corpus* is, at least in theory, the most powerful legal remedy for people who have been unlawfully detained, and is a safeguard for detainees' rights. It is one of the most important instruments by which the actions of the security forces may be judicially controlled. Under international law, the right to file a *habeas corpus* petition remains in force whatever the circumstances. But, with the promulgation of the new anti-terrorism laws in 1992, this valuable mechanism was removed at the stroke of a pen.

The 1992 anti-terrorism laws also gave powers to the police to hold prisoners in incommunicado detention for up to 10 days. This measure, added to the suspension of *habeas corpus*, flagrantly undermined guarantees essential to the protection of detainees' physical and mental integrity. In effect, it set down the conditions for the police to torture and ill-treat detainees in the full knowledge that the detainee had no legal means by which he or she could have access to an independent lawyer, a doctor or a relative.

In November 1994 the UN Committee against Torture examined the Peruvian Government's initial report submitted in February 1994⁷. The report acknowledged that "agents of the state resort to [torture]". At the end of the examination the Committee expressed its profound concern at the practice of torture by the Peruvian security forces. It concluded that there was widespread practice of torture during interrogation for terrorism-related crimes, and that impunity is enjoyed by the perpetrators. It recommended to the Government of Peru to review its anti-terrorism legislation, including those aspects of the legislation which touched on incommunicado detention.

In April 1995 a set of amendments to Peru's anti-terrorism legislation was passed by Peru's Congress. These stipulate that those arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a terrorism-related crime must have prompt access to a defence lawyer from the moment the police initiate their investigations, even if the prisoner is held in incommunicado detention. During the suspect's declarations before the police, a representative of the Public Ministry and the defence lawyer must now be present. Amnesty International welcomes these provisions as positive measures which may help in averting the torture, including rape, of detainees or prisoners.

The following cases illustrate the widespread practice of torture of women in Peru in recent years.

Martha Huatay Ruiz, a lawyer of the Association of Democratic Lawyers and a member of the PCP, was detained on 17 October 1992. Before being sentenced to life imprisonment by a military tribunal, she was reportedly tortured while being held at the DINCOTE. On 11 November 1992 the Lima Bar Association issued a public statement condemning the "proven" torture and humiliating treatment to which Martha Huatay was subjected. According to the Peruvian Government in its report to the Committee against Torture in February 1994, the allegations that Martha Huatay had been tortured were investigated by the police. The report states that a police major, who is also a doctor, attached to the Yanamayo prison where Martha Huatay is held, gave her a medical examination on 8 May 1993. The examination apparently showed no signs of torture. Amnesty International is concerned that the examination was not conducted by an independent body and that it took place almost seven months after Martha Huatay had been detained by police officers

attached to the DINCOTE headquarters in Lima, where the alleged torture had taken place.

Fifteen-year-old Olivia Pérez Fernández was seven months pregnant when she was beaten by soldiers stationed at the Mariscal Cáceres base in Tarapoto, department of San Martín. According to reports, on 28 April 1992 the home of her partner, Ennegardo Púa Vela, in the neighbourhood of Mayco, Tarapoto, was raided. During the raid Olivia Pérez reportedly had a firearm held against her and was beaten. Her partner was also said to have been beaten in her presence before being taken away.

During the afternoon of the same day Olivia Pérez suffered a haemorrhage and was taken to the *Hospital de Apoyo* in Tarapoto. She was discharged the following day. Four days later, she lost her baby. A duty doctor at the hospital was reported to have issued a certificate stating that the unborn baby had died.

The Government of Peru informed the UN Special Rapporteur on torture that the miscarriage suffered by Olivia Pérez was the result of rough treatment by her partner. However, the government appears not have submitted any independent evidence to substantiate this claim. If the Peruvian authorities are serious in preventing torture and ill-treatment they must ensure that all complaints of torture are impartially and effectively investigated. The methods and findings of such investigations must be made public, and the complainant and witnesses must be protected from intimidation. Those found responsible for torture must be brought to justice wherever they happen to be and whenever the crime was committed.

In April 1995 a woman human rights activist and prison visitor sent a letter to Amnesty International in which she wrote: "Among the women in the prison [Chorrillos High Security Prison for Women, in Lima] there are many cases of torture, but [the victims] do not want to give their testimony. They are afraid of reprisals." This fear means that women who have been falsely accused of terrorism-related offences feel that speaking up about their ordeal during police investigation will jeopardize the possibility of ever being freed.

Angela Peña Castillo had spent over a year in prison before Amnesty International learned of her case in May 1995. She was detained on 2 January 1994 in the province of Huancabamba, Piura department, and released in March 1995. Members of the Peruvian armed forces detained Angela Peña and her brother in the hamlet La Lima, Sondorillo district, Huancabamba province, Piura department. Along with 10 other peasants, both were forced to walk some six hours to the town of Huancabamba, where they were handed over to the police. According to reports, Angela Peña was beaten and sexually abused to the point that she was bleeding. She was forced to put her finger print on a blank piece of paper, on which a statement accepting her responsibility of having committed "crimes of terrorism" was later inserted.

Her ordeal did not end there. In mid-February 1994 she was transferred from Huancabamba to the town of Chulucanas, in Piura department. While under police custody, she was forced to stand naked under a shower while the police "teased her". At the end of February she was transferred to a women's prison in the town of Sullana, Piura department, to await trial.

According to a report issued by the CNDDHH, there "the treatment she received improved, but she had already paid the physical and psychological consequences".

5. DEFENDING HUMAN RIGHTS IN A CLIMATE OF FEAR AND IMPUNITY

The powers granted to the security forces under Peru's anti-terrorism legislation and the wide-ranging definition of what constitutes a "crime of terrorism" have also been used to detain women human rights activists or key witnesses to human rights violations committed by members of the security forces.

Human rights activist Lily Maribel Olano Elera was detained on 24 September 1993 in a street near Picsi prison in Chiclayo, Chiclayo province, Lambayeque department. She was working

closely with the *Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos* (APRODEH), an independent human rights organization, in its campaign to release people falsely accused of terrorism-related offences. According to the Peruvian authorities, Lily Olano was arrested for taking photographs of the prison "without authorization". Although at the time she had a camera in her possession, she claimed not to have used it. On 29 September 1993 she was released without charge.

Delia Falcón de Julcarima was detained by members of the army on 10 February 1995 at her home in the village of Anda, Leoncio Prado province, Huánuco department, on suspicion of having links with the armed opposition. She was then transferred into the custody of the local branch of the anti-terrorism police and was released on 27 February 1995 without charge. Ten months earlier, Delia Falcón had testified that she had seen members of an army patrol carry out gross human rights violations while engaged in a counter-insurgency operation on the left bank of the Alto Huallaga river. The violations included the extrajudicial execution of her husband, Hugo Julcarima, in April 1994. Local church-based human rights defenders who first conveyed information about these events to independent human rights organizations in Lima believe that Delia Falcón was arrested in reprisal for having testified about these abuses.

The banner of human rights has been carried by a wide range of people. Some work for independent human rights organizations, or as journalists or lawyers; others, in their personal capacity, campaign in the name of their loved ones who have "disappeared" or who have been detained, tortured or killed by the security forces. Still others, in their official capacity as parliamentarians, state prosecutors, judges, and dissident members of the security forces, seek to establish the truth about specific abuses. These human rights defenders, many of them women, represent the unspoken wishes of the victims and of their relatives; they stand for the imperative need to forge a country in which the unrestricted respect for human rights will become a daily reality.

In the face of Peru's bloody 15-year internal war, in which thousands of human rights abuses have been committed by government agents and the armed opposition, and in spite of serious threats to their personal security, these women, together with their male colleagues, have been at the forefront of campaigns to ensure that peace and justice are returned to Peru. But such courage cannot be measured in purely statistical terms. Each and every case gives hope to the victims and their loved ones. In short, the work of human rights defenders upholds a banner which proclaims life and human dignity.

The case of Angélica Mendoza de Azcarza is a case in point. She has experienced the pain of having members of her own family in Ayacucho detained by the security forces, and never seen again. Now aged over 70, she is the president of the National Association of Relatives of the Abducted, Detained and Disappeared. The organization has been at the forefront of a campaign to establish the fate of Peru's "disappeared", of whom there have been several thousand in the department of Ayacucho alone. In September 1992 Angélica Mendoza's name appeared on a list of alleged supporters of the PCP, which was presented to the press by President Fujimori. A warrant was issued for her arrest and she went into hiding in fear of her life and began to fight to clear her name. In mid-1993, a higher court ruled that there was no evidence to support the accusation against her. This ruling was upheld by the Supreme Court in September 1994.

Since its inception in 1985, women have filled the post of executive secretary of the CNDDHH. These women — Pilar Coll, Rosa María Mujica and Susana Villarán — have worked courageously in a climate in which human rights defenders and their offices have become the target of numerous threats and bomb attacks. These threats and attacks have been carried out in the context of repeated accusations by the Peruvian authorities that independent human rights defenders are accomplices of the PCP, as well as accusations by the PCP that they are collaborating with the military.

The June 1995 amnesty law dealt a further crippling blow to the work of human rights defenders in their fight for truth and justice. Investigations and judicial proceedings linked to past human

rights violations were closed by the government, and the few sentences handed down for such crimes were made void.

Two women, judge Antonia Saquicuray Sánchez and public prosecutor Ana Cecilia Magallanes, were among the first to openly criticize the amnesty law. Three days after it came into effect, judge Saquicuray, taking up the previous opinion of prosecutor Ana Cecilia Magallanes, ruled that the amnesty law was inapplicable to the investigation that she was conducting into a massacre allegedly carried out by the army. Judge Saquicuray was investigating five members of the Peruvian army, including an army general, who were accused of involvement in an operation which ended in the murder of 15 people — among them three women and a child — and seriously injuring a further four, following a machine-gun attack on a house in the Barrios Altos district in Lima, in November 1991. As a result of her ruling, judge Saquicuray is reported to have received several anonymous telephone death threats.

On 28 June 1995 Congress and the executive rushed through a second law which served to further muzzle the judiciary and consolidate the sense of impunity legislated for in the first amnesty law, which had come into effect 10 days earlier. This second law, known as the "Barrios Altos Law", prevents the judiciary from deciding on the legality or applicability of the first amnesty law. The move is widely regarded by jurists and human rights defenders as a blatant interference by the executive and the legislature into the independence of the judiciary.

On 14 July 1995 a high court in Lima revoked judge Saquicuray's ruling, declaring that the amnesty law was applicable to the five army members being investigated for the November 1991 Barrios Altos massacre.

All those involved in the planning and execution of the November 1991 Barrios Altos massacre were allegedly linked to an intelligence service "death squad", some of whose members were convicted and imprisoned for their responsibility in a massacre at La Cantuta University in July 1992.

The "death squad" is also reported to have been involved in the "disappearance" of nine peasants from Santa province, Ancash department in May 1992; the "disappearance" of journalist Pedro Yauri Bustamante in June 1992, and the "disappearance" of at least 26 students, 22 of whom were later found dead, from the University of Central Peru in the city of Huancayo in 1992.

Those responsible for these crimes have never been brought to justice and convicted.

The amnesty laws passed in June and July 1995 not only served to immediately release those responsible for the La Cantuta massacre only months after they were convicted; it also served to close the other cases in which they are thought to have been responsible.

Mothers, wives, sisters and daughters frequently carry the responsibility for denouncing the false imprisonment, torture, "disappearance" or extrajudicial execution of their loved ones before the human rights community and the authorities. This is a long and painful process.

Raida Córdor learned about the fate of her son, and Gisela Ortíz that of her brother, a year and a half after they had both "disappeared" after being taken by members of the army from La Cantuta University in July 1992. They were abducted together with a professor and seven other students, among them two women.⁹

Raida Córdor told Amnesty International how she and relatives of the other victims spent months trying to convince the media and members of Congress to take up their cause. However, they were given more attention in May 1993, when General Rodolfo Robles Espinoza, a dissident army officer, reported that the victims had been abducted and killed by members of a "special detachment" within the Peruvian Army Intelligence Service.

In July 1993 Raida Córdor and Gisela Ortíz were present at the excavations of clandestine graves discovered in an isolated gully off the Lima-Cieneguilla Highway. The remains found in these graves were subsequently identified as those of the nine students and the professor. In February 1994 only nine military officers were brought to trial before a secret military court, despite allegations made by dissident military officers and Peruvian human rights defenders that

at least 20 members of the military and one civilian were implicated in the killings. The nine officers were convicted and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to 20 years, but with the passing of the amnesty law, they were immediately released.

Raida Córdor, Gisela Ortíz, and the relatives of the other La Cantuta victims, as well as all relatives whose loved ones have been killed, have been left with a profound sense of anger, betrayal and impotence. In an interview published on 22 June 1995 in *Caretas*, a Peruvian weekly magazine, in the wake of the amnesty law coming into effect, Raida Córdor expresses her pain:

"The announcement of the amnesty law for my son's murderers made me feel that all we had gained had come crashing down round our heads... Those people took away my first born... they took him at midnight and hid him away from me without any mercy. I had to look in the ground to find him. The nights were eternal. I used to lie awake and imagine that he would come home and silently go to bed so as not to wake me... When I finally became convinced that he was dead I lost all fear... When the case was brought to light and the press identified his murderers, I became stronger. [For months on end] relatives [had] united and knocked at every door looking for anyone who would listen to our story... How could the government pardon [my son's killers] in my name?... On Friday of last week two men came to my house. I wasn't at home. The girls [my daughters] say they were two young men with short hair who looked like plain clothes policemen. It looks like it's beginning all over again."

In an interview for the same magazine, Gisela Ortíz says:

"I did for my brother what he would have done for me. During the investigation they watched and followed me... [Once] a man of athletic build came up to me and said 'You're going to die, you bitch!' I'm afraid they'll [now] take their revenge on my relatives... When I heard about the [amnesty] law I was filled with a sense of indignation and powerlessness. They weren't only mocking my brother but all the many others whose families and stories we have been learning about... I started to think about my mum and my dad, about everything we had cried over, about how necessary it is for the relatives to get on with their lives. When a brother or son disappears, your life comes to a halt. From that moment on, it only serves to search for your loved ones... but this government has no mercy. It doesn't want to let us rest."

Both, Raida Condor and Gisela Ortiz won the 1993 "Angel Escobar Jurado" CNDDHH human rights prize.

6. PROMOTING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The Peruvian women's movement has played a key role in defending the rights of women and in campaigning to ensure that the government takes the necessary steps to adhere to international standards which reinforce the rights of women as human rights. These efforts have paid dividends. In 1982 Peru ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and in 1993 it supported the adoption of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women by the UN General Assembly. In addition, in 1994 it supported the adoption of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women by the Organization of American States General Assembly.

In keeping with this trend to adhere to international legal standards for the protection of women's human rights, at the end of 1993 President Fujimori promulgated a law which addressed one specific issue within the wider problem of violence faced by women. Law 26,260 proposed to eliminate domestic violence by conducting educational campaigns to raise awareness throughout the country about the problem of domestic violence; setting up effective legal mechanisms for the victims of domestic violence; setting up female-staffed police stations in those parts of the country where it was justified; promoting the establishment of women's refuges for the victims of violence; and training the country's

police personnel, prosecutors and judges so that they could effectively play a role in the fight against domestic violence.

Amnesty International acknowledges these advances by the Peruvian authorities in supporting legislative provision at both international and national levels. The organization hopes that these legislative steps will be backed by administrative and other practical measures, so that they will help reduce and eventually abolish violence against women in both the private and public spheres. However, the failure of the government of President Fujimori, and of the two governments that preceded his administration, to implement sound and effective measures which result in a full respect for fundamental human rights, suggests that over the next five years President Fujimori's second term of office may not result in any effective action to reverse the problem of violence against women.

The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women define violence against women as encompassing, in addition to violence perpetrated by agents of the state, the physical, sexual and psychological violence meted out to women by members of their own family within the domain of their homes. While recognizing the extent and severity of domestic violence against women, Amnesty International's mandate for action is directed at governments and armed opposition groups, not private individuals or organizations. However, Amnesty International believes that when governments tolerate abuses such as domestic violence, the gap between what is public and what is private narrows.

According to a 1994 report by the Peruvian women's organization the Manuela Ramos Movement, between 1988 and 1992 there were 13,785 complaints of domestic violence filed at Lima's women's police station. The Peruvian women's movement has been active in ensuring that this alarming number of complaints does not remain a mere statistic and that the authorities take the necessary steps to ensure that domestic violence is eradicated. Since the creation of the first women's police station in Lima in 1988, female-staffed police stations are being set up in other cities throughout the country.

Amnesty International welcomes the important work by individuals and non-governmental organizations to promote awareness about violence against women. The organization also welcomes the legislative steps taken by the Peruvian authorities at national and international levels to protect women against violence, but reiterates the importance of ensuring that legislative measures are translated into practical and effective measures for all women against all types of violence, including violence against women by state officials.

7. ABUSES BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION

The pattern of gross human rights violations by the security forces described in this report has occurred against a background of widespread abuses by the PCP. Abuses on a lesser scale have also been attributed to the MRTA.

Between 1980 and the end of 1992 armed actions by both groups were gradually extended to include virtually every department in Peru. However, with the implementation of President Fujimori's counter-insurgency strategy and the arrest of the leadership of the PCP and MRTA in 1992, both the PCP and the MRTA began to suffer major setbacks. The capture and imprisonment of the leadership of the PCP and of hundreds of its members led to a call for talks with the government for a Peace Accord. However, the government rejected the proposal, and one wing within the PCP declared its intention of continuing armed actions.

For over a decade the PCP has demanded boycotts of municipal, parliamentary and presidential elections and threatened and murdered candidates and voters alike. In an attempt to remove the civilian state apparatus from villages and towns in rural areas, the

PCP has summarily killed hundreds of municipal election candidates, mayors and other local and regional state officials and administrators.

In an internal document entitled *"Above the Two Hills: Counter-insurgency Warfare and its Allies"*, the PCP has clearly stated its opposition to human rights. The document is reported to have been written almost entirely by PCP leader Abimael Guzmán in 1991, the year before his arrest. The report accuses human rights organizations of working in concert with the counter-insurgency strategies of the government, and of "imperialism". It states:

"...[the PCP's] position is quite clear. We reject and condemn human rights because they are reactionary, counter-revolutionary, bourgeois rights; they are presently the weapon of revisionists and imperialists, principally of Yankee imperialism." In the same document, "the great majority" of non-governmental human rights organizations are identified as "counter-revolutionary" and "conscious and unconscious lackeys of imperialism". Similar criticisms are directed at leading journalists and investigators researching the PCP; priests, nuns and other religious workers attached to the Roman Catholic and evangelical churches; political activists and organizations from across the political spectrum; and leaders of popular organizations not in sympathy with the PCP's aims and methods, such as trade unions and shanty-town food aid and development projects. Members attached to all of these sectors, in addition to thousands of peasants deemed to have actively collaborated with the counter-insurgency forces or who refused to join the PCP, have been targeted, threatened and killed by the group during its 15-year armed campaign.

On 15 February 1992 María Elena Moyano, known as "Lima's Mother Courage", was gunned down and then dynamited by members of the PCP as she left a barbecue in Villa El Salvador, one of the largest and most organized shanty towns in Lima. The 33-year-old mother of two had been repeatedly threatened by the PCP. At the time of her death she was the deputy mayor of Villa El Salvador. She had also been the president of the Women's Popular Federation of Villa El Salvador, which actively supports welfare aid projects for the poor, such as soup kitchens and the Glass of Milk program, which feeds the needy. The murder of María Elena Moyano is one among thousands of atrocities committed by the PCP. These abuses have included cases of torture and the deliberate and arbitrary killings of civilians and members of the security forces who were considered *hors de combat*.

Thousands of those killed by the PCP have been defenceless civilians not involved in the internal conflict; many were eliminated in massacres. The PCP has carried out numerous such massacres in the past 15 years.

On the night of 10 October 1992 a PCP unit massacred 47 peasants, including 14 children aged between four and 15, in the community of Huayllao, Ayacucho department. "It was one of the most horrible massacres that has afflicted our department... it was an unspeakable and savage attack in which the elderly, children and defenceless women were killed", said the mayor of Tambo, La Mar province.

On 19 August 1993, at least 62 men, women, and children were killed in the province of Satipo, Junín department, by some 70 members of the PCP armed with spears, machetes and axes. The majority of the victims came from 12 indigenous communities of the Asháninka ethnic group. According to information received from a Church commission that interviewed survivors of the massacre, many of the victims were severely mutilated before being killed.

Among other defenceless civilians who were victims of PCP atrocities have been people killed by car bomb attacks on civilian targets in Lima. For instance, 25 people were killed in two separate attacks on the headquarters of a television station and a residential street in June and July 1992.

By August 1995 the PCP and the MRTA were considered by the government to have been brought under control, although significant armed attacks by the PCP continue to be

carried out in Lima and isolated rural areas. Recent examples include reports of the PCP's deliberate and arbitrary killing on 15 May 1995 of Elena Trebejo Parada who was nine months pregnant. She and her husband were killed in front of their five children in their home in the hamlet of Ocoro, Antonio Raymondi province, Ancash department.

Just over a week later, in the early hours of the morning of 24 May 1995, a car bomb attributed to the PCP exploded in front of the María Angola Hotel in the district of Miraflores in Lima. Four civilians died, two of whom were women. At least 16 other civilians were injured.

Amnesty International reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of grave human rights abuses by armed opposition groups in Peru. These include the execution of people held by such groups; deliberate and arbitrary killings of civilians, and killings of members of the security forces who are *hors de combat*, or who have been incapacitated, have surrendered or been taken prisoner by these groups. Nevertheless, such abuses can never justify violations by the authorities of fundamental human rights.

8. CONCLUSION

Over the past 15 years thousands of women, children and men have been the victims of human rights abuses by the security forces and the armed opposition in Peru. The long and dirty internal war has been used as an excuse for these atrocities: thousands have been tortured and illegally killed by both parties to the conflict, and several additional thousands have "disappeared" after being taken by government forces.

During the first government of President Fujimori, the number of reported "disappearances" and extrajudicial executions were significantly reduced, particularly since the beginning of 1993.

While Amnesty International welcomes this reduction, the prospect for the "full and unrestricted respect for human rights", claimed as the aim of President Fujimori, appears bleak. As from 1992, hundreds of women and men have been falsely accused of terrorism-related offences.

Amnesty International believes the vast majority of these are prisoners of conscience or possible prisoners of conscience. In addition, thousands of political prisoners linked to the armed opposition have been detained without subsequently being given a fair trial.

Furthermore, the systematic impunity characterizing the pattern of human rights violations in Peru since 1980, as a result of the two amnesty laws implemented at the end of President Fujimori's first term in office, has now been consolidated.

If women are not to be "the ones left behind in the 21st century", as President Fujimori pledged in his inaugural speech for his second term of office, then international and national standards upholding women's rights have to be translated into effective policies and practical measures.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Amnesty International urges the Government of Peru to:

Release all prisoners of conscience immediately and unconditionally.

Take all the necessary steps to have the amnesty laws promulgated in June and July 1995 immediately annulled.

Stop rape, sexual abuse and other torture and ill-treatment by government agents and paramilitary auxiliaries:

Take effective steps to prevent rape, sexual abuse and other torture and ill-treatment in custody; Conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into all reports of torture or ill-treatment. Any law enforcement agent responsible for such acts, or for encouraging or condoning them, should be brought to justice;

All detainees should have access to family members and legal counsel promptly after arrest and regularly throughout their detention and/or imprisonment;

All detainees and prisoners should be given the opportunity to have a medical examination promptly after admission to the place of custody and regularly thereafter;
A medical examination, by a female doctor wherever possible, should be provided immediately for any woman in custody who alleges she has been raped. This is a crucial measure in obtaining evidence for legal prosecution;

Victims of rape and sexual abuse and other torture or ill-treatment in custody should be entitled to fair and adequate compensation and appropriate medical care.

Prevent "disappearances" and extrajudicial executions by government agents and compensate the victims and their dependants:

Conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into all reports of "disappearances", extrajudicial executions and deaths in custody and bring to justice those responsible;
Provide fair and adequate redress to relatives of victims of "disappearance", extrajudicial execution and death in custody, including financial compensation.

Ensure prompt and fair trials for all political prisoners:

Review promptly and comprehensively the present anti-terrorism legislation to ensure that police and trial procedures contained in these laws are brought into line with those set out in international fair trial standards.

Protect human rights defenders by taking all necessary steps to ensure that they can carry out their work without fear for their lives:

Ensure prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into any reports of intimidation or harassment against human rights defenders. The findings should be made public and those found responsible be brought to justice.

Ratify and implement international treaties for the protection of human rights:

Ratify the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women and the Inter-American Convention on the Forced Disappearance of Persons;

Ensure the full and effective implementation of international legal instruments which provide for the protection of the human rights of women and girl-children to which Peru is party, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the American Convention on Human Rights; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Take due account of non-treaty instruments such as the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

Promote women's rights as human rights through official programs of education and training.

Ensure that all law enforcement personnel and other government agents receive adequate training on national and international standards which protect the human rights of all women and how to enforce them properly;

Law enforcement personnel and other government agents should be instructed that rape and sexual abuse of women in their custody are acts of torture and ill-treatment and will not be tolerated;

A special emphasis should be given to education designed to make women aware of their rights and to make society at large conscious of its duty to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girl-children.

Amnesty International urges the PCP and MRTA to:

Fully respect and abide by the humanitarian standards enshrined in Common Article 3, paragraph 1(a), (b), and (c), of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949;

Take the necessary steps to prevent abuses by their members such as arbitrary and deliberate killings, torture (including rape) and ill-treatment;

Order combatants to treat humanely prisoners, the wounded and those seeking to surrender, whether such people are civilians or members of the armed forces, and never to kill them;

**Prohibit deliberate and arbitrary killings of non-combatants under any circumstances;
Conduct proper investigations into alleged abuses by combatants in order to determine responsibility;**

Ensure that individuals suspected of committing or ordering deliberate and arbitrary killings are removed from any position of authority or duties which bring them into contact with prisoners or others at risk of abuse.

Wives and mothers of the "disappeared", Ayacucho © Leoncio Robles

Relatives of the "disappeared" at a meeting with Amnesty International delegates in 1991

Prisoners of conscience Pelagia Salcedo Pizarro and Juan Carlos Chuchón Zea with their two children. In February 1993 the couple were sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment

María Elena Foronda Farro, prisoner of conscience, detained in September 1994 and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment

Prisoner of conscience Santosa Layme Bejar released in February 1995 after one year indetention

"Stop the violence", a women's demonstration held by the the Manuela Ramos Movement in Lima in November 1985

Widows attached to a government-backed civil defence patrol © Vera A. Lentz

Pilar Coll, first executive secretary of the Human Rights National Coordination Committee (CNDDHH)

Left: Susana Villarán, present executive secretary of CNDDH, **Right:** Rosa María Mujica, former executive secretary of the CNDDHH

Raida Condor (**second left**), with other relatives of the professor and the nine students from La Cantuta University who were murdered by Peruvian military agents © **La República**

"Women of the world unite": artwork from the Manuela Ramos Movement

"If somebody beats you, report him": artwork from the Manuela Ramos Movement

The body of Porfirio Suni, who was killed by members of the PCP in 1991 © **La República**

ENDNOTES

¹ This report is based on information received by Amnesty International until 31 August 1995.

² See Amnesty International, *Peru: human rights since the suspension of constitutional government* (AI Index: AMR 46/13/93), May 1993, and the entry for Peru in *Amnesty International Report 1995* (AI Index POL/10/01/95).

³ In April 1995 President Fujimori was elected to a second term of office. On 28 July he inaugurated his government's second five-year term of office.

⁴ The relevant standards underpinning such procedures are to be found in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and in the American Convention on Human Rights, both of which have been ratified by Peru.

⁵ See Amnesty International, *Peru: Reform of Anti-Terrorism Law fails to match international human rights standards* (AMR 46/06/95), September 1995, for Amnesty International's concerns on Peru's current anti-terrorism legislation.

⁶ Juan Carlos Chuchón Zea, Pelagia Salcedo's husband, has also been adopted by Amnesty International as a prisoner of conscience.

⁷ The UN Committee against Torture examines the performance of states parties in adhering to standards enshrined in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Peru ratified the Convention in 1988.

⁹ The victims were: Hugo Muñoz Sánchez (aged 47), Bertila Lozano Torres (aged 21), Dora Oyaque Fierro (aged 21), Roberto Teodoro Espinoza (aged 23), Marcelino Rosales Cárdenas (aged 22), Juan Mariño Figueroa (aged 29), Felipe Flores Chipana (aged 23), Luis Enrique Ortiz Perea (aged 20), Armando Amaro Condor (aged 21), Heráclides Pablo Meza (aged 29).

KEYWORDS: WOMEN1 / EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTION1 / DISAPPEARANCES1 / ARBITRARY ARREST1 / POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL CHARGES / TORTURE/ILL-TREATMENT / SEXUAL ASSAULT / PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE / HABEAS CORPUS / IMPUNITY1 / AMNESTIES FOR VIOLATORS / CONFESSIONS / HARASSMENT / CHILDREN / JUVENILES / NURSES / PEASANTS / INDIGENOUS PEOPLE / STUDENTS / ACADEMICS / JOURNALISTS / DIRECTORS / LAWYERS / ENVIRONMENTALISTS / PREGNANCY / PSYCHOLOGISTS / FAMILIES1 / WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTIVISTS / PRISONERS' TESTIMONIES / HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS1 / LEGISLATION / ARMED CONFLICT / EMERGENCY LEGISLATION /