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## Violence Grips Peru During Month of September

by LADB Staff

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Sept. 7: Police reported that Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas killed two brothers shortly after midnight in Orcotuna, 15 km. north of Huancayo, capital of Junin department. The young men were tortured and then shot several times. Police said the rebels left messages on the bodies reading, "This is how police informers die."

Police also reported an incident in Chupaca, 8 km. west of Huancayo. Rebels raided the town school seeking the pre-military academy instructor, who was shot 10 times. One of the students attempting to protect the teacher was killed, and another was seriously injured. Police reported continuing search operations for 30 heavily armed members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), near Satipo, 113 km. northeast of Huancayo. According to police, the rebels held meetings during the week with local farmers to hear their grievances.

Sept. 8: Police sources reported a dynamite attack on the evening of Sept. 7 in Huacho (about 130 km. north of Lima) on the homes of two wealthy merchants who had refused to pay MRTA guerrillas for protection. The structures were extensively damaged, but no one was reported injured or killed. Military sources in Ayacucho displayed an arsenal of weapons, propaganda and other items seized in a raid on a Sendero Luminoso headquarters in Pampamarca, about 200 kms. south of Ayacucho. Clothes, modern tents, insignias with revolutionary inscriptions and placards from provincial councils were among the materials.

Sept. 9: Police sources in Lima said an officer was shot and killed and three officers were wounded by four men armed with machine-guns who were surprised by a police patrol in Cusco, 1,102 kms. southeast of Lima. According to police, the incident occurred as the men were preparing to bomb the home of Gustavo San Roman, brother of Maximo San Roman, first vice president and president of the Senate. The bombing was aborted, and the perpetrators escaped. Police reported that two rebels died and several others were wounded in a shootout with police in the city of Huancayo, about 300 kms. northeast of Lima. The incident occurred when a police patrol surprised the rebels near high tension electricity towers. Fleeing rebels who fled left behind weapons, homemade bombs and other explosives.

Police reported that masked men, suspected of being Sendero Luminoso guerrillas, killed two farmers and a student in Pilcomayo, about 10 kms. from Huancayo. The rebels dragged the farmers from their homes and decapitated them, leaving behind poetry verses claiming responsibility for the killings. The student was shot to death, apparently because he witnessed the other slayings.

Sept. 20: According to a police report, 100 Sendero Luminoso guerrillas killed four leaders of peasant self-defense groups in the town of Villa Florida, Ayacucho department, located about 500 km. southeast of Lima. Later, the rebels burned 70 homes and Department of Ayacucho. The rebels later robbed and then burned 70 homes. The same police report said two other self-defense leaders

were killed by Sendero members in a public plaza in the town of Cangari, a few kilometers from Villa Florida. The rebels threatened town residents that they would return at any moment to "pass judgment" if they insisted on joining self-defense teams. Police also reported a blackout in the city of Ayacucho, result of a rebel dynamite attack on a high-tension tower. The bombing occurred on the evening of Sept. 19-20.

Sept. 22: Military sources reported that an army patrol in Huanuco killed at least 24 suspected rebels in three separate incidents. No troop casualties were reported. Suspected Sendero Luminoso rebels assassinated former labor minister Orestes Rodriguez in Lima.

Sept. 23: Police spokespersons confirmed that rebels, presumably of the Sendero Luminoso, torched and dynamited seven buses in coordinated attacks throughout Lima. Rebels disguised as passengers boarded five buses of the state-run Enatru-Peru. Drivers were removed from the vehicles, which were then doused with gasoline, and set on fire. Another bus was attacked with explosives as it was moving down the street. The explosion attracted a large number of police who engaged the attackers in a shootout. Two rebels were detained.

Sept. 24: Police sources said a rebel group kidnapped Deputy Gerardo Lopez Quiroz of the ruling Movimiento Cambio 90 party from his home in south Lima at about midnight on Sept. 23. Police said they suspected the kidnappers were members of the MRTA rebel organization. Defense Minister Jorge Torres, however, said though it was presumed the crime was carried out by "subversive elements," he was not discounting the possibility the kidnappers were common criminals.

Sept. 26: A military communique said an army patrol killed 10 guerrillas in a shootout, and six others a few hours later, all in the Huallaga river valley, Huanuco department. In the same area, on Sept. 25 soldiers killed eight rebels. The Interior Ministry announced the capture of three former San Marcos University professors, described as suspected founders of the Sendero Luminoso guerrilla movement. Literature professor and writer Miguel Gutierrez was among the three arrested. At present, 28 intellectuals suspected of involvement with the Sendero Luminoso are imprisoned.

Sept. 27: The Lima daily newspaper Pagina Libre reported that the MRTA was responsible for the kidnapping of Deputy Gerardo Lopez. The newspaper received a photograph from the rebel organization showing Lopez sitting beneath a rebel flag. Pagina Libre reported that an MRTA spokesperson said in a telephone call to the newspaper office that Lopez was unharmed and in Lima. He said the guerrillas had "invited (Lopez) to talk" and that he would be released. The rebels had not yet issued a demand for ransom. In Pucura, located in the Andes, about 10 Sendero Luminoso rebels stormed the home of Hugo Hidalgo, a local representative of the ruling Cambio 90 party. Police said Hidalgo was shot twice in the head during the attack.

Sept. 28: The Lima news media reported that Carlos Garcia Garcia, Peru's second vice president, offered to serve as an intermediary to seek Lopez's release. The weekly magazine Cambio, described by military intelligence sources as a Tupac Amaru mouthpiece, published a report on motives behind the kidnapping. Cambio said that the MRTA wants grassroots members of Cambio 90 to demand an end to the militarization of the country. Peruvian radio broadcasters reported that three policemen were killed and 14 others wounded in a shootout with rebels in a jungle area of San

Martin department, where MRTA guerrillas are known to operate. The government ordered a 60-day extension of the existing state of emergency in San Martin. Police reported that a four police agents were killed in an ambush by Sendero Luminoso guerrillas between Nunoa and Huaycho, Puno department. Five other officers were wounded. No guerrilla casualties were reported in the incident.

Sept. 29: Police reported the deaths of two Tupac Amaru guerrillas in an early morning shootout in the Sucro neighborhood of Lima. The rebels fled a police patrol in a car. According to officers, who said the vehicle apparently was to have been used in a car bombing, they found 50 kg. of dynamite along with revolutionary propaganda.

Sept. 30: Citing police sources, local media sources reported that an MRTA rebel was killed and two others captured in a shootout with police on the evening of Sept. 28 in Lima. Next, on the same day, seven agricultural workers and a Catholic nun were killed by Sendero Luminoso rebels in the city of Merced, Cerro de Pasco department, located about 305 km. southeast of Lima. The victims were called on by name, and executed as police informers. Deputy Gerardo Lopez Quiroz was released by MRTA rebels. In a televised interview, Lopez criticized the Interior Minister for failing to provide better protection for legislators. He said he was well-treated by his abductors and was permitted access to the media. The deputy delivered to the press MRTA communiques and proposals critical of President Alberto Fujimori's economic policies. Oct. 1: Military sources reported that a clash on Sept. 28 between soldiers and Sendero Luminoso rebels in the Upper Huallaga River Valley resulted the deaths of 15 guerrillas and two soldiers. According to AP, the Friday killings brought the death toll on both sides in the region to 70 over the past week. Police reported that Sendero Luminoso rebels killed six members of a local self-defense patrol unit northeast of Huancayo. In Lima, the newspaper Expreso reported that the MRTA had offered to disarm. MRTA leader Victor Polay, who escaped from prison in July, offered to halt attacks if the government accepted certain conditions, according to Expreso. A man identifying himself as Polay called the newspaper, and said he had made the offer in an interview with Interior Minister Gen. Adolfo Alvarado. [Basic data from EFE, 09/09/90; AP, 09/07/90, 09/26-29/90, 10/01/90; AFP, 09/08/90, 09/09/90, 09/20/90, 09/23/90, 09/24/90, 09/26/90, 09/28-30/90; Notimex, 09/28/90; Prensa Latina (Cuba), 09/28/90]

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