

Human Rights in Peru

by William Osborne

As many Central and South American nations continue to experience the human rights violations that characterized the twentieth century, Peru has moved forward. The truth and reconciliation process, which officially ended with a final report in August 2003 and corrective legal action by recent governments, created a stable nation where the rule of law applies.

Violations throughout the 1980s and 90s led to the truth commission, beginning with General Juan Velasco's 1968 overthrow of democratically elected leader Fernando Belaunde. Velasco instituted wide - ranging socialist reforms that economically crippled Peru. Another military leader, General Francisco Bermudez, orchestrated a violent counter-coup that ultimately returned Peru to democratically elected leadership in 1980. Although the new government repealed most of Velasco's economically crippling socialist reforms, Peru's economy fared no better under the new democratic regime. This period of economic instability precipitated many of the human rights violations seen in Peru in the following two decades.

Under Bermudez, the Maoist insurgency *Sendero Luminoso* grew, and the frequency of human rights violations by both the insurgents and the government increased. In 1991, Alberto Fujimori's economic reforms finally returned prosperity to Peru. Although gifted in revitalizing the economy, Fujimori and his subordinates were corrupt and operated outside the law. In 2000 a scandal centered on Vladimir Montesinos, Fujimori's intelligence chief broke and the government fell. Valentin Paniagua took over as caretaker and began the truth and reconciliation process.

Peru's success in moving past an era of violence can provide insight for other Latin American nations. Although Peruvians experienced violations of their legal, societal, healthcare and religious rights, attempts to rectify those violations and move beyond a difficult time the nation's history have been successful.

Alberto Fujimori

Catherine M. Conaghan. 2005. *Fujimori's Peru: Deception in the Public Sphere*. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.

Examines the Government of Alberto Fujimori. Takes a specific look at the role of Vladimir Montesinos and ties with the CIA, Peruvian Secret Service, and criminal elements.

M. James Faison. 2001. "Democracy Derailed?" *Harvard International Review*. 23(2): 9.

Abstract: *Provides a historical background on the efforts of Alberto Fujimori, former president of Peru, to dismantle the country's democracy. Manipulation of the Congress; Suspension of the constitution; Impact of Fujimori's administration on the economic conditions in the country.*

Jana Morgan Kelly. 2003. "Counting on the Past or Investing in the Future? Economic and Political Accountability in Fujimori's Peru." *Journal of Politics*. 65(3): 864.

Abstract: This article strengthens and extends economic theories of presidential approval, assesses accountability in Peru's "delegative democracy," and explores the political feasibility of economic policies. The analysis finds that prospective evaluations shape presidential approval in Peru, demonstrating the utility of economic theories in the developing world. Peruvians hold politicians accountable not only for the economic past, but also for future implications of past actions, which suggests that vertical accountability exists and that this type of accountability encourages forward-looking policy choices. Finally, the analysis indicates that important political events, including the capture of the Sendero Luminoso guerrillas and Fujimori's autogolpe, influence Peruvians' approval of the president.

Charles Kenney and Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies. 2004. Fujimori's Coup and the Breakdown of Democracy in Latin America. Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press.

A study of the mechanics of Alberto Fujimori's rise to power in Peru. Examines the 1992 coup and offers an explanation focusing on the weakness of the Peruvian Legislature.

Kurt Weyland. 2000. "A Paradox of Success? Determinants of Political Support for President Fujimori." *International Studies Quarterly*. 44(3): 481.

Abstract: Examines the extent to which a government's success in resolving deep political and economic crisis strengthens its popular support, through an analysis of the Peruvian administration under President Alberto Fujimori beginning in 1990. Fujimori's political success; Determinants of presidential popularity; Issue salience in citizens' evaluations; Role of valence issues in democracies.

Economic Instability

1994. "Peru, a New Magnetism in South America." *E&MJ: Engineering & Mining Journal*. 195(3): WW.

Abstract: Reports on the effect of political activities in Peru to the situation and condition of its mining industry. Implication of the economic and social programs of President Alberto Fujimori on the industry; Government efforts to control the political movement Sendero Luminoso and its involvement in the drug trade; Government's focus on the restoration of government control of the judiciary and state-owned universities.

1995. "Vale Un Peru." *E&MJ: Engineering & Mining Journal*. 196(2): 11.

Abstract: Features Peru's mineral reserves. Revenues from mining industry; Discussion on economic statistics; Site of mining expedition, Tecnomin '95.

Maura A. V. Acevedo. 1998. "Political Costs of Privatization." *Hemisphere: A Magazine of the Americas*. 8(2): 36.

Abstract: Suggests that analysts in Latin America have tended to ignore the political component of economic readjustment as illustrated in the neoliberal initiatives of the governments of Mexico and Peru. Centralized process of economic modernization; Institutional outlook of state reforms in Peru; Political consequences of privatization in the corporatist system in Mexico.

Moisés Arce. 2005. *Market Reform in Society: Post-Crisis Politics and Economic Change in Authoritarian Peru*. University Park, Pa.: Pennsylvania State University Press.

Abstract: Through discussion of Fujimori's Peru in the 1990s, focuses on the cause and effect relationship between societal groups and government reformers. The author uses tax reforms, privatization of pensions, and social-sector reforms to illustrate group incentives for supporting, opposing, or modifying reforms.

David G. Becker. 1985. "Peru after the "Revolution": Class, Power, and Ideology." *Studies in Comparative International Development*. 20(3): 3.

Abstract: Presents a class analysis of capitalist industrialism in Peru as of September 1985. Efficacy of capitalist development and bourgeois reformism for amelioration of material deprivation and the denial of human rights; Dimensions of Peruvian industrialism; Determination of material bases of class formation; Interpretation of politics in Peru since 1980 derived from the dialectic of class power.

Anthony Ferner. 1979. "The Dominant Class and Industrial Development in Peru." *Journal of Development Studies*. 15(4): 268.

Abstract: From 1968, a reformist military regime in Peru implemented an industrialising development strategy which was fundamentally at odds with the interests of the traditional 'oligarchy' that had dominated the primary export phase of the country's development. In order to understand this new phase of development it is necessary to reject the idea of a monolithic 'oligarchy' before 1968, and to see the Peruvian dominant class as already internally differentiated. An important sector of that class was by 1968 committed to the development of industry and of the urban economy generally. Its interests were explicitly at variance with those of the exporting fractions of the Peruvian dominant class.

Enrique Ghersi. 1997. "The Informal Economy in Latin America." *CATO Journal*. 17(1): 99.

Abstract: Presents the author's analysis of the Latin American economy, particularly Peru as an example, which he believes to be in great measure informal. Author's view on the phenomenon of informal entrepreneurs in Peru; Comment on the book 'The Other Path,' by Hernando de Soto; Economic, social and political importance of the development of the informal housing sector in Peru.

William L. Helkie and David Howard. 1994. "External Adjustment in Selected Developing Countries." *Journal of Policy Modeling*. 16(4): 353.

Abstract: Examines the evolution of external positions of eight developing countries namely: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Korea, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines and Venezuela. Foreign debt pattern; Projecting debt-export ratios; Need for external adjustment and the ways to effect them.

Jon V. Kofas. 2005. *Independence from America: Global Integration and Inequality*. Aldershot, Hants, England; Burlington, VT: Ashgate.

Looks at the effects of the U.S.-Peru patron-client economic relationship during the latter half of the Twentieth Century. Also examines the European model of economic and political involvement with developing nations, which the author finds more successful than the U.S. model.

Mario Vargas Llosa. 1993. "Torture without Inflation." *NPQ: New Perspectives Quarterly*. 10(4): 53.

Abstract: Presents an interview with Mario Vargas Llosa, defeated candidate in the 1989 presidential elections in Peru. Assessment of the changes in Latin America; Populism in Brazil; Gap between rich and poor in Chile; Economic opening of Argentina.

Abraham F. Lowenthal. 1974. "Peru's Ambiguous Revolution." *Foreign Affairs*. 52(4): 799.

Abstract: The article focuses on the revolutionary changes in Peru. The Peruvian regime is generally seen not as the typical Latin American caudillo government but rather as an essentially institutional effort. Although a government of force, it is widely regarded as relatively unexpressive. From various foreign perspectives, Peru's current process of military-directed change is regarded with hope. Paradoxically, many international lenders and even some investors also regard Peru's experiment favorably. The military regime has earned plaudits for its prudent fiscal management and for its pragmatism in dealing with foreign companies. Within Peru, the military regime's program is not so widely acclaimed. Articulate observers from both sides of the political spectrum assail the government. Though the traditional Communist party openly supports the military regime, many on the Left regard it as far from revolutionary, but rather as an ally of international capitalism, exploiting the Peruvian masses for the sake of dominant minorities.

Aldo Panfichi. 2002. "Building Barrios." *Harvard International Review*. 24(3): 20.

Abstract: Focuses on profound transformations and community development undergone by Peru. Details of the investigation conducted on a number of low-income neighborhoods in Lima, Peru; Transitions underwent by Peru over the last two decades; Shift of Peru to an elected government in 1980.

Jaime Saavedra and Alberto Chong. 1999. "Structural Reform, Institutions and Earnings: Evidence from the Formal and Informal Sectors." *Journal of Development Studies*. 35(4): 95.

Abstract: Presents information on a study analyzing the implication of structural reforms in the formal and informal sectors of Peru in the early 1990s. Structural reforms undertaken and the legislative changes in informal sector; Basic earnings equations for both sectors and segmentation issues after the reform.

Carol Wise. 1994. "The Politics of Peruvian Economic Reform: Overcoming the Legacies of State-Led Development." *Journal of Interamerican Studies & World Affairs*. 36(1): 75.

Abstract: Chronicles the politics of Peru's economic reform. Reasons for Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori's suspension of democratic rule in April 5, 1992; External financing and macroeconomic neglect; Interplay between the state and the private sector; Political capacity of the state to intervene; Process of rectifying the political and economic aspects of the government-led economic reform.

Insurgency

1992. "Peru, the Drug Business and Shining Path: Between Scylla and Charybdis?" *Journal of Interamerican Studies & World Affairs*. 34(3): 65.

Abstract: Presents an analysis of Peru's drug production and trafficking and insurgency of Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso). Peru is world's largest producer of coca leaf. Economic arena; Coca production as major (sole) source of income for 300,000 farmers in Upper Huallaga Valley (UHV); Factors complicating Peru's efforts to mount effective anti-drug campaign; President Fujimori's proposed Alternative Development Program; U.S. foreign policy of 'Drug War'; Communist Party of Peru.

John M. Bennett and Laurence Hallewell. 1998. Sendero Luminoso in Context: An Annotated Bibliography. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press.

Extensive bibliography of Sendero Luminoso and related literature.

Eliab S. Erulkar. 1990. "The Shining Path Paradox." *Harvard International Review*. 12(2): 43.

Abstract: *Focuses on the Maoist insurrectionists known as Sendero Luminosos or the Shining Path in Peru. Evolution of the Maoist movement; Demonstration of power in November 1989's municipal elections; Origins and development of the movement; Movement's effects on Peru's political development.*

Gustavo Gorriti Ellenbogen. 1999. *The Shining Path: A History of the Millenarian War in Peru*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

Detailed account of the Shining Path's Maoist insurgency. Specific focus on the period from 1980-82.

William A. Hazleton and Sandra Woy-Hazleton. 1992. "Sendero Luminoso: A Communist Party Crosses a River of Blood." *Terrorism & Political Violence*. 4(2): 62.

Abstract: *Examines the Sendero Luminoso, an unorthodox Peruvian terrorist organization. History of the terrorist organization; Details on the intellectual foundations of Sendero; Description of the structure and membership of the party.*

Jonathan Knight. 2003. "Statistical Model Leaves Peru Counting the Cost of Civil War." *Nature*. 425(6953): 6.

Abstract: *Describes the development and applications a statistical method for estimating animal populations. Applications in the documentation of human rights abuses; Study of the conflicting accounts of the death toll from two decades of civil war in Peru; Procedures for the multiple-systems estimation method.*

T. David Mason and Janet Swartzfager. 1989. "Land Reform and the Rise of Sendero Luminoso in Peru." *Terrorism & Political Violence*. 1(4): 516.

Abstract: *Assesses ways in which land reform created structural conditions conducive to peasant support for a revolutionary insurgency in Peru. Agricultural status of Peru prior to land reform; Impact of implementation of land reform program on Peru; Rise of Sendero Luminoso in the country.*

Daniel M. Masterson. 1991. *Militarism and Politics in Latin America: Peru from Sánchez Cerro to Sendero Luminoso*. New York: Greenwood Press.

Comprehensive study of the Peruvian military from 1930s through the end of the Twentieth Century. Examines relationship between military and society. Also looks at reforms enacted by military dictators in Peru.

Cynthia McClintock. 1998. Revolutionary Movements in Latin America: El Salvador's Fmln and Peru's Shining Path. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press.

In discussing the FMLN and Shining Path, McClintock finds that Peru's insurgency was not caused by lack of political freedoms, but economic policies that destroyed peasants and

constrained the young middle class. McClintock also talks about the future role of revolutionary groups in responding to peoples' concerns about hunger, poverty and corruption.

Gordon H. McCormick. 1992. *From the Sierra to the Cities: The Urban Campaign of the Shining Path*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand.

A discussion of Shining Path's urban guerilla campaign. Includes information on the reasons for moving into the city and specifics regarding the disposition of Shining Path forces in 1992 and the organization's strategic plan.

Gordon H. McCormick; United States. Dept. Of State; Defense United States. Dept. Of Defense. Office of the Secretary Of and Corporation Rand. 1990. *The Shining Path and the Future of Peru*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand.

RAND study regarding the impact of the Shining Path on stability in Peru. Examines the origins and goals of the organization.

David Scott Palmer. 1994. *The Shining Path of Peru*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Edited volume containing eleven articles on the Shining Path. Most relate to the origins of the insurgency.

Deborah Poole and Gerardo Rénique. 1992. *Peru: Time of Fear*. London; New York, NY: Latin American Bureau; Distribution in North America by Monthly Review Press.

Without supporting either the government or the insurgency, examines the founding of the Shining Path. Also looks at the U.S. role in supporting the Peruvian Government.

James Ron. 2001. "Ideology in Context: Explaining Sendero Luminoso's Tactical Escalation." *Journal of Peace Research*. 38(5): 569.

Abstract: This article explains tactical escalation by a Peruvian left-wing group during the 1980s and 1990s as an interaction effect between organizational ideology and the broader political and organizational environment. In 1980, Peru's Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) organization ended a decade of political organizing and launched armed struggle against a new civilian government. Peru had been governed since 1968 by military officers, but popular pressure, including strong left-wing protests, had forced the military to cede control. In responding to democratization with revolution rather than electoral participation, Sendero broke with the rest of Peru's Marxist left. In 1983, Sendero again escalated its tactics, initiating a campaign of violent intimidation against Peru's legal left. By 1996, according to data assembled for this study, the group had selectively assassinated some 300 prominent Peruvian leftists. For theorists of revolutions and social movements, Sendero's tactical trajectory poses two important puzzles. First, many revolutionary theorists believe that transitions from authoritarianism to elections decrease armed insurgency. Why, then, did Peru's democratization provoke Sendero's escalation? Second, Sendero might well have been expected to cooperate with other left-wing groups, rather than to attack them so brutally. Why did Sendero choose an alternative path? The group's anti-left measures are all the more puzzling given the opposition they provoked among potential allies at home and abroad. The article explains Sendero's choices by drawing on political opportunity theory, theories of organizational competition, and the concept of declining protest cycles. Democratization can promote greater levels of strife if small but violence-prone groups fear marginalization in electoral politics.

Coimbra Sirica. 2003. "AAAS Statisticians Estimate Deaths from Conflict in Peru." *Science*. 301(5637): 1194.

Abstract: In August 2003 members of American Association For the Advancement of Science's (AAAS) human rights staff traveled to Lima, Peru to take part in a historic event, the public release of a report concluding that 69,280 people were killed or disappeared during a 20-year conflict between government forces and Maoist insurgents. The report exemplifies the use of scientific methods in human rights investigations. Based on the reports of witnesses, the authors suggest that the Shining Path, a Maoist rebel group, committed 45% of the killings, and that 30% could be attributed to government security forces. The AAAS Science and Human Rights Program has conducted quantitative analyses for large-scale human rights data projects in Africa, Asia, South America, and Eastern Europe.

Orin Starn. 1995. "Maoism in the Andes: The Communist Party of Peru-Shining Path and the Refusal of History." *Journal of Latin American Studies*. 27(2): 399.

Abstract: Examines the history and ideology of the Communist Party of Peru-Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso). Claim of embodying a distinctly Peruvian Marxism; Conspicuous indifference to Peruvian culture and traditions; Leader Abimael Guzman's thinking within the Maoist tradition of philosophy and politics; Principles of Gonzalo thought.

Peter A. Stern. 1995. Sendero Luminoso: An Annotated Bibliography of the Shining Path Guerrilla Movement, 1980-1993. New Mexico: SALALM Secretariat, General Library, University of New Mexico.

Annotated bibliography containing 1185 citations from 1980-1993. The introduction contains information about the origins of the Shining Path.

Steve J. Stern. 1998. *Shining and Other Paths: War and Society in Peru, 1980-1995*. Durham NC: Duke University Press.

Edited volume covering the rise and failure of Sendero Luminoso. Also includes the experience of women and legacies of the war.

Gabriela Tarazona-Sevillano; John B. Reuter and Studies Center for Strategic and International. 1990. Sendero Luminoso and the Threat of Narcoterrorism. New York: Praeger.

Discusses the origins of Sendero Luminoso and government responses to the organization. Also studies the link between Sendero Luminoso and drug production in the Huallaga Valley of Peru.

Lewis Taylor. 1998. "Counter-Insurgency Strategy, the PCP-Sendero Luminoso and the Civil War in Peru, 1980-1996." *Bulletin of Latin American Research*. 17(1): 35.

Abstract: Examines the efficacy of the Peruvian state's efforts to defeat the PCP-Sendero Luminoso. Indication that the paper is structured around the counter-insurgency model advocated by Robert Thompson; Questions surrounding the theory of counter-insurgency; Details on the study; Conclusions reached.

Kimberly Theidon. 2001. "Terror's Talk: Fieldwork and War." *Dialectical Anthropology*. 26(1): 19.

Abstract: My purpose in this essay is to raise some questions about what is involved in research on political violence. Since 1995 I have conducted ethnographic research in rural villages throughout Ayacucho, the region of

Peru most heavily affected by the war between the guerrilla group Sendero Luminoso, the rondas campesinas (armed peasant patrols) and the Peruvian armed forces. A key factor motivating my research was a desire to write against the culture of violence arguments that were used to "explain" the war. The concept of a "culture of violence" or "endemic violence" has frequently been attributed to the Andean region, particularly to the rural peasants who inhabit the highlands. I wanted to understand how people make and unmake lethal violence in a particular social and historical context, and to explore the positioning and responsibilities of an anthropologist who conducts research in the context of war.

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere. 1993. The Shining Path after Guzman. Washington: U.S. G.P.O.

Public testimony before the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Second Congress, second session, September 23, 1992.

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere. 1992. *The Threat of the Shining Path to Democracy in Peru: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, One Hundred Second Congress, Second Session, March 11 and 12, 1992.* Washington: U.S. G.P.O.: For sale by the U.S. G.P.O., Supt. of Docs., Congressional Sales Office.

Sandra Woy-Hazleton and William A. Hazleton. 1990. "Sendero Luminoso and the Future of Peruvian Democracy." *Third World Quarterly*. 12(2): 21.

Abstract: Examines the causes underlying the persistence of the Sendero Luminoso communist movement and its impact to politics in Peru. Modification and maturity of Sendero Luminoso; Territorial expansion and competition; Sendero Luminoso's overall goal; Prospects for Peru in 1990.

Cyrus Ernesto Zirakzadeh. 2002. "From Revolutionary Dreams to Organizational Fragmentation: Disputes over Violence within Eta and Sendero Luminoso." *Terrorism & Political Violence*. 14(4): 66.

Abstract: This article examines the evolution of ETA and Shining Path and the leaders' early theoretical justifications for armed action and the views of dissenters. Although both organizations emerged under similar circumstances, members of each differed in how they thought about violent politics. This resulted in different types and amounts of violence. Leaders revised their thinking amid constitutional change, fierce government repression and the entrance of new generations of activists. The two cases corroborate several recent scholarly theses--in particular, hypotheses about the ubiquity of discord and the propensity toward fragmentation within movements that use violence--and suggest new hypotheses about the role of leadership in the evolution of revolutionary movements.

Social and Religious Rights

2000. "Human Rights Abuses in Peru's Health Care System." *Reproductive health matters*. 8(16): 184.

Abstract: Focuses on the role of health care system on human right victims in Peru. Creation of centers for sexual abuse victims; Proposal for health service; Provision of psychological care.

2004. "Reproductive Health without Rights in Peru." *Lancet*. 363(9402): 68.

Abstract: Offers a look at reproductive health in Peru. Lack of reproductive rights; Occurrence of forced sterilizations; Documentation of human rights violations in Peru by the Peruvian Human Rights Ombudsman's Office; Restrictions on access to information about contraceptive methods; Penalties for abortion; Statement that the Peruvian policies discriminate against women; Possibility of reproductive health reforms in Peru.

Americas Watch Committee. 1985. *A New Opportunity for Democratic Authority: Human Rights in Peru*. New York: Americas Watch.

Provides perspective on human rights violations that occurred during the 1970s and early 1980s as a review prior to democratically elected president Alan Garcia Perez took office. Provides recommendations to the incoming Peruvian administration.

Amnesty International. Peru - Amnesty International.

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/peru/index.do>.

Amnesty International's web archive of documents related to human rights in Peru. Includes reports and news items from 1996 through the present.

Moisés Arce. 2001. "The Politics of Pension Reform in Peru." *Studies in Comparative International Development*. 36(3): 90.

Abstract: Focuses on the politics of pension reform in Peru. Consequences of pension privatization; Investigation of the political and economic conditions in the country leading to the implementation of pension reforms; Effect of pension reforms on social interests. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR; To date, the bulk of the research on the politics of social security reform analyzes privatization as a dependent variable and explores the political and economic conditions leading to the implementation of pension reforms. Departing from the tradition of previous scholarship, this article redirects attention to the political consequences of pension privatization by focusing on how pension reform affects social interests, and the effects of those interests on reform processes. The analysis reveals the importance of looking beyond the initial alignment of interests surrounding market reform initiatives to explore the broader political implications. In Peru, the pension reform created concentrated beneficiaries who pushed for the deepening of the reform process at the expense of costs that were widely distributed among workers in the formal sector.

Bernard W. Aronson. 2003. "Political Violence and Human Rights in a Latin American Context." *Human Rights Review*. 4(3): 72.

Abstract: Presents the text of a speech by Bernard W. Aronson, former assistant secretary of state, delivered at the 58th Inter-American Press Association in Lima, Peru on October 27, 2002. Role of journalists in the battle for democratization and human rights in Latin America; Lack of political support of the U.S. to El Salvador; Provisions of the Andean Trade Preference Act.

David G. Becker. 1985. "Peru after the "Revolution": Class, Power, and Ideology." *Studies in Comparative International Development*. 20(3): 3.

Abstract: Presents a class analysis of capitalist industrialism in Peru as of September 1985. Efficacy of capitalist development and bourgeois reformism for amelioration of material deprivation and the denial of human rights; Dimensions of Peruvian industrialism; Determination of material bases of class formation; Interpretation of politics in Peru since 1980 derived from the dialectic of class power.

Cynthia G. Brown and Human Rights Watch. 1990. In Desperate Straits: Human Rights in Peru after a Decade of Democracy and Insurgency. New York, NY; Washington, DC: Human Rights Watch.

Provides policy recommendations to Alberto Fujimori prior to his assuming the Presidency of Peru. Also examines U.S. policy toward, and support of, Peru during the 1980s.

Jeanine Bucherer and Bernard H. Oxman. 2001. "International Decisions." *American Journal of International Law*. 95(1): 171.

Abstract: Discusses the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' judgment challenging the convictions by Peruvian courts of four Chileans for the crime of treason against the fatherland.' Fair trial guarantees; Trial of civilians by military tribunal; Annulment of criminal proceedings; Obligation to amend legislation.

Maxwell A. Cameron and Philip Mauceri. 1997. *The Peruvian Labyrinth: Polity, Society, Economy*. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press.

Edited volume containing several chapters discussing political and economic reform in Peru from the 1970s - 1990s. Includes discourse on the relationship between stable democratic governments and continued development in Latin America.

Commission on Truth And Reconciliation. "Report of the Peruvian Commission on Truth and Reconciliation." <http://www.cverdad.org.pe/ingles/pagina01.php>.

Web site contains English and Spanish text from Peru's commission on truth and reconciliation. Includes information on exhumations and disappeared persons.

Tamara Feinstein. ed. 2003. *Human Rights in Peru: The Search for Truth*.
<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB96/>.

National Security Archive's collection of declassified documents pertaining to human rights violations in Peru. Includes several U.S. Government reports on the Fujimori administration.

Barbara Fraser. 2004. "Slow Recovery in Peru." *Lancet*. 364(9440): 1115.

Abstract: Examines the slow recovery of health systems in Peru which is just emerging from a civil war. Recommendations from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) of Peru which ranged from reparations for victims of human rights abuses to, investment in infrastructure in the worst hit areas; Plan of the ministry of health to address the psychological needs of victims; Work at training health care workers and at dealing with the needs of the youngest victims; Other plans to help the population adjust to a new time; Lack of money which hinders all efforts.

Mariano Gagnon; William Hoffer and Marilyn Mona Hoffer. 1993. Warriors in Eden. New York: William Morrow and Co.

Biography of a priest who ministered to a migrant peasant and indigenous population in Peru's Ene Valley. Explores the interrelationship of Ashaninka Indians, communist guerillas, the government, and foreign actors.

Guillermo García-Montúfar; Moisés Arata Solís and Scott E. Isaacson. 2004. "Advances in Religious Liberty in Peru." *Brigham Young University Law Review*. 2004(2): 385.

Abstract: Discusses the process of achieving protection and institutionalization of religious liberty and its significance to the evolution of the three generations of human rights in Peru. Role of Roman Catholicism in societal, cultural and political development in Peru; Association between the concept of three generations of human rights and the growth of religious liberty; Application of the generational human rights model to religious liberty; Changes in the traditional concept of religious liberty.

Gustavo Gorriti. 1993. "Living Dangerously: Issues of Peruvian Press Freedom." *Journal of International Affairs*. 47(1): 223.

Abstract: Examines the state of Peruvian press under the regime of President Alberto Fujimori. Influence of the press in Latin America; Peruvian press in the 1970s; Peruvian democracy and the press from 1980 to 1992; Exposure of corruption and the role of investigative journalism; Internal war with the Shining Path; Human rights violation involving the press; Faltering of the press after the Fujimori coup.

Josh Hamilton. 1998. "Red Cross Ensures Health of Hostages in Peru." *BMJ: British Medical Journal*. 314(7082): 699.

Abstract: Focuses on medical care provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross to hostages taken by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement in Peru. Background and political issues involved in the hostage taking; Psychological support provided by Red Cross volunteers; Role of the Red Cross in forestalling aggressive measures.

Robin Kirk. 1997. The Monkey's Paw: New Chronicles from Peru. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press.

Memoirs of a reporter, Robin Kirk, who spend a significant amount of time with Shining Path Guerillas during the 1980s. Gives specific insight into what drove women to participate in the uprising.

Juan E. Méndez and Americas Watch Committee. 1987. A Certain Passivity: Failing to Curb Human Rights Abuses in Peru. New York, NY: Americas Watch Committee.

Abstract: Human Rights Watch's second volume on Peru. Contains an overview of human rights violations through 1987.

Peru and Pan American Union Division. General Legal. 1962. Constitution of the Republic of Peru, 1933. Washington: Pan American Union.

David Post. 1988. "Political Goals of Peruvian Students: The Foundations of Legitimacy in Education." *Sociology of Education*. 61(3): 178.

Abstract: The hypotheses of three alternative models of education's role in political socialization-Marxist functionalism, rational-action theory, and Weberian perspectives-are presented to illuminate the reasons behind one of Latin America's most enigmatic rebellions of youths: Peru's Sendero Luminoso. These hypotheses were tested using data from a survey of graduating secondary-school students in the Cuzco area. The students were asked to choose from among five solutions to their nation's problems: "social revolution," "more education," "change of government," "eliminating corruption," and "other." The analysis of these data shows the factors that determined the students' preferences for revolutionary change over education and the viability of the various hypotheses in explaining these preferences.

Maritza R. Rojas. 2002. "Attitudes and Values of Peruvian Coca Growers." *Substance use & misuse*. 37(5-7): 687.

Abstract: This study uses semi-structured interviews to examine the attitudes and values of Peruvian coca growers toward coca leaf and cocaine basic paste (CBP) consumption and its distribution. The subjects of the study were 186 coca growers from Peruvian jungle valleys who are involved in illegal commercialization of coca leaf and cocaine paste production. Data collected in 1994 reveal that growers consider coca leaf to be a most profitable product and a unique opportunity to improve their quality of life. Although growers acknowledge that a problem exists among local users, they do not assume any responsibility for CBP consumption and dissemination in rural areas. This leads to the conclusion that awareness of a CBP consumption problem is not enough for growers to stop drug production; they need consistent training in social values, as well as support in legal and economic alternatives. [Translations are provided in the International Abstracts Section of this issue.] The Center of Information and Education to Prevent Drug Use is a Peruvian non governmental organization focused on the field of drug abuse prevention. CEDRO has developed an integrative model of drug abuse prevention which includes peer-based community programs, family training and leaders involvement. CEDRO's philosophy states that drug abuse is related to poverty, poor quality of life and lack of educational and laboral opportunities. Therefore, its actions are not only focused on the improvement of health and education but also on the promotion of employment in the context of democracy and human rights. CEDRO, as a non governmental organization is mainly supported by international funds (USAID, NAS-U.S.; Kellogg, the European Union, GTZ of Germany, ODA of the United Kingdom), as well as by other private and local sources.

Annamarie Sanders. 1995. "Religious Formation in a Setting of Violence." *Human Development*. 16(4): 46.

Abstract: Reports that terrorism has made an impact on religious gatherings in Peru. Murder of church members who speak against armed conflict; Launching of the Sendero Luminoso of their 'People's War' in 1980; Brutality of the Peruvian armed forces.

Lisa Shaw and Stephanie Dennison. 2005. Latin American Cinema: Essays on Modernity, Gender and National Identity. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co.

Abstract: "These collected essays explore important elements of Latin American cinema and its associated national film industries. These essays examine the impact of modernization on both Latin American screen images and the industry itself, focus on filmmakers who deal with issues of gender and sexuality and discuss the relationship between national identity and the Latin American film industry"--Provided by publisher.

Michael Shifter and Vinay Jawahar. 2004. "Reconciliation in Latin America: A Fine Balance." *Brown Journal of World Affairs*. 11(1): 127.

Abstract: Examines the role of the truth and reconciliation commissions in healing the society, prosecution of those responsible for crimes, and prevention of further abuses. Findings unveiled by Peru's Truth and Reconciliation Commission in August 2003; Discussion of the Argentine experience in attaining partial justice; Role of the Chilean commission in revealing the pattern of repression and the deaths that occurred during Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet's rule; Investigation conducted by the Peruvian commission into the human rights abuses committed under democratically elected governments in the 1980s and 1990s.

Karen C. Sokol and Bernard H. Oxman. 2001. "International Decisions." *American Journal of International Law*. 95(1): 178.

Abstract: Focuses on Peru's withdrawal from the jurisdiction of Inter-American court of Human Rights following adverse cases against the country. Violation of the American Convention of Human Rights in the case involving Baruch Ivcher Bronstein, a television station operator; Impeachment of Constitutional Tribunal justices.

Jonathan D. Tepperman. 2002. "Truth and Consequences." *Foreign Affairs*. 81(2): 128.

Abstract: More than 21 truth commissions have been established since 1972. Countries such as Yugoslavia, South Africa, Guatemala, Peru, Bosnia, East Timor, and Sierra Leone have all announced the creation of truth commissions to investigate past wrongdoings. Several prestigious American universities are offering academic courses on the subject. Despite their popularity, however, almost everything about the truth commissions is the subject of intense debate. And much of the criticism has come from the mainstream human rights community. Truth commissions face two basic types of problems: those that are avoidable and those that are inherent. The first relate to how commissions are established, conducted, and followed up. To minimize this problem, new commissions need to learn from the experiences that are occurring. The second type involve the tremendous difficulty in achieving, or even understanding, reconciliation. The most appropriate response to this type of problem is to appreciate the commission for what it can do. Two examples of successful commissions are South Africa's TRC and Guatemala's CEH. However, justice is difficult to obtain because human rights abuses trials of any kind remain elusive, and achieving accountability extremely difficult. Too often, the choice faced today is not between truth commissions and trials, but between truth commissions and nothing. But airing the truth can be a powerful remedy.

Alvaro Vargas Llosa. 1994. *The Madness of Things Peruvian: Democracy under Siege*. New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.: Transaction Publishers.

Discusses the systemic failure of Peruvian and other Latin American democracies. Implies that democracy will continue to fail until democracy-supporting institutions are developed.

Cesar A. Vasquez-Bazan. 2003. *Autocratic Neoliberalism and the Peruvian Dilemma*.

Discusses the economic, political and social costs of Peruvian Autocratic Neoliberalism.

Susana Villaran and Nick Caistor. 2000. "Peru: The Experience of Ideele Radio." *International Journal of Cultural Studies*. 3(2): 219.

Abstract: This article is a case study of a country whose President rules through the military, and where a radio station is a vital element in the struggle for human rights. The Institute for Legal Defence (IDEELE) is an organization that offers legal advice to the victims of human rights violations, and the families of those extrajudicially executed. IDEELE also publishes a human rights magazine and coordinates a network of radio programmes. It provides 'packages' to more than 60 different regional outlets, covering both international news

items and items of immediate concern. It also offers extensive training programmes to those working on human rights issues in the community media and to local officials of relevant organizations. Its two main radio series, 'You and Your Rights' and 'The Power to Choose' follow the U.N.'s Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the country's own constitution in promoting free and fair voting.

Gay Young; Lucia Fort; Mona Danner and Richard Grathof. 1994. "Moving from 'the Status of Women' to 'Gender Inequality': Conceptualisation, Social Indicators and an Empirical Application." *International Sociology*. 9(1): 55.

Abstract: This paper extends the conceptualisation and refines the operationalisation of gender inequality. The aim is to bridge theory -- on gender relations -- and measurement -- of the reality of gender for women and men -- by means of a set of social indicators of gender inequality. We first elaborate the concept of gender inequality and differentiate it from 'women's status'. Gender inequality is defined as the departure from parity in the representation of women and men in key dimensions of social life. Next, we operationalise the concept through a set of social indicators developed from statistics provided in the United Nations Women's Statistics and Indicators (WISTAT) database. The 21 indicators measure disparities in the distribution of women and men in socially valued positions in five dimensions -- physical well-being, public power, family formation, education and economic activity -- within two spheres: human rights and social relations. Finally, we apply the social indicators of gender inequality in a cross-national analysis of the disparities between women and men at different levels of national development. The findings reveal the dismal state of women's human rights across all levels of national income and the disadvantage women experience in the interconnection between social relations of production and reproduction in countries rich or poor. This more complex measure of gender inequality has the potential to inform policy and practices aimed at achieving gender equality.

Cyrus Ernesto Zirakzadeh. 1997. Social Movements in Politics: A Comparative Study. London; New York: Longman.

A comparative analysis of Peru's Shining Path, Germany's Greens, and Poland's Solidarity. Discusses social movements as a force for change.