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Phone: 202/994-7000
Fax: 202/994-7005
nsarchive@gwu.edu
www.nsarchive.org

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Date of Request: 10/24/2001

Re: Request under the FOIA, in reply refer to Archive # **20011300CIA197**

Central Intelligence Agency
Kathryn I. Dyer
FOIA and Privacy Coordinator
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Ms. Dyer:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), I hereby request disclosure of the following documents for inspection and possible copying:

All records, regardless of medium, relating in whole or in part to the August 19, 1993 massacre of around 62 persons in Satipo Province (Junin Dept.) PERU. This massacre was linked to the Peruvian guerrilla group, Sendero Luminoso (aka The Shining Path). This massacre is commonly referred to as the "Satipo Massacre."

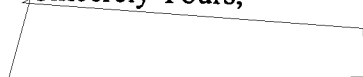
(Note: We are including, for your reference, one newspaper article that discusses the massacre.)

If you regard any of these documents as potentially exempt from the FOIA's disclosure requirements, I request that you nonetheless exercise your discretion to disclose them. As the FOIA requires, please release all reasonably segregable nonexempt portions of documents. To permit me to reach an intelligent and informed decision whether or not to file an administrative appeal of any denied material, please describe any withheld records (or portions thereof) and explain the basis for your exemption claims.

As you know, the National Security Archive qualifies for waiver of search and review fees as a representative of the news media. This request is made as part of a scholarly and news research project and not for commercial use. For details on the Archive's research and publication activities, please see our Web site at the address above. Please notify me before incurring photocopying costs over \$100.

To expedite the release of the requested documents, please disclose them on an interim basis as they become available to you, without waiting until all the documents have been processed. If you have any questions regarding the identity of the records, their location, the scope of the request or any other matters, please call me at (202) 994-7000. I look forward to receiving your response within the twenty-day statutory time period.

Sincerely Yours,



Tamara Feinstein
National Security Archive

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The Guardian (London)

August 21, 1993

SECTION: THE GUARDIAN FOREIGN PAGE; Pg. 12

LENGTH: 486 words

HEADLINE: SENDERO SLAUGHTERS 62;
Maoists and goldminers massacre Indians with machetes in Peru and Brazil

BYLINE: MALCOLM COAD IN SANTIAGO

BODY:

IN ONE of the bloodiest massacres carried out by Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas in 13 years of war, 62 Indians died on Thursday in simultaneous attacks on villages in Peru's remote Amazon region, according to reports reaching Lima.

The killings were carried out in seven Ashaninka Indian communities in Junin province, 200 miles east of Lima, said a local government leader, Lucila Shinzato.

She said the victims had been hacked to death and that 14 children were in hospital with severe wounds, including severed ears. Ms Shinzato said the co-ordinated attacks had been carried out with machetes, spears, stones and other heavy objects. "At two in the morning [the guerrillas] formed into what seemed to be three fronts and came in simultaneously in well formed groups," she said.

The attacks were later confirmed by a local army officer and by Enrique Bernales, a former socialist senator who heads the respected Lima-based human rights study group, Constitution and Society. There are sometimes doubts over the identity of killers in remote areas, and Mr Bernales has a record of criticising army abuses.

"There is no doubt. The killings were carried out by a Sendero punishment squad, apparently because the Ashaninka had collaborated with the army.

They were carried out with incredible cruelty," said Mr Bernales, who added that at least 63 had died in this and another attack three days before.

Ms Shinzato and Mr Bernales said the guerrillas had been aided by Ashaninka warriors. "They are even using the Indians against their own people," said Mr Bernales.

The killings - the worst by Sendero since 48 people died in an attack on the Andean village of Huayao

last year - came in a region hotly disputed between the Maoist guerrillas and the army. There is a long history of violent struggle for the loyalties of the Ashaninkas.

The **Satipo** region of Junin, where the villages are located, provides a strategic route linking the southern region of Ayacucho, Sendero's birthplace, with the northern region of Upper Huallaga - the main source of coca leaf, the raw material of cocaine, where both Sendero and the army co-operate with drug traffickers.

Last May, some 300 Ashaninkas were returned to their villages in the region by the army after being held, apparently against their will, in Sendero training camps.

The attacks are a salutary reminder that the war in **Peru**, which has claimed at least 28,000 lives, continues, despite the much publicised arrest of Sendero's founder and ideologue, Abimael Guzman, last September and repeated claims by the president, Alberto Fujimori, that Sendero will be defeated by 1995.

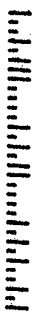
"There have been recent successes against Sendero and it is possible now to envisage their defeat. But this should be used to unite Peruvians in the cause of peace and not for political advantage," said Mr Bernales.

LOAD-DATE: August 23, 1993

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FOIA and Privacy Coordinator
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