

GLOSSARY

Arguedas, José María (1911–1969) Distinguished Peruvian novelist, poet, and anthropologist. He wrote in both Spanish and Quechua, providing intimate portraits of Andean life and cultural conflict.

ANFASEP Asociación Nacional de Familiares de Secuestrados, Detenidos y Desaparecidos del Perú (National Association of Relatives of the Kidnapped, Detained, and Disappeared of Peru). Founded in 1983, ANFASEP has become an emblematic human rights organization. Its founder and honorary president, Angélica “Mamá Angélica” Mendoza de Escarza (1929–2017), endured threats and gained great prestige and respect for her courage.

DIRCOTE/DINCOTE Dirección Nacional contra el Terrorismo (National Directorate against Terrorism). A branch of the Peruvian National Police in charge of antiterrorism law enforcement, it played an important role in the battle against Shining Path.

Gonzalo (Comrade Gonzalo or Presidente Gonzalo) *See* Guzmán Reynoso, Abimael

Guzmán Reynoso, Abimael (1934–) The founder and absolute leader of Shining Path. A professor of philosophy at Ayacucho’s San Cristóbal of Huamanga University, he fostered a cultlike following. He was captured in Lima on September 14, 1992, and is currently serving a life sentence for terrorism and treason.

HIJOS Hijos e Hijos por la Identidad y la Justicia contra el Olvido y el Silencio (Sons and Daughters for Identity and Justice against Oblivion and Silence). An organization of the children of those who disappeared in Argentina under the 1976–1983 military regime.

LUM Lugar de la Memoria, la Tolerancia y la inclusión social (Space for Memory, Tolerance, and Social Inclusion). Peru’s Memory Museum, opened in 2015.

Mamá Angélica *See* Mendoza de Escarza, Angélica

Mendoza de Escarza, Angélica (Mamá Angélica) (1929–2017) The founder and honorary president of ANFASEP. On July 12, 1983, her son Arquímedes was taken by the Peruvian military, and he was never seen again. She fought incessantly to find him and others who were detained and disappeared, becoming a national and international symbol of human rights.

MIR Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Left Movement). Founded in 1962, it began guerrilla actions in 1965. After the death of its founder, Luis de la Puente Uceda, later that same year, it divided into three factions.

MOVAFEF Movimiento por Amnistía y Derechos Fundamentales (Movement for Amnesty and Fundamental Rights). A pro-Shining Path organization that seeks amnesty for Shining Path prisoners.

MRTA Movimiento Revolucionario Túpac Amaru (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement). A more traditional guerrilla group that fought at the same time as Shining Path. The two groups had little respect for one another.

National Coordinator of Human Rights (Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos) A coalition of Peruvian human rights organizations created in 1985 that remains active today.

NGO Nongovernmental organization.

the P / the Party A nickname for the Peruvian Communist Party–Shining Path

Shining Path The common name for the Peruvian Communist Party–Sendero Luminoso, a subversive group that declared war on the Peruvian state in 1980. According to the TRC, Shining Path committed terrorist acts, was the primary cause of the internal war, perpetrated the most human rights crimes, and had a genocidal character.

terruca/terruco (terrorist) Derogatory slang for members of Shining Path or the MRTA and in some cases for anyone who defended them.

TRC Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Comisión de la Verdad y Reconciliación, 2001–2003). Established in 2000 by interim President Valentín Paniagua and President Alejandro Toledo, the TRC presented its findings in a nine-volume *Informe final* (Final report) that is now available at <https://www.usip.org/publications/2001/07/truth-commission-peru-01>.

Tupamaros A guerrilla movement active in Uruguay in the late 1960s and early 1970s. José Mujica, president of the country (2010–2015), was one of the movement's leaders and spent fifteen years in prison.

Uchuraccay A massacre of eight journalists, a guide, and a local indigenous man in the highlands of Ayacucho on January 26, 1983.

UNI Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería (National Engineering University, Peru).