

**Guadalupe Ccallocunto – Luchadora por los derechos humanos
desaparece desde junio 1990**



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Guadalupe Ccallocunto Quispe, a year and half before she was brutally taken at night from her home in Ayacucho by the military and has never been seen since that night 10th of June 1990.



Guadalupe's husband had been disappeared in 1983. So Guadalupe took care alone of her four children: Gonzalo, Alvaro, Nora and Liz.

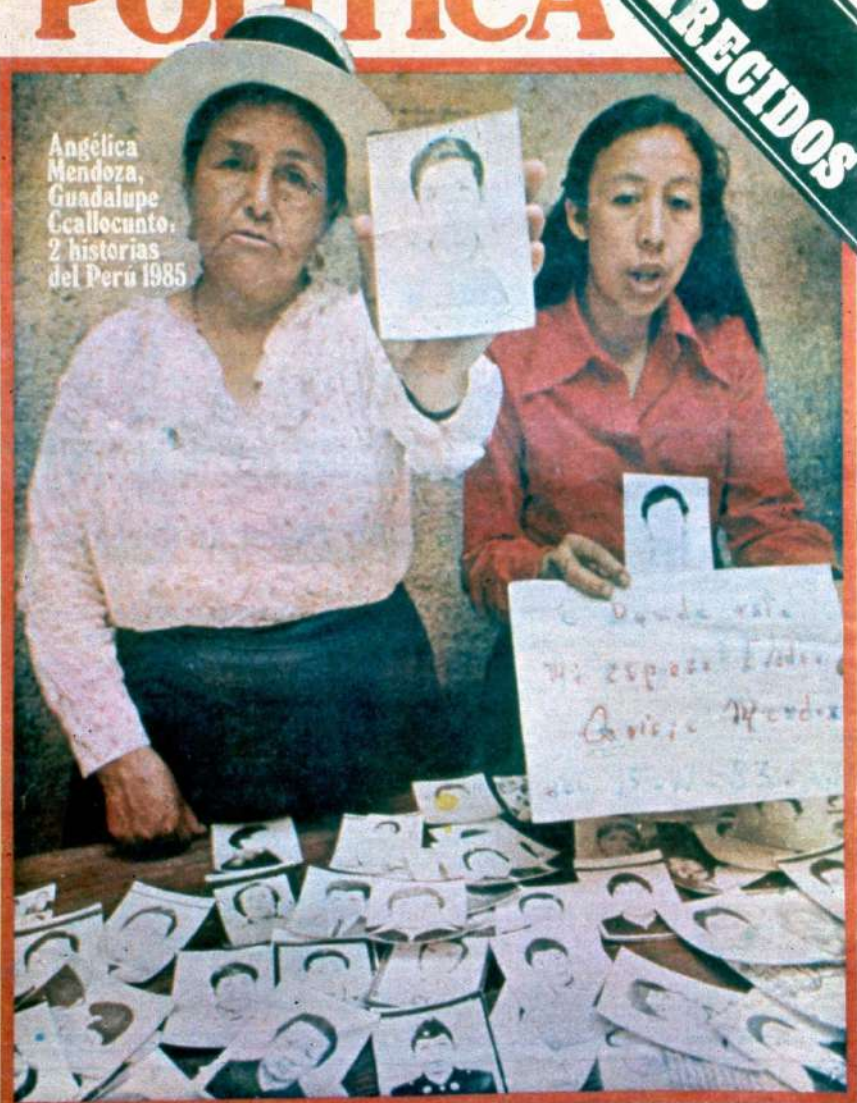


Guadalupe was one of the founders and a leader of the ANFASEP, the National Association of family members of kidnapped, detained and disappeared persons in Peru. She had an extraordinary capacity of relating to the people of her native Ayacucho, helping them to organize and giving them courage to live with all the horror and pain that the people especially in that region had to suffer during the 1980ies at the peak of the armed conflict. On the picture we see her together with members of ANFASEP and with the courageous mayor of Ayacucho, Leonor Zamora, who was murdered a year after Guadalupe's disappearance also by the Military.

Visión POLÍTICA

SIGUE
EL DRAMA:
**LOS
DESAPARECIDOS**

Angélica
Mendoza,
Guadalupe
Ccallocunto,
2 historias
del Perú 1985



Archivo fotográfico de Guadalupe Ccallocunto

In this contemporary press clip we see her together “Mamá Angélica” the long-time president of ANFASEP.

Guadalupe is claiming for her husband Eladio Quispe, the father of her four children, disappeared in November 1983.



Guadalupe never hesitated to stand with the communities when they asked for help. Here she assists to a memorial ceremony at the makeshift graves of more than twenty *comuneros* of the small village of Socos, outside the city of Ayacucho, who had been assassinated during a wedding ceremony by the military.



FEDEFAM - 5º CONGRESO

Buenos Aires - 12 - 19 de Noviembre de 1984

**FEDERACION LATINOAMERICANA
DE ASOCIACIONES DE FAMILIARES
DE DETENIDOS-DESAPARECIDOS**

*Peace
the Fruit
of Justice*

¡Libertad!

But more than anything else Guadalupe cared for the children. These years of violence left many children without parents, in poverty. Guadalupe, with the support of the Service for Peace and Justice (SERPAJ), founded by Peace Nobel Adolfo Pérez Esquivel who had visited Ayacucho in 1985, started a small day nursery or crèche for these children who not only needed basic material support but also psychological help.



Ayacucho has always been a people of eminent craftsmen and artists. So a natural way for Guadalupe to offer psychological support to the children was practicing with them the popular arts work so characteristic of the region. Well-known now all over the world are the “retablos”, wooden cases full of colorful figurines.



These figures are made of a paste of flower and potato, quite obviously an attractive pastime for the kids.



But the result could be very different from the patterns of Ayacucho folk art. Here is one example of what children who grew up in an environment of extreme violence would produce out of their nightmares. Working out these nightmares with their own hands was the way Guadalupe offered them in this special kind of kindergarden.



Another famous line of popular art in the Ayacucho region is pottery or ceramics. Along with many household goods, some potters make very ambitious works out of the local clay varieties, like this church.



The raw material is found in the hills in the outskirts of Ayacucho, but you have to find it. So Guadalupe made alliance with some of these local artists who supported the educational work in the crèche and also helped to get the right raw material. And Guadalupe did not hesitate to go grabbing herself for the clay.

SIGO ESPERANDO QUE LLEGE LA JUSTICIA Y
SABER QUE HICIERON CON MI PAPA



© Franger/Huhle

And, of course, there is textile work.

The sense and significance of her work with the children of the disappeared she stitched in this little kerchief: “I always hope that justice will come and that I will know what they did to my father.”



In the central district of Jesus Maria
in Lima there is a wonderful
monument for the victims of the
political violence. Around the
sculpture of “The eye that cries”
there are circles of thousands of
pebble stones,

each one carrying the name of one
victim.



In Ayacucho on the site of the former army barracks of “Los Cabitos”, where more than hundred bodies have been found and exhumed, the members of ANFASEP have struggled for many years to convert this site of terror into a memory space. Some ten years ago they erected this cross where they remember their beloved ones.

LA HOYADA:
SANTUARIO POR
LA MEMORIA
Entre 1983-1985
CIENTOS DE
PERSONAS FUERON
ASESINADAS
ENTERRADAS
E INCINERADAS
CLANDESTINAMENTE
EN ESTE LUGAR.



The Peruvian Government in conjunction with the regional Government of Ayacucho, and in coordination with the victims organizations, declared the whole vast territory a site of memory and initiated plans to convert it in a large memorial park. It has to be seen whether this leads to a thorough investigation of what happened there. Witnesses say that Guadalupe was also dragged to Los Cabitos. Her family and all organizations engaged in the fight against enforced disappearance will insist on the clarification of what happened to her as long as she continues to be disappeared.



But truth and memory are one thing. Guadalupe would not be satisfied with that alone. Her legacy is to be found in this little bag for kids where she stitched the words: “I will live together with my people fighting for justice.”

30 years have passed, and still there is no justice for the crimes committed against Guadalupe and her family. In September 2019 finally a trial was opened against four high ranking officers in charge of the Ayacucho military region at the time. The only thing they said so far is that they knew nothing of Guadalupe's disappearance, in spite of the case being denounced by the family, SERPAJ, and others, and although it was widely publicized immediately in 1990. They continue to deny their responsibility for the systematic campaign that the military carried in those years against all human rights defenders, especially in Ayacucho, although this is by now well documented. For the moment, the trial drags on; justice is delayed – and therefore until now denied – as in so many other cases in Peru. But I am sure that neither the family nor the human rights community in Peru and beyond will ever stop claiming justice for Guadalupe and searching to clarify her fate.

Rainer Huhle, August 30, 2020