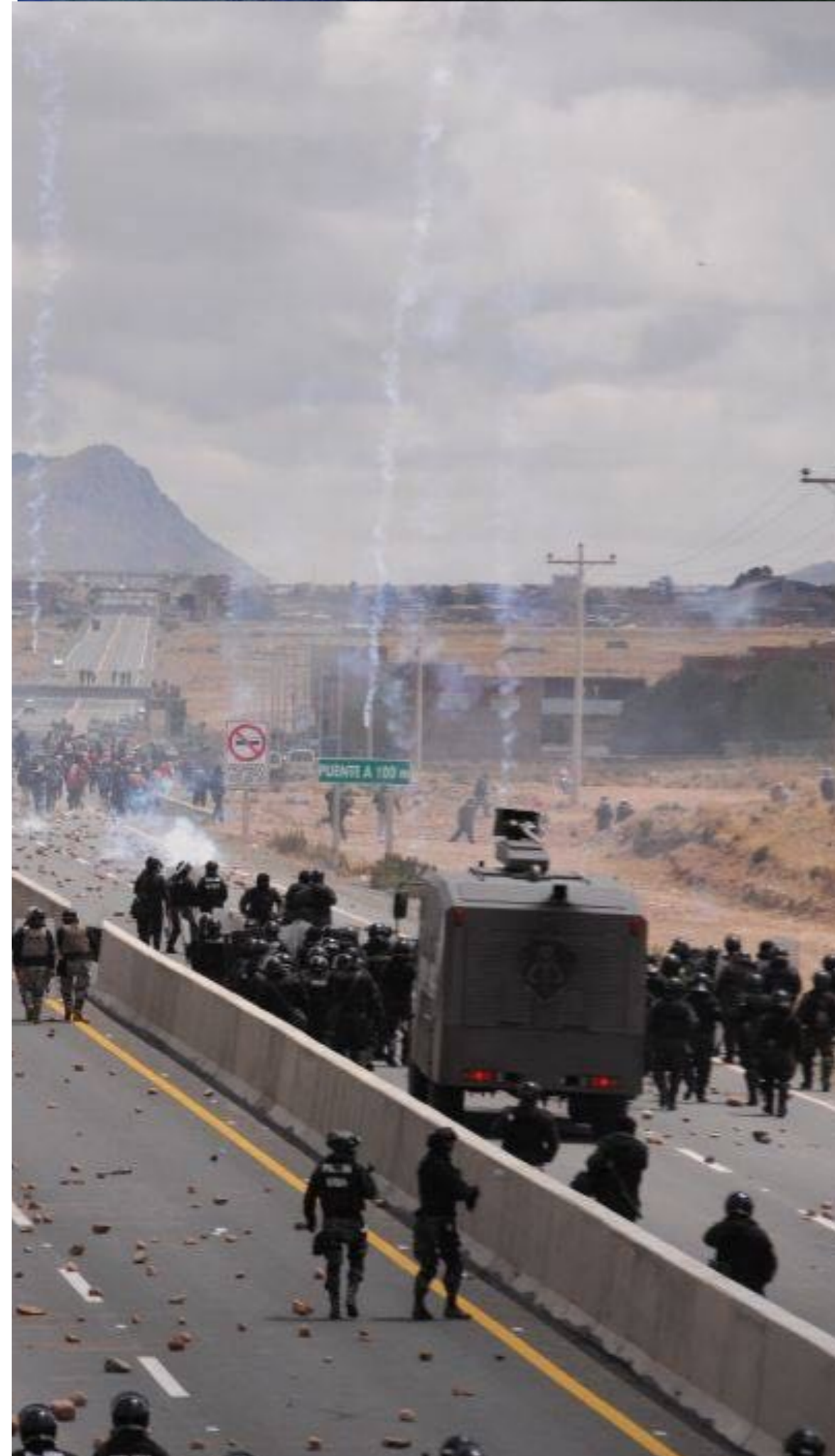


Contributing to Wikimedia during an Open Data Human Rights Project

Carwil Bjork-James
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About me

I'm an anthropologist, writer, educator, and researcher living in [en:Nashville](#) and work for [en:Vanderbilt University](#). I serve on the board of the [Wiki Education Foundation](#).

I'm particularly interested in representing Indigenous peoples and diaspora peoples in Wikipedia, in coverage of creative social movements, and in deepening coverage to look at global conditions related to cities, languages, and everyday life.

My work

I've been editing the English Wikipedia since 2005. I have taught three courses that are part of the Wikipedia Education Program, focusing on the human rights of indigenous peoples.

Disclaimer: My edits and opinions are my responsibility and not that of Vanderbilt University or Wiki Education Foundation.

Wikipedian since 2005

anthropologist, Vanderbilt University

lead researcher, Ultimate Consequences

board member, Wiki Education

Ultimate Consequences

A database of deaths in Bolivian political conflict during the democratic era

Bolivia Database

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Following the Nov 5-6 clashes, cooperative miners blockaded the highway demanding the reversal of the decree incorporating them into the EMH. In a clash they surrounded nine policemen and attacked with rocks, dynamite, and blows. Quenallata was hospitalized and later died.

1	Event	When	(if died later)		Victim	Orange indicates pri	Analytical Variables									
2	Brief identifier	Year	Mor	Day	Year	Mor	Day	DeceasedFirstN	DeceasedSurnames	Presidential A	Protest Camp	Protest Domai	Political Assas	State perpetra	State respons	State failure
384	Carrasco coca eradication c	2006	9	29				Celestino Ricaldez	Ricaldez	Evo Morales	Vandicla Yungas	Coca	No	Yes	State perpetrator	
385	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Teodora	Ticona de Calle	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived la L	
386	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Jullán	Condori	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
387	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Javier Escobar	Choque	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
388	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Javier Salvatierra	Acerico	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
389	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Juan Carlos	Condori Crispin	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
390	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				José Luis	Zárate	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
391	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Johnny	Tejada Poma	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
392	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Pedro	Mamani Plaza / Plata	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
393	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Edwin	Choque Antonio	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived la F	
394	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Maribel	Arroyo Encinas viuda de	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived la F	
395	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5				Norberto	Achacollo	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived la M	
396	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5 or 6				Braulio Yasmani	Díaz Balcázar	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No		
397	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	5 or 6				Simón	Iruchi	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State involved	
398	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	6				Luis Alberto	Choque Nina	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State present, but not responsible	
399	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	6				Juan Carlos	Flores Ururi	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State present, but not responsible	F
400	Huanuni clashes	2006	10	6				Feliciano	Anas Escobar	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State present, but not responsible	M
401	Huanuni clashes	2006	11	12	2006	11	13	Juan	Carlos Quenallata	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State victim	
402	CIDOB marcher in car crash	2006	11	12	2006	11	14	Betzabelh/Betsabé	Flores Castro	Evo Morales	CIDOB 2006 Mar	CIDOB	No	No	Separate from State	

Aniversario municipio

Santa Rosa del Sara



July 2003

Santa Rosa del Sara



July 2003

Santa Rosa del Sara

A8

MIÉRCOLES 23 DE JULIO DE 2003

Un conflicto se va de las manos del Gobierno y termina con un muerto

Los pobladores de Santa Rosa del Sara, en Santa Cruz, bloquearon los caminos y cerraron un ducto pidiendo obras para su región. La Prefectura respondió enviando tropas. Un violento enfrentamiento terminó con la vida de un campesino.

ENFRENTAMIENTO

Los que persiguen un problema rural en el interior de la zona sur de la provincia de Santa Cruz, 90 kilómetros al oeste de esta capital, otro enfrentamiento entre civiles, policías y militares dejó ayer como saldo la muerte de Luis Zelaya y una veintena de heridos.

Los pobladores de esa localidad vienen reclamando la construcción de un ducto de agua potable. Durante los días de la implementación del trámite Santa Rosa-Sarapuca, el espacio de la vía San Luis y el desahucio de socialización de una reserva forestal municipal. Las autoridades de esa localidad gubernamentalizada el mes de la fuerza, lo que derivó en una batalla en terrenos y urbanizaciones.

La Asamblea de Derechos Humanos de Bolivia reveló que en los 11 meses de la gestión de General Sánchez de Lozada los muertos en combates y enfrentamientos...



Santa Rosa del Sara

www.12100.com

MIÉRCOLES 23 DE JULIO DE 2003

DOLOR • Este hogar perdió a uno de sus miembros, otro está en el hospital y un tercero apenas liberado. La esposa de la víctima clama justicia y pide identificar a los autores del crimen.

La familia Zelaya Márquez vivió uno de sus días más trágicos

Este día para otro la vida tuvo un giro dramáticamente opuesto para la familia de los Zelaya Márquez, de esta humilde, pero trabajadora población de Santa Rosa del Sara, en Santa Cruz.

Luis Zelaya Márquez fue quizás el hombre más ciego, injusto y más desgraciado. Aun no logra salir de un par de horas de coma en un par de horas, ayer martes, se le fue la vida cuando Luis (32) en el conflicto de Santa Rosa. Otro de sus hijos, Erwin, estuvo a punto de caer la misma suerte, aunque todavía no logra salir de un cuadro de coma en el Hospital Reyes Guzmán de la ciudad de Montero.



POSTRADO EN LA CAMILLA • Este es uno de los 16 heridos en los enfrentamientos registrados en Santa Rosa de Sara. Él recibe atención en el hospital de la localidad de Montero.

No pudo entender tanta desgracia y justicia con todo lo que estaba viviendo en este momento. Erwin un sueño del que quisiera despertar rápido y no es así. Todo un dolor y pido justicia", fueron las primeras palabras de Isidro Zelaya, natural de Santa Rosa del Sara, quien con voz entrecortada expresó su apesadumbrada ansiedad cuando, de a poco, toda su familia, incluida la esposa del fallecido, se juntaron a las 14:00 en los predios del Hospital General Reyes para ver a su hijo herido por causa del impacto de varios disparos de alta potencia del tórax.

Luis Zelaya Márquez, muerto en los enfrentamientos que se produjeron en las primeras horas de la mañana cuando un grupo de efectivos policiales intentaba dispersar el bloqueo de la vía, trabajaba como chofer dedicado al transporte de madera de la zona a distintos aserraderos. Su esposa, Maritza Fernández Negrete, ha quedado a cargo de cuatro niños que ahora quedan en la orfandad.

"Pido justicia y esclarecimiento de la muerte de mi esposo; él salió de Santa Cruz el lunes para cumplir con su trabajo diario y por ello no cesaré nunca en mi reclamo de justicia", manifestó totalmente deteriorada por el impacto de los acontecimientos que cobraron la vida de su cónyuge.

Cargado de impotencia, uno de los hermanos que más fustigó y denunció públicamente ante los medios fue Erwin Zelaya Márquez. "Malditos, ¿por qué mataron a mi hermano?, ¿por qué todo esto con mi familia? Dios mío, ¿por qué nos hacen esto?", reclamó una y otra vez el menor de los hermanos, quien no se cansaba de acusar a los autores. "Fueron los policías y militares quienes dispararon a mi hermano sin piedad alguna".

Erwin Zelaya responsabilizó de la muerte de su hermano al prefecto del departamento, Mario Justiniano. "En la vagoneta azul con vidrios oscuros de la Prefectura había francotiradores que de un momento a otro soltaron ráfagas de ametralladora, que dejó heridas a unas cinco personas. Y una de ellas tumbó a mi hermano", relató en medio de su rabia e impotencia contenida por el dolor y el desconsuelo.

Al mismo tiempo, emplazó a las autoridades a hacerse responsables del hecho y dijo: "No tenemos miedo los del pueblo, ya que con esta muerte nuestra lucha seguirá hasta las últimas consecuencias. Ellos nunca nos han o-

lucionado nada. Y nosotros pedíamos que atiendan nuestras demandas, pero cómo nos han respondido. Soy un hombre de lucha y de batalla, no me voy a quedar solo. Si matan a mi hermano, que me maten a mí también", desafió.

Tras ser liberada, Isidoro Zelaya Márquez se mostró conmovido. "Somos de una familia humilde; lo único que hemos hecho fue participar de las movilizaciones que convocaron las autoridades del pueblo; jamás hemos esperado esta desgracia", manifestó entre llanto y lamentos. Las restos de Luis Zelaya Márquez fueron trasladados al Hospital San Juan de Dios de la capital cruceña, ciudad en la que su cuerpo sería velado. Los familiares y el pueblo reclaman que los restos de la víctima de la negra jornada sean enterrados en el pueblo que lo vio nacer. **Redacción Santa Cruz**



October 2003

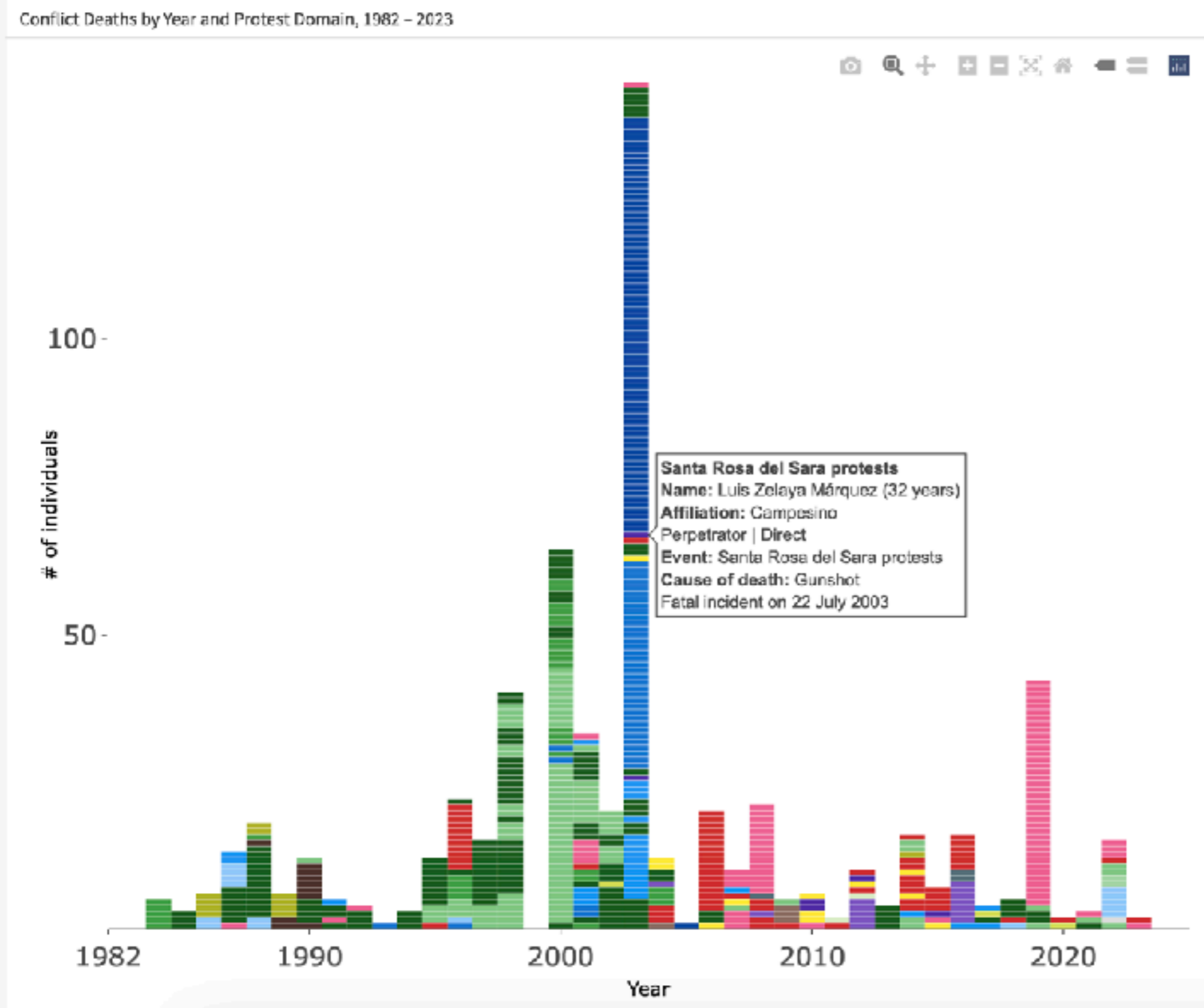




Gas War 2003

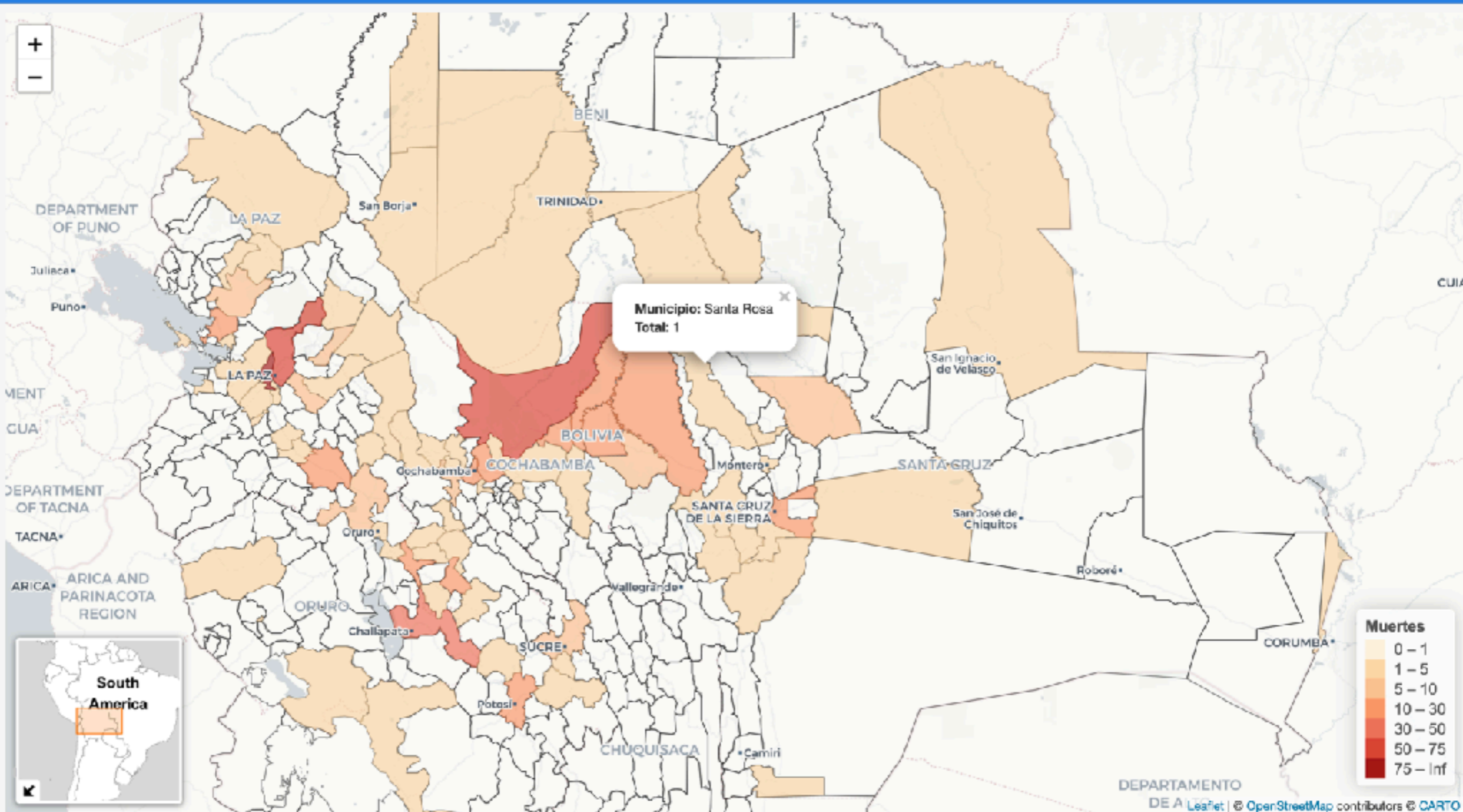
1	When	(if died later)	Victim															
2	Event	Unconfirmed	Year	Mo	Day	Year	Mo	Day	First Name	Surnames	Alt Age	Deceased	Gen	Deceased E	Deceased Pl	Deceased N	Deceased Affiliation	Specific Affiliation
3	Evento	No confirmado	Año	Me	Día	Año	Me	Día	Nombres del Dif	Apellidos del Difunto	Edad Al	Género del Dif	Identidad Étn	Lugar de Res	Nacionalida	Afiliación del Difunto	Afiliación Específica	
4	event_title	unconfirmed	year	mo	day	later_year	later_mo	later_day	dec_firstname	dec_surnames	dec_age	dec_gender	dec_ethnicity	dec_residence	dec_nationality	dec_affiliation	dec_spec_affiliation	

358	Santa Rosa del Sara protesta		2003	7	22				Luis	Zelaya Márquez		M		Santa Rosa del	Bolivia	Comesino	
359	Gas War 2003		2003	9	17				Eugenia Felipa	Condori Álvarez		F			Bolivia	Comesino	CSUTCB
360	Gas War 2003		2003	9	20				Demetrio (Primitivo)	Coraca Castro	60	M		Itabaya	Bolivia	Comesino	
361	Gas War 2003		2003	9	20				Juan	Cosma Apeza	38, 44	M			Bolivia	Civilian	
362	Gas War 2003		2003	9	20				Simael Marcos (Isa)	Quispe Quispe (Quispe Apeza)		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
363	Gas War 2003		2003	9	20				Martina Nancy	Rojas Ramos		F			Bolivia	Civilian	
364	Gas War 2003		2003	9	20				Sergio	Vargas Castro	18, 20	M			Bolivia	Security Force	Conscript
365	Gas War 2003		2003	10	9				José Luis	Atahualpa Ramos		M			Bolivia	Miner	
366	Gas War 2003		2003	10	9				Ramiro	Vargas Azula		M			Bolivia	Protester	
367	Gas War 2003		2003	10	11				Walter	Huanca Choque	25	M			Bolivia	Civilian	
368	Gas War 2003		2003	10	11				Alex	Llusco Molericana		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
369	Gas War 2003		2003	10	11	2003	10		Raul	Marcos Ruiz		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
370	Gas War 2003		2003	10	11				José Miguel	Pérez Cortez		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
371	Gas War 2003		2003	10	11	2003	10	19	David (David Midu)	Salinas Mejía/Mallea	29	M			Bolivia	Protester	Part of the blockade
372	Gas War 2003		2003	10	11				Juan Carlos	Gutiérrez Tinta	24	M			Bolivia	Protester	Part of blockade
373	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Eduardo	Baltazar Hino (Baltasar Hino)		M			Bolivia	Protester	
374	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Felix	Bautista Poo	26	M			Bolivia	Civilian	
375	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Richard	Charca Chana / Chambi		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
376	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12	2003	10	15	Edmundo	Chorro Choque		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
377	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Gregorio	Coique		M			Bolivia	Protester	
378	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Narciso	Coique Mamani	26	M			Bolivia	Civilian	
379	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Luis Reynaldo	Cusi Quispe	21	M			Bolivia	Protester	
380	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Wilson Hugo	Duran Chuquiimia (Chuquiimia Duran)		M			Bolivia	Protester	
381	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Nemesio Blanca (S Garcia)			M			Bolivia	Security Force	Army/Regimiento Boquerón XI de Infan
382	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Augusto (Augustín)	Hilari Pari	50	M			Bolivia	Civilian	
383	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Roberto Adolfo	Huanca Ponce		M			Bolivia	Protester	
384	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Damián	Larico Maquera	20	M			Bolivia	Protester	
385	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Marcelino (Marcelo)	Carvajal Lucero		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
386	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Damián	Lina Palacios		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
387	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Jose	Macías Quispe		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
388	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Carmelo	Mamani Patzi		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
389	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12	2003	10	15	Constantino	Mamani Quispe (Quispe Mamani)		M			Bolivia	Civilian	
390	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Enrique Hector	Main Limachi		M		El Alto	Bolivia	Civilian	Mechanic for Commanding Unit of El A
391	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12	2003	10	14	Nicolas	Morales Choque		M			Bolivia	Protester	
392	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12	2003			Vicente	Pari Mamani		M			Bolivia	Protester	
393	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Vidal	Pinto Blanco	22	M			Bolivia	Protester	Part of the Blockade
394	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12				Efraim	Quispe Mita (Mita Quispe)		M			Bolivia	Protester	Part of the Blockade
395	Gas War 2003		2003	10	12	2003	10	13	Felix Javier	Quispe Tacco (Quispe Tacco)		M			Bolivia	Civilian	



Deaths by Protest Domain

DOMAIN	DEATHS			
	CONFIRMED	STATE PERP	STATE VICTIM	SEP FR STATE
Gas Wars	71	61	2	0
Economic policies	41	33	6	0
Labor	27	10	1	1
Education	15	10	0	5
Mining	65	22	7	31
Coca	143	98	36	2
Peasant	31	16	2	8
Rural Land	92	2	2	87
Ethno-ecological	2	0	0	0
Drug trade	11	7	1	3
Contraband	3	3	0	0
Local development	6	4	0	1
Municipal governance	15	2	1	7
Partisan Politics	75	36	3	32
Disabled	3	0	0	0
Guerrilla	10	5	1	3
Paramilitary	4	3	1	0
Urban land	12	2	0	9
Unknown	1	1	0	0



Este mapa muestra 617 de los 651 muertes recordados en el base de datos. Este total incluye: 19 muertes no confirmadas, 14 muertes en accidentes fuera de conflictos, 5 muertes resultando de efectos colaterales de protesta.

Ultimate Consequences

A database of deaths in Bolivian political
conflict during the democratic era

205
events

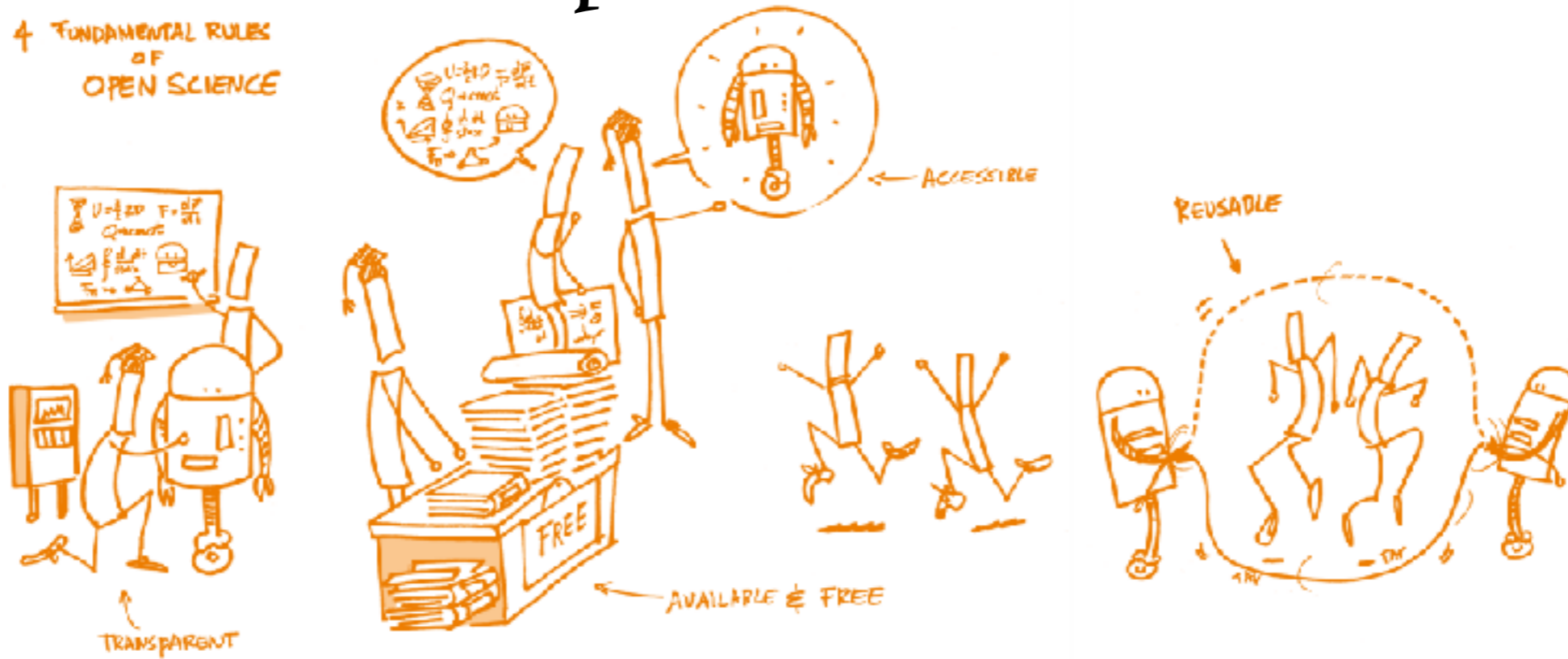
621-650
deaths

58
variables

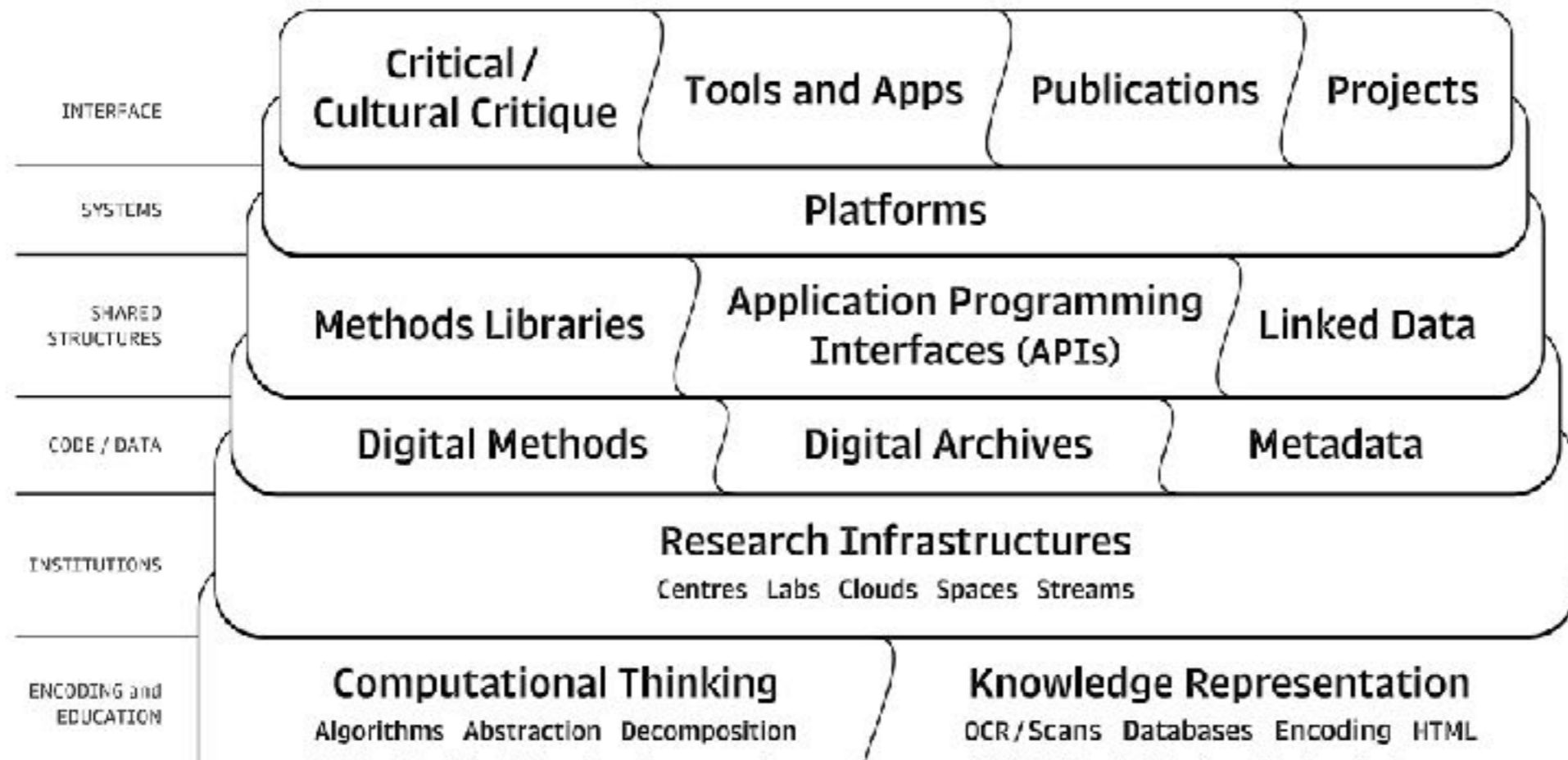
1	Event	When	(if died later)	Victim	Orange indicates pri	Analytical Variables								
2	Brief identifier	Year	Mor Day	Year	Mor Day	DeceasedFirstN	DeceasedSurnames	Presidential A	Protest Camp	Protest Doma	Political Assa	State penetra	State respons	State failure
384	Presco coca eradication c	2006	9 29			Celestino Ricaldez	Ricaldez	Evo Morales	Vandicia Yungas	Coca	No	No	State perpetrator	
385	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Teodoro	Tierrita Cole	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived la L	
386	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Juan	Chacri	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
387	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Juan	Chacri	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
388	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Juan	Chacri	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
389	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Juan	Chacri	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
390	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Juan	Chacri	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
391	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Johnny	Tejada Poma	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
392	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Pedro	Mamani Plaza / Plaza	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived late	
393	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Juan	Choque Antonio	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived la F	
394	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Michael	Arroyo Encinas viuda de	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived la F	
395	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5			Norberto	Achacollo	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	Separate from State (but arrived la M	
396	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5 or 6			Braulio Yasmani	Díaz Balcázar	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No		
397	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 5 or 6			Simón	Iruchi	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State involved	M
398	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 6			Luis Alberto	Choque Nina	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State present, but not responsible	
399	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 6			Juan Carlos	Flores Ururi	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State present, but not responsible	F
400	Huanuni clashes	2006	10 6			Feliciano	Anas Escobar	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State present, but not responsible	M
401	Huanuni clashes	2006	11 12	2006	11 13	Juan	Carlos Quenallata	Evo Morales	Huanuni Mine	Mining	No	No	State victim	
402	CIDOB marcher in car crash	2006	11 12	2006	11 14	Betzabeth/Betsabé	Flores Castro	Evo Morales	CIDOB 2006 Mar	CIDOB	No	No	Separate from State	

Open Science

4 FUNDAMENTAL RULES OF OPEN SCIENCE



Digital Humanities



Open Science

Digital Humanities

Table 2 Outcomes of protest events in cases with deadly state repression and zero state victims (Quadrant 1).

EVENT	YEAR	DEATHS				OUTCOME	OUTCOME SUMMARY	PROTEST DOMAIN	PRESIDENT
		CONFIRMED	STATE PERP.	—	STATE VICTIM				
Parotani Triennial Plan protest	1987	5	5	-6	0 - 1	Movement	Agreement	Coca	Victor Paz Estenssoro
Education strike 1987	1987	4	2	-4	0	Movement	Agreement	Labor	Victor Paz Estenssoro
Villa Tunari Massacre	1988	10	10	-12	0	Mixed	Eradication limited, but Law 1008 enacted	Coca	Victor Paz Estenssoro
Santa Ana de Yacuma drug trafficking raid	1989	4	4		0	Movement	Deflection effort fails	Drug trade	Victor Paz Estenssoro
Isinuta DEA confrontation	1990	4	4		0	None	No data available	Coca	Jaime Paz Zamora
La Paz raid on CNPZ	1990	5	4	-5	0	State	Guerrilla group collapse	Guerrilla	Jaime Paz Zamora
UMOPAR 1992	1992	3	3		0	None	No unified campaign; 3 deaths over 4 months	Coca	Jaime Paz Zamora
Coca eradication 1995	1995	4	3	-4	0	State	No concessions	Coca	Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada (1st)
CSUTCB mobilization September 2000	2000	10	9		0	Movement	Agreement	Peasant	Hugo Banzer (2nd)
Chapare cocalero protests 2001	2001	8	8		0	Movement	Agreement (now troops withdrawn, talks)	Coca	Jorge Quiroga
Sucre constitution protest	2007	3	3		0	State	No concessions	Partisan Politics	Evo Morales
Santa Cruz raid on Rosza group	2009	3	3		0	State	Paramilitary group collapse	Paramilitary	Evo Morales
Yapacani Mayoral Dispute	2012	3	2	-3	0	Movement	Mayor resigns	Municipal governance	Evo Morales
Sacaba massacre	2019	10	10		0	None	Protests continue	Partisan Politics	Jeanine Áñez
Senkata Massacre	2019	11	11		0	State	Protest quelled	Partisan Politics	Jeanine Áñez
SITUATION		NUM DEATHS		STATE PERP. —		STATE VICTIM —		NUM EVENTS	
Movement success		34		30 - 34		0 - 1		6	
State success		26		24 - 25		0		5	
Mixed success		10		10 - 12		0		1	
Total		67		61 - 69		0 - 1		15	

1 Narratives of Cases Examined

Narratives are only included for cases with a coded outcome or otherwise mentioned in the text.

with deadly state repression and zero state victims (Quadrant 1)

Parotani Triennial Plan protest: A joint military-police operation against road blockades set up to protest the Triennial Plan to Fight Narcotrafficking resulted in at least five deaths in the towns of Parotani and La Angostura on May 28, 1987. After the plan was announced in January 1987, Chapare coca growers, the UCB national peasant federation, and the COB national labor confederation publicly organized against it (1987a). Following protests and unsuccessful negotiations, they erected blockades in Parotani, La Angostura, and Chiniata. At Parotani, the violence began with an accidental self-inflicted gunshot by soldier Carlos Romero Juarez. Two adult male coca growers were immediately dead at Parotani, as was a two-month-old child who was beaten to death. Witnesses reported seeing another woman dead on a military truck, but this could not be confirmed by an investigation. Another peasant leader was killed at La Angostura. Protesters and the government agreed on the withdrawal of the Triennial Plan, the end of involuntary coca eradication, and the continuation of coca cultivation (Asociación de Familiares de los Desaparecidos y Mártires por la Liberación Nacional (Bolivia) 1987; Salazar Ortuño 2008, 119-30).

Education Strike 1987: Rural and urban teachers led a 48-day strike campaign for higher wages in August 1987. The campaign attracted solidarity strikes and blockades from other sectors, including in the La Paz department. There, in Huatajata, the military led a deadly attack on protesters and carried out a series of house raids, killing one teacher and two rural workers on August 13 (*Hoy* 1987c; *Sucesos de Huatajata: la Inolvidable, 13 de Agosto 1987* 1987). A further worker was killed by the consequences of tear gas in Sucre on August 15 (*Hoy* 1987b). The Catholic Church mediated an agreement on increased pay that was accepted by all parties by August 28 and signed on August 4 (Centro de Documentación e Información OIT) 1987a; 1987b).

The June 1988 mobilization by Chapare coca growers escalated government efforts to eradicate their coca. It culminated in the June 27 **Villa Tunari massacre**, in which nine civilians were killed and another three were injured and are presumed dead. While the Villa

Tunari crackdown was precipitated by an unarmed crowd's attempt to occupy an eradication base, security forces simultaneously cracked down across the region (Centro de Documentación e Información (CEDOI) 1988b; 1988a; *Informe "R"* 1988; Kawell 1989).

Afterwards, the government proceeded to pass Law 1008, which prohibited coca growing in the region, although it did hold back from plans to use chemical defoliants as a method of eradication (Thoumi 2003; Malamud-Goti 1999; Andreas and Youngers 1989).

(6) **Santa Ana de Yacuma drug trafficking raid:** A joint UMOPAR-DEA raid targeting drug traffickers across the village uprising against in Santa Ana de Yacuma, in 1989. Four villages were killed during the ensuing confrontation, in which local Bolivian naval forces were fired on UMOPAR. The agents withdrew without capturing the target of the raid (Malamud-Goti 1999; García Sayán 1990, 166; Menzel 1997, 45).

(7) **Isinuta DEA confrontation:** During joint operations near Isinuta, DEA and UMOPAR agents engaged in aerial bombardment in an effort to destroy roadway landing strips in the Chapare. On September 24, 1990, they were confronted by an apparently armed group of peasants and possibly drug traffickers along the Isinuta River near Isinuta. According to Jaime Malamud-Goti "an hour long shoot-out ensued" during which a government helicopter "fired at the crowd, killing five campesinos" (Goti 1991, 127ff; Isikoff 1990). US officials confirmed one death as well as the wounding of a US agent. No information could be found about the continuation or ending of the policy of bombardment.

(8) **La Paz raid on CNPZ:** The Nestor Paz Zamora Commission, an urban guerrilla organization, kidnapped Coca-Cola tycoon Jorge Lonsdale and demanded his release. During a police operation to find Lonsdale and several rebels were killed. Witness accounts dispute whether CNPZ members or the police killed the hostage, but witness and medical accounts confirm the police killed four rebels, including one following capture and torture. Two more may have been disarmed before their deaths. Despite this, the police raid res

Entries: data/deaths-entries-2022-05-17.rds Event Status: data/event-status-2022-05-17.rds

2019 Event Handling: Pre-resignation events merged. Early post-resignation events (November 10-13) merged.

Okay, so what does this
have to do with Wikipedia?

A project “born in Wikipedia”

☰ **Porvenir massacre** [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

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A *start-class* article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Wikidata: Porvenir Massacre (Q969376), *2008 ambush in Bolivia*

Aliases: None

This article is about the 2008 massacre in Bolivia. For the 1918 massacre in Presidio County, Texas, see [Porvenir Massacre \(1918\)](#).

The **Porvenir massacre** (also, **El Porvenir massacre**, **Pando massacre**) was a deadly ambush in the early hours of September 11, 2008, allegedly organized by Prefectural authorities of the Bolivian [Department of Pando](#), as part of a civil coup d'état against the government of [Evo Morales](#) by members of the right-wing civic movement. As a result of the ambush, at least 12 indigenous protesters of the municipality of [El Porvenir](#) died that day.

It was the most deadly act of political violence in Bolivia since 2003. The protesters were marching to the departmental capital of [Cobija](#) to protest departmental government actions during a national political crisis. An investigation by the [Union of South American Nations](#) (UNASUR) found the massacre to be a crime against humanity.^[9] UNASUR's reported list of 19 victims was later shortened to 13 confirmed dead by Bolivian prosecutors.^[2]

Background [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

Recall referendum [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

On August 10, 2008, a [recall referendum](#) was held in Bolivia on the mandates of President [Evo Morales](#), his Vice-president [Alvaro García Linera](#) and eight of the nine regional prefects. Evo Morales won the referendum with a 67% "yes" vote, and he and García Linera were ratified in post.^[4] Two of the prefects, both aligned with the political opposition in the country, failed to gain enough support and had their mandates recalled with new prefects to be elected in their place.^[4] The elections were monitored by over 400 observers, including election observers from the [Organization of American States](#), [European Parliament](#) and [Mercosur](#).^[4]

Deaths at El Porvenir, 11 September 2008

1. Pedro Oshio
2. Alfredo Robles Céspedes
3. Gerardino Itoua
4. Wilson Castillo Quirope
5. Wilson Richard Mejía Míchala
6. Amado González Inuma
7. Alberto Cruz Quirope
8. Celindario Bazzardo Gascit
9. Félix Rosa Torres
10. Elber Tupu Melly
11. Luis A. Rivera
12. Jimmy Cati

Source: [UNASUR](#).^[9] [El Deber](#).^[4] Note: The killing of soldier [Iván Tinín Alvarado](#) at the [Izoja](#) report on September 12, 2008 is also included in the prosecution for the massacre.

Values alignment

- Reliably sourced
- Narratives from a NPOV
- Transparent access to evidence
- Benefit from critical feedback on narratives

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MIÉRCOLES 23 DE JULIO DE 2011

Un conflicto se va de las manos de Gobierno y termina con un muerto

Los pobladores de Santa Rosa de Sara, en Santa Cruz, se enfrentaron a las fuerzas de seguridad de la Prefectura respondiendo enviando...

ENFRENTAMIENTO

La prefectura no pudo controlar a los rebeldes que se enfrentaron a las fuerzas de seguridad de la Prefectura. Los rebeldes se enfrentaron a las fuerzas de seguridad de la Prefectura. Los rebeldes se enfrentaron a las fuerzas de seguridad de la Prefectura.

Nacional Sociedad

sobre muerte en el Chapare

El 23 de julio de 2011 el Parlamento pidió informe sobre muerte en el Chapare. El diputado Berrochto informó que Pérez Ortiz fue asesinado por un grupo de rebeldes. El diputado Berrochto informó que Pérez Ortiz fue asesinado por un grupo de rebeldes. El diputado Berrochto informó que Pérez Ortiz fue asesinado por un grupo de rebeldes.

News Media Reporting

SAN JULIÁN, LA COLONIZACIÓN Y LA FORTALEZA

Mercedes García Taboada

La Paz - Bolivia Edición 2008

Tahuamanu

un documental sobre las masacres de Pando

INCAI

MARCHÉ DU PANDO

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DOCA

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A [B-class](#) article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

🌐 [Wikidata: Villa Tunari Massacre \(Q7930518\)](#), 1988 mass killing in Bolivia
Aliases: None

The **Villa Tunari Massacre** was a 27 June 1988 [mass murder](#) committed by [UMOPAR](#) (Rural Patrol Mobile Unit) troops in response to a protest by coca-growing [peasants](#) ([cocaleros](#)) in the town of [Villa Tunari](#) in [Chapare Province](#), [Bolivia](#). The cocalero movement had mobilized since late May 1988 in opposition to coca eradication under Law 1008, then on the verge of becoming law.^[1] According to video evidence and a joint church-labor investigative commission, UMOPAR opened fire on unarmed protesters, at least two of whom were fatally shot, and many of whom fled to their deaths over a steep drop into the San Mateo River. The police violence caused the deaths of 9 to 12 civilian protesters, including three whose bodies were never found, and injured over a hundred.^{[2][3][4]} The killings were followed by further state violence in Villa Tunari, Sinahota, Mirgarzama, and elsewhere in the region, including machine gun fire, beatings, and arrests.

The massacre helped bring about the consolidation of Chapare coca growers' unions into the Coordinadora of the [Six Federations of the Tropic of Cochabamba](#).^[1]

Representatives of the [National Congress](#), Catholic Church, Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, and the Central Obrera Boliviana labor federation formed a joint "multisectoral commission" to investigate the repression in the Chapare, which traveled to the region on 30 June 1988.^[5]

Background [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

UMOPAR, a police unit with military training,^[6] was created in 1983 for the purpose of overseeing coca eradication in Bolivia. They received tactical and technical support from the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) who maintained an operational base in the Chapare region of the country^{[7][8]} as did the Bolivian coca eradication and substitution agency *Dirección de Reconversión Agrícola* (DIRECO). UMOPAR and the US conducted the joint Operation Blast Furnace in 1986, in an unsuccessful effort to eradicate cocaine processing labs from the Chapare.^[9] US personnel and US-hired Bolivians actively directed antidrug operations in the region.^[10] In 1986, the DEA and UMOPAR began the antinarcotics [Operation Snowcap](#), while [US Border Patrol](#) agents supported Bolivia police checkpoints on roads in the Chapare.^[11] [US Army Special Forces](#) troops conducted training courses for UMOPAR troops at the base camp of Chimcré, east of Villa Tunari, beginning in 1987.^[12]

Villa Tunari massacre

Part of Criminalization of [coca in Bolivia](#)



Villa Tunari massacre (Bolivia)

Location [Villa Tunari](#), [Chapare Province](#), [Bolivia](#)

Coordinates 📍 [16°56′S 65°25′W](#)

Date [June 27, 1988](#)

Deaths [9–12 Bolivian civilians](#)

Perpetrators [Rural Mobile Patrol](#) (UMOPAR)
[Drug Enforcement Administration](#) (DEA) (allegedly)

Motive [Repression of protest](#)

Contributing Narratives

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Villa Tunari massacre

Part of Criminalization of [coca in Bolivia](#)



Villa Tunari massacre (Bolivia)

Location [Villa Tunari](#), [Chapare Province](#), [Bolivia](#)

Coordinates [16°58′S 65°25′W](#)

Date June 27, 1988

Deaths 9–12 Bolivian civilians

Perpetrators [Rural Mobile Patrol](#) (UMOPAR)
[Drug Enforcement Administration](#) (DEA) (allegedly)

Motive [Repression of protest](#)

Contributing Narratives

Villa Tunari massacre [[edit](#) | [edit source](#)]

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Villa Tunari massacre

Part of Criminalization of [coca in Bolivia](#)



Villa Tunari massacre (Bolivia)

Location [Villa Tunari](#), [Chapare Province](#), [Bolivia](#)

June 1988

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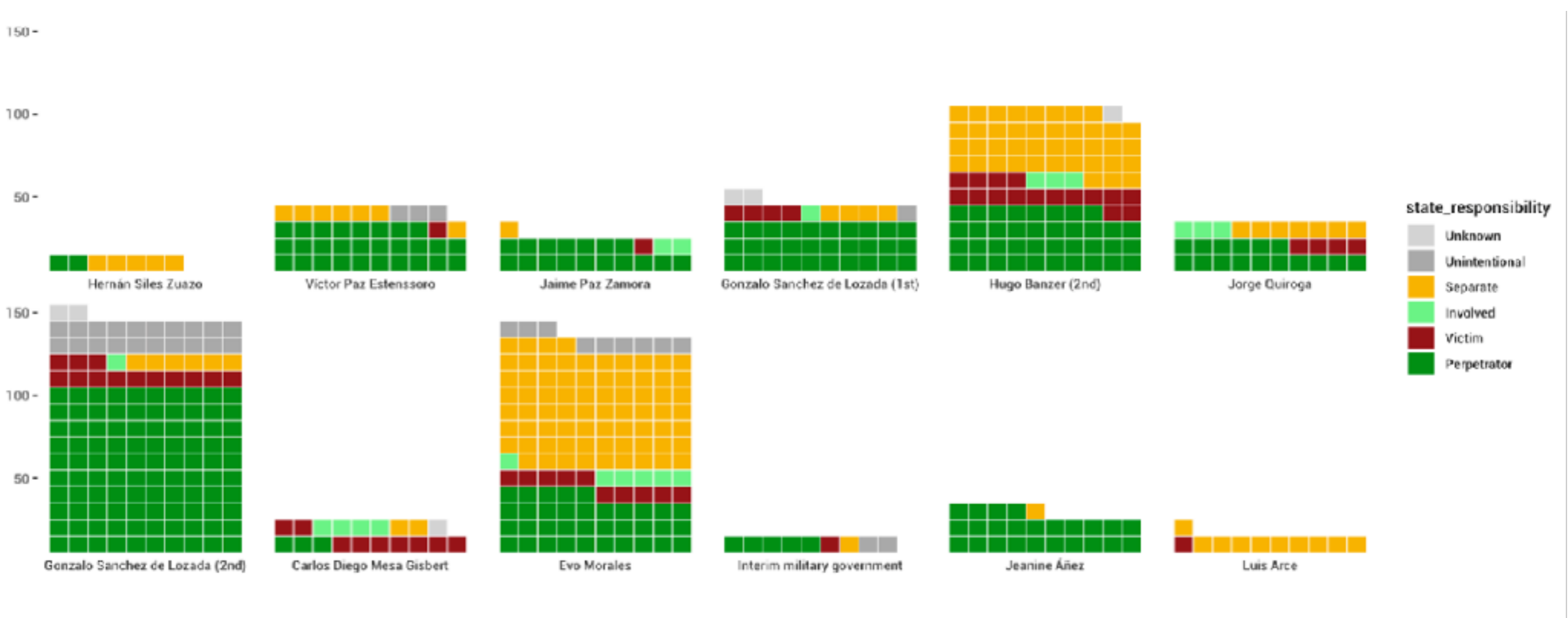
The 1988 Villa Tunari massacre, a dossier

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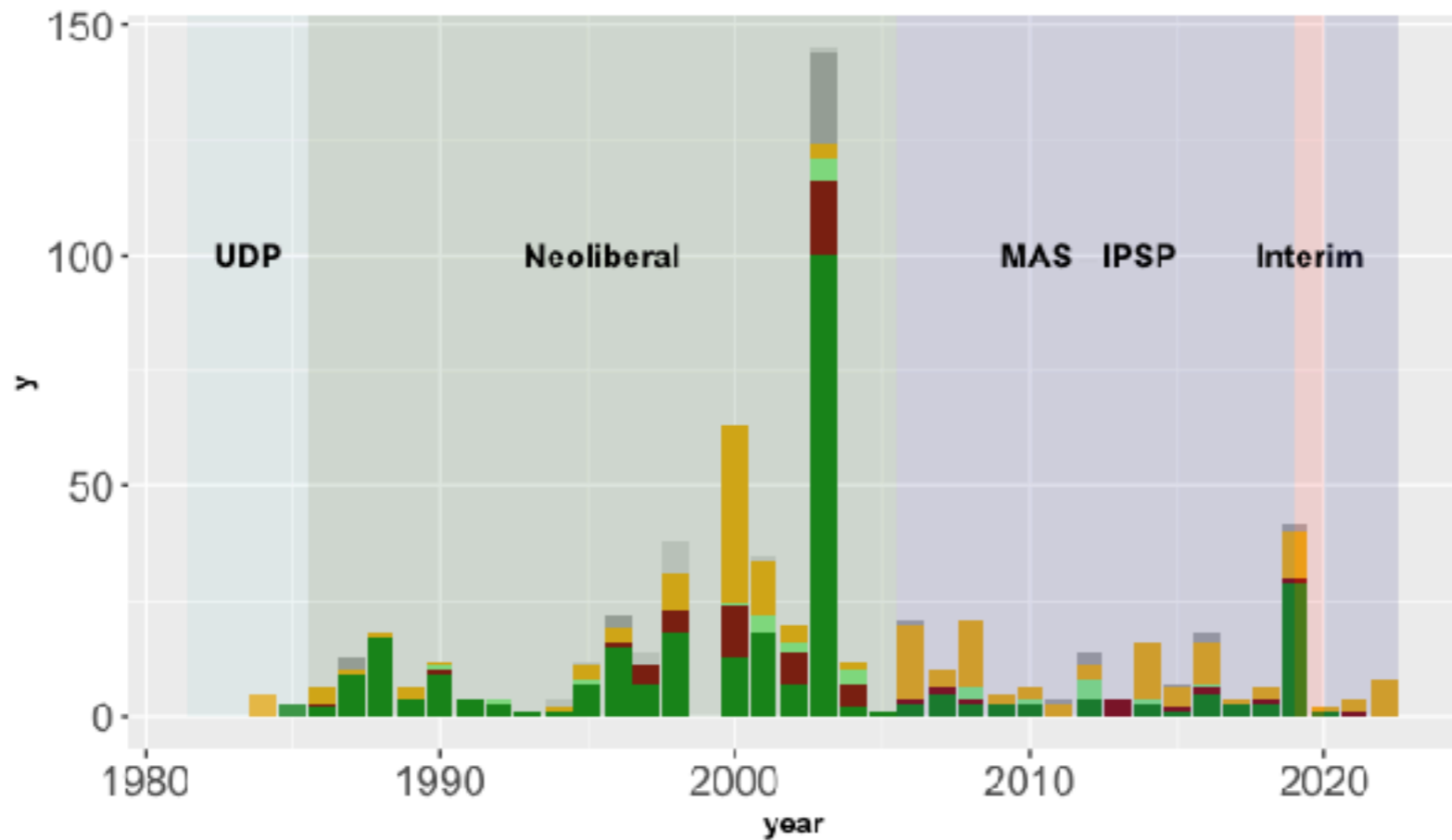
In June 1988, Bolivia's then-nascent Chapare coca grower's union movement suffered its greatest single-day loss of life, the Villa Tunari Massacre. The killings came amid their campaign to oppose the passage of Ley 1008, which would eventually criminalize all coca growing in the Cochabamba valley region. The day forged the union and later political career of Evo Morales, Bolivia's future president, and set Chapare coca growers and the US-backed Bolivian government on a deadly collision course that would claim scores of lives over the twenty-seven years that followed.

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Conflict deaths by year and state responsibility, 1982-2022



Questions of policy
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Ultimate Consequences

A database of deaths in Bolivian political
conflict during the democratic era

<https://ultimateconsequences.github.io>

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