UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE
Fakulta sociálních věd
Institut mezinárodních studií

PROTOKOL O HODNOCENÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE **(Posudek vedoucího)**

Práci předložil(a) student(ka): **Natália Božiková**
Název práce: **The Influence of US Military Units on the Peruvian Communist Movements Sendero Luminoso and MRTA during the Fujimori Era**

Vedoucí práce (u externích vedoucích uveďte též adresu a funkci v rámci instituce):
doc. PhDr. Francis Raška, PhD.

1. OBSAH A CÍL PRÁCE (stručná informace o práci, formulace cíle):
   This Bachelor's thesis analyzes the period between 1990 and 2000, during the government of Alberto Fujimori. It approaches the administration of Fujimori from the military aspect, especially the influence of the U.S. military and intelligence units on the combat of the insurgent communist groups Sendero Luminoso and Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru. The thesis aims to examine whether the U.S. military and intelligence support had an influence on combating these insurgent groups.

2. VĚCNÉ ZPRACOVÁNÍ (náročnost, tvůrčí přístup, argumentace, logická struktura, teoretické a metodologické ukotvení, práce s prameny a literaturou, vhodnost příloh apod.):
   The topic is very challenging. The argumentation is sound and the utilization of source sis done correctly.

3. FORMÁLNÍ A JAZYKOVÉ ZPRACOVÁNÍ (jazykový projev, správnost citace a odkazů na literaturu, grafická úprava, formální náležitosti práce apod.):
   I see no major problems with the formal aspects of the dissertation. There are some minor errors in verb conjugation and the use of articles, but the language employed is very good for a non-native speaker of English.

4. KONTROLA ORIGINALITY TEXTU

   Prohlašuji, že jsem se seznámil/a s výsledkem kontroly originality textu závěrečné práce v systému:
   [**xxx**] Theses   [ ] Turnitin   [ ] Ouriginal (Urkund)
   Komentář k výsledku kontroly:
   There are no major similarities with other texts and the few similarities that exist are correctly cited.

5. STRUČNÝ KOMENTÁŘ HODNOTITELE (celkový dojem z bakalářské práce, silné a slabé stránky, originalita myšlenek, naplnění cíle apod.):
   Natália Božiková has produced an interesting BA dissertation on the impact of US military units on the Peruvian government's war against the insurgent groups *Sendero Luminoso* and *MRTA*. The treatise is well-organized and nicely written in English. Insofar as structure is concerned, the work is divided into an Introduction, three main chapters, and a Conclusion. In the ensuing paragraphs, I will offer my comments on each section of the dissertation.

The Introduction is short, sweet, and to the point. Natália states the two research questions tackled in the work. The first one is: Did the US military and intelligence have an impact on the defeat of *Sendero Luminoso* and *MRTA*? The second research question is: Did the war on drugs have priority over support for democracy or vice versa? Natália hypothesizes that the US military and intelligence assistance did have an impact on the defeat of the two terrorist organization, but it was indirect. As for the second research question, her hypothesis is that the war on drugs had priority over democracy promotion. Natália proceeds to review the literature and summarizes the content of the three main chapters. I like the Introduction, but I must say that better proofreading would have led to the correction of some unfortunate grammatical errors. However, this represents a mere quibble on my part.

In Chapter 1, Natália furnishes an overview of the historical context and the actors involved. The central focus is on the Peruvian government of President Alberto Fujimori, its relations with the United States, and Peruvian terrorist groups. Likewise, the ideological background and aims of *Sendero Luminoso and MRTA* are explained. My overall impression of the first chapter is positive.

Chapter 2 is an analysis of the US military involvement in the drug eradication campaign in Peru and the policies of President Fujimori. The special role of Vladimiro Montesinos in the campaign to establish alliances with the non-rebel drug cartels and reintegrate former coca farmers into the formal economy by assisting them in the cultivation of alternative crops is explained well. The lack of consideration for human rights in the anti-drug campaign is also emphasized. As the rebel groups were involved in the drug trade, their defeat came in handy as drug cultivation was significantly reduced. I think that this chapter is highly informative.

The relationship between drugs and terrorism forms the subject of Chapter 3. As Natália correctly indicates, in the post-Cold War period, the American government came to view both struggles as indistinguishable. She also demonstrates how the campaigns against drugs and terrorism undermined democracy and how "collateral damage" came to be seen as a relatively normal occurrence. Though the United States paid lip service to democracy and human rights, the CIA and the US military assisted Peruvian groups that violated the very principles of human rights and democracy.

In the Conclusion, Natália states that her two hypotheses have been confirmed. She recapitulates the main points presented in the body of the treatise and rightly states that Peru faces rampant corruption and undemocratic practices to this day.

This dissertation is indeed praiseworthy. The only criticism I have is, once again, the quality of the written English. Therefore, I recommend a classification of either A or B depending on the quality of the oral defense.

6. OTÁZKY A PŘIPOMÍNKY DOPORUČENÉ K BLIŽŠÍMU VYSVĚTLENÍ PŘI OBHAJOBĚ (jedna až tři):

To what extent have US policies been counterproductive? Please explain.

Have the war on drugs and the war on terrorism been altered in any way since the period focused on in the dissertation? Please explain.

7. **DOPORUČENÍ** / NEDOPORUČENÍ K OBHAJOBĚ A NAVRHOVANÁ ZNÁMKA
(A-F):

Datum: **Prague, 24 May 2024**   Podpis:

Pozn.: Hodnocení pište k jednotlivým bodům, pokud nepíšete v textovém editoru, použijte při nedostatku místa zadní stranu nebo přiložený list. V hodnocení práce se pokuste oddělit ty její nedostatky, které jsou, podle vašeho mínění, obhajobou neodstranitelné (např. chybí kritické zhodnocení pramenů a literatury), od těch věcí, které student může dobrou obhajobou napravit; poměr těchto dvou položek berte prosím v úvahu při stanovení konečné známky.