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**GUERRILLAS LAUNCH
MORTAL ATTACK
AGAINST FUJIMORI**

**GROWING INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY WITH DR. GUZMAN**

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INTERNACIONAL

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International Emergency Committee

FUJIMORI WANTS TO ASSASSINATE DR. GUZMAN

The International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán, with headquarters in London, in its Emergency Bulletin No. 10 of October 18, 1992 emphasizes the importance of continuing to expand the mobilization campaign to save the life of the leader of Peru's Maoist guerrillas. It exposes the fact that the Peruvian tyranny, desperate because of the advance of the revolutionary war, is planning the assassination of Dr. Guzmán Reynoso.

As proof of the danger of death that threatens Chairman Gonzalo, the International Emergency Committee transcribed a UPI bulletin from October 15 wherein the Peruvian dictator openly expresses his plans to assassinate the leader of the Maoist guerrillas.

"President Alberto Fujimori opened the way for the reintroduction of the death penalty by saying Peru would withdraw from the San Jose Pact (an international human rights pact), a move which would allow it to reintroduce capital punishment for terrorist offenses. 'Peru is going to denounce the San Jose pact signed during the second government of Fernando Belaúnde (1980-1985) because as a signatory to the pact we could not apply the death penalty,' President Alberto Fujimori said. The president said Congress would probably ratify the decision 'because I think everyone here in Peru is in agreement.'"

It adds that according to Fujimori, Dr. Guzmán, who is currently a prisoner, could be executed if the guerrillas continue to confront the government: "The political responsibility for the crimes and attacks that occur will fall on the leaders even though they are in prison." The Committee points out that this means that Dr. Guzmán and other members of the PCP could be executed for any actions taken in the civil war, and that in reality this also includes any criminal action committed by the military or police and attributed to the PCP by the Peruvian Army. This new threat against the life of Abimael Guzmán and hundreds of other political prisoners and prisoners of war in Peru has been condemned by human rights organizations before the Organization of American States and other international organizations. It occurs a day after the decision to appeal the verdict of the military judges, who have condemned Dr. Guzmán to life imprisonment, whose trial was carried out on the fringes of legality (hooded military judges, and no possibility of presenting a defense). As is known, the

trial and sentence were predicted and directed by the dictator Fujimori himself. The Committee adds that the act of holding a prisoner responsible for the actions that could be committed by an armed group and threatening the prisoner with the death penalty is unprecedented in modern history. It is true that in Peru the practice of extralegal execution of political prisoners in retaliation for events occurring in the country has been carried out for the last twelve years, but what is incredible in this case is that Fujimori wants to legalize such savagery.

THE ORDERS COME FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

The Committee relates Fujimori's criminal aims to an article in the *Washington Times* signed by William F. Buckley, Jr., whose opinions frequently reflect the official views of the United States government:

"Mr. Guzmán's capture a month ago should have led to the same fate suffered by Che Guevara. When he was caught in 1967 in Bolivia, the President of Bolivia knew the greatest threat to the Bolivian people would be in keeping Che Guevara alive... So the word was slipped to the general in the field: Execute Guevara. Guzmán wasn't executed... That failure of nerve (he should have been shot) is a sentence of death, for who knows how many Peruvians will be kidnapped and held for ransom for the liberation of Guzmán?"

PERUVIAN TYRANNY

The Committee also presents part of a report given by Heriberto Ocasio, M.D., a member of the delegation that recently returned from Peru. Essentially, the delegation—made up of 4 lawyers and a doctor of different nationalities—arrived in Peru the first week of October in order to demand guarantees in the trial

of Dr. Guzmán. They were received with an insolent and brutal campaign carried out by the official press. Dr. Ocasio was the most demonized by the tyranny's media. Here is an excerpt from his report:

"The evening news, two days before I left, carried an official warning to the national press from the Joint Military Command warning them not to report 'rumors of Sendero actions' in Ayacucho (located in the Andean highlands) because spreading these rumors was 'irresponsible' and a 'danger to the public order...'

"When we walked around the center of the city, in the first days after our press conference, people would give us the thumbs up and express their gratitude for our taking a stand for justice. A journalist from Ayacucho traveled all the way from this town in the Andes

to Lima to find us and tell us how we were speaking for the many who cannot openly speak out in Peru. After a couple of days the government had unleashed a fury of rumors which the press loyally served to spread. They claimed we were there to carry out an escape attempt, some tabloids called me a psychiatrist sent by Saddam Hussein to mastermind a supposed escape attempt. All the papers tried to paint us as organized and paid by the Communist Party of Peru... The press all repeated the government's threats of imprisonment or expulsion. After this, we still heard from people in the streets who supported us and from others who said they sympathized with the revolution, but they spoke to us only in whispers, telling us to 'be careful' of what opinions we expressed, for some opinions are 'illegal' to express in Peru." ■

COMMITTEE CALL

The Committee suggests that this new attack by the Peruvian government be answered with a protest campaign: send faxes to Alberto Fujimori (51 14 310443); send delegations to the Peruvian Embassy; send letters and articles to newspapers, radio and television; propose to prominent people that they accompany the second delegation that is going to Peru.

Also propose that they make contact with Amnesty International in London: telephone 44 71 413 5500—fax 44 71 956 1157. This organization rejects, in principle, the death penalty, torture of prisoners, secret military tribunals, all of which are being legalized in Peru. What does Amnesty plan on doing, and when? The Committee also suggests the protest campaign include a denunciation of the conditions under which many political prisoners and prisoners of war are being held, principally those imprisoned in the Puno region. The government is truly letting them die slowly: severe conditions of detention, no communication with the outside, meager food, lack of medical attention. All this corresponds to a sentence of death. Most of the prisoners suffer from tuberculosis and malnutrition; some of them are in serious condition.

In the case of Dr. Guzmán, the life sentence lets the tyranny keep him in solitary confinement whereby he is only able to receive one visit a month from a close relative. These conditions of imprisonment are similar to those used in medieval times.

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Worldwide Condemnation of Fujimori

STOCKHOLM, 300 PEOPLE IN THE STREETS

On October 7, the International Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán held a meeting in the main plaza of Stockholm (Sergelstorg), where speakers demanded that the Peruvian tyranny respect the physical integrity of Chairman Gonzalo. The public demonstration, which gathered hundreds of Peruvians and Swedes, categorically belied Fujimori's propaganda, which claims that the government of Sweden "is persecuting the Senderistas." Mr. and Mrs. Carlos la Torre and other relatives of Dr. Guzmán, who have maintained a courageous position in the front ranks of the international campaign to save the life of Chairman Gonzalo, played a distinguished role in this act of protest and solidarity. The lively meeting, which lasted over two hours, named a delegation that went to the Peruvian Embassy in Sweden to deliver a petition demanding guarantees for the life of the guerrilla leader. Hundreds of red posters gave an intense color to the mass demonstration.

BELGIUM, MEETING AT THE PERUVIAN EMBASSY

The Anti-Imperialist League, an organization of great prestige in Belgium, held a large meeting in front of the official headquarters of the Peruvian Embassy in Brussels. The demonstration took place on October 14. Several dozen Belgians and Peruvians loudly demanded that Dr. Guzmán's physical integrity be respected. An important note in this act of protest was that the demonstrators raised an immense cage made of wooden bars into the air, and inside was a puppet made of old cloth with roughly the characteristics of the tyrant Fujimori. The meeting, which lasted more than an hour, terrified the functionaries of the military dictator, who watched from the window like frightened insects.

BONN, 700 PEOPLE AGAINST FUJIMORI

On Saturday, October 16, in Bonn, an important German city, there was an impressive demonstration which united 700 people. The action was organized by the Emergency Committee to Defend the Life of Abimael Guzmán, and other political organizations. The speakers, who spoke in German, demanded just treatment for Chairman Gonzalo, as well as repudiating the tyrant Alberto Fujimori, whom they classified as criminal and genocidal.

AUSTRALIA, MEETING AT THE EMBASSY

On October 14 in distant Australia, a large group of Peruvians and Australians mobilized in front of the official representation of the Peruvian tyranny. The demonstrators demanded guarantees for Dr. Abimael Guzmán Reynoso. The meeting was decorated with red flags and an immense poster with slogans against the dictatorial and criminal Peruvian regime.

INDIA, MOBILIZATION AND POSTERS

The meeting in solidarity with Chairman Gonzalo was impressive. About three thousand people, with posters and banners calling for saving the life of Dr. Guzmán, were united in the city of Cochin in Kerala. The Indian participants, being quite up to date on the people's war in Peru, shouted their demands that the Peruvian tyranny respect the life of the guerrilla leader and that he be treated like a prisoner of war.

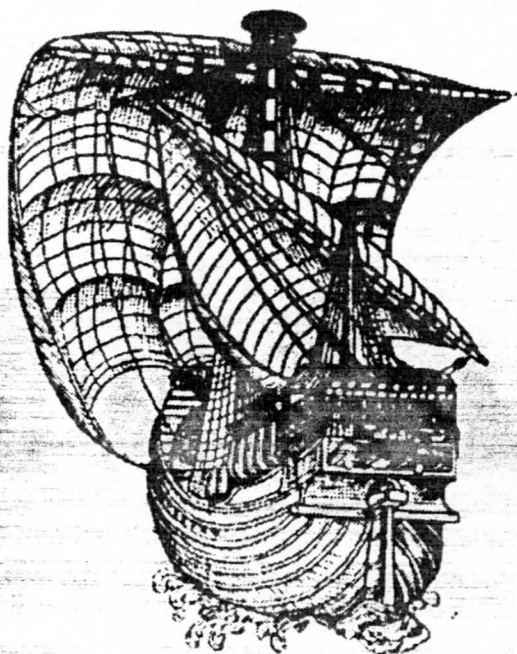
HOLLAND, MARCH AGAINST THE TYRANT

On October 7 in The Hague, dozens of Peruvians and Dutch people mobilized in solidarity with Dr. Guzmán. The demonstrators traveled to the Peruvian Embassy where they chanted with powerful voices; "Fujimori, murderer! Long Live Chairman Gonzalo!"

LONDON, 500 WORKERS WITH DR. GUZMAN

Saturday, October 17, at the Fouthall Center auditorium in London, no fewer than 500 Indian workers, members of the Association of Indian Workers in Great Britain, united in declaring their solidarity with Chairman Gonzalo and condemning the criminal Peruvian regime and its attempts to assassinate the prestigious Peruvian. ■

"ENCOUNTER OF TWO CULTURES," or "ENCOUNTER OF TWO WORLDS," are the offensive terms being used to celebrate the 500 years since the arrival of the Spanish on the American continent. A horrendous past is being manipulated to justify the current ideology of domination. An attempt is being made to legitimize barbarism. Through the distortion of history, it is sought to maintain a colonial culture foreign to the historical sentiments of the American peoples. The "celebration of the fifth centennial" expresses the historiographic vision and the reactionary ideological content of the oppressors of yesterday and today. Their objective, aside from covering up the tragic deeds in America, is to reinforce a decadent, imperialist culture.



The arrival of the Spanish on the American continent was an invasion; a bloody genocide which can never be celebrated. Any attempt to celebrate this date has the deliberate intention of covering up the nefarious Spanish action in America. An exceptional witness to this holocaust, Brother Bartolomé de Las Casas, wrote the following in 1552:

"The Spanish entered the villages and didn't leave alone the children or the elderly or pregnant women, whom they disemboweled and cut to pieces. They made bets as to who could cut an Indian in half with one slash

or who could decapitate one with one swing. They tore children from their mothers' breasts and dashed them against the rocks. They cut men's hands off. Others they tied with dried kindling and burned alive. And they nailed a stake through their mouths so their screams wouldn't be heard. To keep the dogs trained in killing, they would bring many Indians in chains to be bitten and torn apart. And they had public butchery of human flesh . . . I am witness to all this and to other manners of cruelty never seen or heard of." (*Brief Description of the Destruction of the Indies*)

1492-1992

THE NEW INVADERS

THE GENOCIDE

Various historians and social scientists, among them the eminent Peruvian José Carlos Mariátegui, affirm that the indigenous population of Tawantinsuyo was approximately ten million people before the conquest. In a 78-year period (from 1492 to 1570), this was reduced to around 1,300,000 indigenous people. And in the entire American territory, including Mexico, it was reduced, in a shorter time period (58 years—from 1492 to 1560) to 2,000,000; that is to say, this genocide meant the brutal killing of 85 percent of the population. And this is still called an "Encounter of Two Cultures."

The genocide of American civilization took place as a political and military expression of the collapse of the Spanish empire in a process of crisis and decadence. The conquest not only resulted in the mass murder and violent extermination of millions of people. The native ideas, religion and cultural customs of these people were persecuted. This massive crime took place under the pretext of "evangelizing and civilizing" the so-called Indian barbarians. The Spanish invasion was a depraved, bloody event. They destroyed a social and economic organization superior to that imposed by the conquistadores. They established a feudal and slave regime. They imposed

the *mita* system of forced work in the mines. From the cultural standpoint, the conquistadores—the majority of them clergymen and scoundrels, as José Carlos Mariátegui pointed out—had nothing to offer the conquered people.

THE MODERN INVASION

Briefly put, the 300 years of Spanish invasion was the bloodiest deed in American history. Never had our peoples seen the kind of savagery and primitive greed that the Spaniards brought to this continent. If we were to seek out the historical links between what happened in 1492 and the sociopolitical events of our age, we would have abundant reasons to emphasize that the drama and suffering of the American peoples has not ended. Domination, crime and exploitation continue. With the war of independence, the Spanish left and the English arrived in their place. The English left and the North Americans came—they still haven't left, nor do they want to leave—they will have to be kicked out.

Our modern invaders no longer arrive in ancient caravels. They arrive in planes and ships of war. They arrive through the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and other imperialist financial institutions. They no longer seek gold and silver like the Spanish, now it's



After 500 years, the methods of domination still have the same components: political, military and religious

greenbacks, raw materials, oil, markets and alienation.

Latin America continues today under an imperial social and political system. Today's conqueror is as brutal as the one who arrived 500 years ago. Some statistics prove this statement. Between 1980 and 1987, Latin America transferred \$791 billion to the empires, mainly the United States (principal and interest on debt, payments for commercial exchange). The foreign debt as a mechanism of domination borders on \$500 billion. Twenty percent of this amount has been for military expenses. That is to say, to maintain the armies of occupation in our own countries. More than 140 million people live in extreme poverty. Close to 46 million are starving. Illiteracy affects 45 million. More than one million children die annually due to malnutrition. Infant mortality affects 72 out of every thousand children under the age of five (six times greater than in the developed countries). The median monthly

salary in Latin America is between 20 and 30 dollars. Between 44 and 50 percent of the working population (Economically Active Population) finds itself unemployed or underemployed. Social and political conflicts have cost more than 200,000 dead between 1970 and 1990.

Puerto Rico, Panama, Guantánamo in Cuba, and Grenada are military enclaves of the Yankee invaders. The puppet regimes in the rest of the Latin American countries make up the disgusting viceroyalty of the past. A brutal system of exploitation is maintained through military, political, social and cultural aggression. In many countries, ruled by satraps and tyrants, the old semi-feudal system of exploitation has scarcely changed in hundreds of years. The definitive liberation of our peoples did not conclude with the defeat of the Spanish conquistadors. That only meant a change of masters. Just as the defeat and expulsion of the Spanish conquistadores was a military and political action

which involved all the peoples of America, our definitive liberation will necessarily pass through an inevitable confrontation with the North American invaders and other imperialist powers.

THE PEOPLE'S WAR IN PERU AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE YANKEES

This battle has already begun. The war of liberation, with all of its drama and the sacrifice of millions of the oppressed, is advancing and is destined to be the detonator in the awakening of the American peoples who demand a better world. Left behind are the betrayals and failures of ambiguous guerrillas, and the phony "leftist" promises to "humanize" and "modernize" the old and decrepit political, social and economic systems of the American continent. The people's war in Peru which has been led by the Maoists for over twelve years is an

action that is completely anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist, and that means liberation from all exploitation. Today the Yankee government assures us that the most powerful guerrilla war in Latin America is developing in Peru. Official spokesmen of the George Bush regime have emphasized that the "Senderistas," as they say, threaten their geopolitical interests in the region.

Stopping this war, led by the Communist Party of Peru, is a political and military objective of the Peruvian tyranny and the United States government. To achieve this, they are using—like the Spanish conquistadores before them—massive crimes and the extermination of the population. More than 35,000 murders and 10,000 kidnappings and disappearances are the result of 12 years of counter-insurgency plans in Peru. ■

(TEXT OF A CONFERENCE
GIVEN BY LUIS ARCE
BORJA IN BRUSSELS ON
MAY 8, 1992)

CHAIRMAN GONZALO'S BATTLES

On September 24, Dr. Abimael Guzmán Reynoso, caged and wearing prison stripes, was presented for a "press conference." This spectacle was mounted in an effort to humiliate and ridicule the Maoist guerrilla leader. It was also an attempt to generate public hatred and rebuke towards him. He was presented as a ruthless and bloodthirsty character responsible for "25,000 murders" and other atrocities. This circus act proved to be a real boomerang for the tyrant Fujimori. The leader of the Peruvian revolution took advantage of this adverse public tribunal to deliver a lively political speech which, for its extraordinary quality and content, we consider to be a categorical blow to the military dictatorship.

On the same theme, the magazine *Caretas* (no. 1230, October 1992) introduced a revealing report that has the hairs of the government and its "advisors" in counter-insurgency warfare standing on end. *Caretas* is referring to the opinion poll conducted by the firm IMASEN in response to the police show organized by the dictatorship. IMASEN has prepared two tables whose results leave no doubt that Fujimori's stupidity has brought him to another disaster. The first table has to do with public sentiment toward Chairman Gonzalo.

The second seeks to elucidate the conduct and actions of the Communist Party of Peru (PCP) in the face of the official corruption which inundates and surrounds the current Peruvian regime.

Over 50% with Chairman Gonzalo

According to the first IMASEN chart, 290 percent of the population of Lima feels compassion, understanding or admiration for Dr. Abimael Guzmán. To this one must add the 232 percent that corresponds to

those individuals who refused to respond to the poll. This refusal is directly related to the climate of terror imposed by the government in Lima and throughout Peru, where any citizen thought to be a "Senderista" runs the risk of being incarcerated or losing their life. *Caretas* recognizes this fact and indicates that "In a case as impassioned as this one, a proportion of the abstentions could conceal sympathies that the respondent considers risky." Taken as accurate, the IMASEN figures indicate that 52.2 percent of the population of Lima feel potentially attracted by Chairman Gonzalo and, logically, his activities as the leader of the people's war. In other words, millions of Peruvians not only express sympathy for Dr. Guzmán but demonstrate their solidarity with him. This phenomenon acquires even more importance when one considers that this public survey was conducted at the height of the dictatorship's huge and grotesque publicity campaign which was aimed at crushing the mythical stature of the PCP's principal leader.

One must take into account that the results of the IMASEN survey vary significantly in the poorer sections of Lima. For example, admiration towards Dr. Guzmán rose from 17 percent to 20 percent and 29 percent in the "lower lower" and "upper lower" "social classes," as IMASEN defines social differences. The same occurs with understanding, which increases from 69 percent to 73 percent and 100 percent.

"It was unnecessary to let him speak," said Giovanna Peñaflor, the laconic and timid director of IMASEN. She also pointed out that "There was no need to put him in a cage and create an unpleasant spectacle... if they wanted to boost public rejection of the Sendero movement, the handling was not adequate."

"Sendero punishes corruption"

The second table is more concrete, and the question is direct. "In your opinion does Sendero Luminoso punish the corrupt?" The YES response is conclusive, and accounts for 291 percent of those surveyed. That is to say, one third of the population—no small thing in a city of nearly eight million

WITH RESPECT TO ABIMAE GUZMAN, COULD YOU TELL ME WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS BEST DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS TOWARDS HIM?

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE		SOCIAL CLASS			APPROVE FUJIMORI'S LEADERSHIP		
		Mas.	Fem.	18/34	35+	Lower lower	Upper lower	Middle/upper	Approve	Disapprove	No Resp.
Repulsion	22.9	23.8	22.1	21.1	25.6	16.6	21.4	33.0	25.9	20.0	10.9
Compassion	20.4	20.1	20.7	17.4	25.0	19.2	20.0	22.6	23.2	8.9	15.6
Anger	16.0	16.4	15.7	16.5	15.2	16.6	17.9	13.0	17.2	20.0	7.8
Hate	15.5	16.9	14.3	17.4	12.8	11.9	17.9	17.4	17.8	15.6	4.7
Understanding	6.9	9.0	5.1	8.3	4.9	7.3	10.0	2.6	5.7	6.7	12.5
Admiration	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.5	0.6	2.0	2.9	—	0.7	6.7	3.1
Indifference	0.7	—	1.4	0.8	0.6	—	1.4	0.9	0.3	—	3.1
Contempt	0.5	—	0.9	0.4	0.6	—	—	1.7	0.7	—	—
Distrust	0.2	—	0.5	—	0.6	0.7	—	—	0.3	—	—
No Response	23.2	22.2	24.0	22.3	24.4	31.8	20.0	15.7	18.2	26.7	43.8

(Table based on *Caretas* no. 1230, October 1, 1992)

	Total	Social Class		
		Lower lower	Upper lower	Mid/Upper
Yes	29.1	32.5	33.6	19.1
No	47.5	41.7	47.1	55.7
No Resp.	23.4	25.8	19.3	25.2

What neither *Caretas* nor Giovanna Pefiaflor mention is that admiration for Chairman Gonzalo and popular support for the Maoist guerrillas' actions are nothing new. This eminently social and political phenomenon is related to the advance of the people's war and the accelerated decomposition of the Peruvian State. Finally, it is easy to deduce that if the population of Lima shows a growing tendency to support the Maoist revolutionaries, the situation in the countryside must be immensely favorable both to the PCP and to Dr. Abimael Guzmán Reynoso. ■

SENDERISTAS ASESINARON A CINCO EN EMBOSCADA A TROPA DE LA FAP

[illegible]

More than 100,000 military and police effectives were unable to contain the Maoist attacks

GUERRILLA OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE TYRANT

Using irrefutable arguments, we affirmed in our September edition that the capture of Chairman Gonzalo would neither deter nor alter the course of the people's war. We refer to the fact that this liberation struggle is based on an extraordinary political party (PCP), a solid ideology, a powerful People's Guerrilla Army (PGA), on plans, campaigns and an invariable strategy for power. Furthermore, and this is fundamental, it bases itself on the millions of the poor in Peru, who more and more are joining the ranks of the revolutionaries. According to the Peruvian press, September was the most violent month of the twelve years of armed struggle. Official calculations admit that in this month the subversives carried out 182 assaults, an average of six a day. September and October have been marked by a guerrilla offensive throughout the country. The attacks on military patrols and Civil Defense paramilitary groups have been crushing. Fujimori, who likes to talk so much, and who has been boasting about the capture of the guerrilla leader, has had to change his tune and in his desperation has ordered fierce repression throughout the country. The tyrant is threatening to impose the death penalty, including making it retroactive. Let's take a look at the principal Maoist actions.

SEPTEMBER ACTIONS

Lima, 15
In the Villa María del

Triunfo District, National Police non-commissioned officer Máximo Chávez Torres was brought down by a group of guerrillas.

Satipo, 15

An army officer and three soldiers were killed by a Maoist column in a surprise attack.

Lima, 19

A Maoist annihilation squad killed two police effectives.

Lima, 22

Willy Zevallos Torres, National Police non-commissioned officer and member of the Intelligence Service, was executed by a guerrilla commando.

Huánuco, 30

A Maoist guerrilla column ambushed a military patrol, killing 15 soldiers and leaving more than twelve soldiers wounded. The army patrol was moving in a convoy of five personnel carriers, with 20 soldiers in each. The deadly guerrilla attack was violent, and the Maoists used powerful firearms.

Huaraz, 30

A guerrilla column executed a judge from the Court of Justice of the Department of Ancash.

Lima, 30

Two policemen and a security guard died in a guerrilla attack on the Banco Latino in the district of La Victoria. During the same action the Maoists distributed a leaflet which called on people to "Defend the Life of Chairman Gonzalo."

OCTOBER ACTIONS

Chiclayo, 1

Two policemen were ambushed and eliminated by a guerrilla column.

Huánuco, 2

A guerrilla commando executed Luzmila Olivera; this high functionary of the regime was in charge of the National Superintendency of Tax Administration (Sunat-Huánuco), and was accused of corruption.

Huancayo, 3

Guerrillas took control of the town of Hualquín, and after assembling the townspeople, they killed three members of the *rondas campesinas* [peasant patrols].

Huaraz, 3

Eugenio Cruz Salvador, mayor of the town of Calrai Chico, and Gerardo Balabarca Cruz, president of the *rondas campesinas* in the Huaraz zone, were executed by the Maoist guerrillas.

Huaraz, 4

Juan Moisés Ramírez, a leader of Fujimori's "Change 90" party, and his bodyguards and chauffeur were annihilated in a Maoist ambush.

Huanta-Ayacucho, 5

A large guerrilla column violently entered the town of

Churcupampa and executed three leaders of the area's bloody *rondas campesinas*.

Lima, 7

Jorge Portocarrero Magaña, a captain in the National Police, was ambushed and eliminated by a Maoist commando.

Lima, 7

Four Air Force effectives and a police effective were killed in a violent attack by Maoist guerrillas. The encounter took place in the midst of the wholesale market in the La Victoria district.

Lima, 7

Several guerrilla columns attacked the exclusive Camino Real Commercial Center in the millionaire district of San Isidro with incendiary bombs.

The attack almost totally destroyed this immense commercial center. A guard who attempted to block the Maoists' way was riddled with bullets.

Lima, 7

A guerrilla commando attacked the police precinct in the José Carlos Mariátegui district with grenades and long-range weapons.

Lima, 7

In the middle of the day and in the center of the capital, a huge guerrilla column

ran through the main avenues and streets of this city.

During their run, they placed hundreds of flags bearing the hammer and sickle. They also detonated high-powered bombs.

Lima, 8

A guerrilla commando killed police major Carlos Caro. The deceased officer worked at the Apolo precinct, a police station noted for the numerous crimes committed inside.

Lima, 9

A Maoist commando used dynamite charges to attack the offices of the Banco Exterior de los Andes y de España.

The bank was demolished.

Ayacucho, 10

A guerrilla column of a hundred Maoists attacked the town of Huayllao; after gaining control, they killed 47 effectives of the region's brutal *rondas campesinas*.

Lima, 10

A policeman guarding the offices of Radio Inca was shot by a Maoist commando.

Lima, 11

Guerrillas annihilated a National Police commander.

The official, Félix Roca, worked in the Interior Ministry's Intelligence Service. ■

- SPANISH
- ENGLISH
- FRENCH
- ITALIAN

EL DIARIO INTERNACIONAL IN 4 LANGUAGES



IN THE SERVICE OF PERU'S OPPRESSED