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(Translation - Spanish)

**REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF
SAN SALVADOR ON THE INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE VIOLENT DEATH OF SIX
JESUIT PRIESTS AND TWO PERSONS OF THE SERVICE STAFF**

In view of the November 16, 1989 announcement of the Society of Jesus, at 8:00 a.m. that day, to the Archbishop of San Salvador, Mons. Arturo Rivera Damas, on the murder of six Jesuits of the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University (UCA) and of two service personnel persons, the Archbishop went to the place of the acts, prayed for the eternal rest of the dead, and ordered the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric, also through the request of the Provincial Father of the Society of Jesus for Central America, R.F. Jose Maria Tojeira, S.J., the immediate initiation of an investigation of that execrable crime.

1. FIRST STEPS

Efforts were made so that the competent judge would carry out the first steps: examine the corpses, gather the evidence, and request the autopsy of each of the persons murdered in order to open the case at the judicial level.

The examination of the bodies was carried out by Lic. Rosario Gochez Castro de Paz, Third Justice of Peace of San Salvador, who examined the place of the events and ordered, at the request of the Church, the transfer of the eight bodies to the Isidro Menendez Judicial Center, in San Salvador, where the respective autopsies were performed. The place of the event is located in Colonia Jardines de Guadalupe in the jurisdiction of Antiguo Cuscatlan, so that the Criminal Court Judge of Nueva San Salvador also appeared on the scene.

Lic. Gochez Castro de Paz was assisted by his secretary, graduate Mauricio Rivera Funes, and by assistants Jorge Siliezar and Sixth Clerk Ramon Ivan Garecia and by the forensic doctor, Dr. Roberto Bell Rodriguez. Also appearing were members of the Commission to Investigate Criminal Acts, in order to begin their investigation, as well as two prosecutors of the General Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic to conduct their own investigation. At that time the corresponding investigations began to be conducted by the various agencies such as the jurisdictional agency, the Commission to Investigate Criminal Acts, the General Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic, Legal Protection of the Archbishopric and other agencies.



OFICINA DE TUTELA LEGAL DEL ARZOBISPADO
COMISION ARQUIDIOCESANA DE JUSTICIA Y PAZ
Apdo. 2255 - San Salvador, El Salvador, C. A.

Capilla
[Chapel]

PRIMERA PLANTA DEL CENTRO DE PASTORAL
MONS. OSCAR A. ROMERO

[First floor of the
O. A. Romero Pastoral Center]

Lugares que fueron quemados con
lanza-llamas:

[Places that were burned with
flamethrowers]

[Storage rm. for
catechism mats.]

[Office for pastoral
asst.]

[Office for pastoral
director]

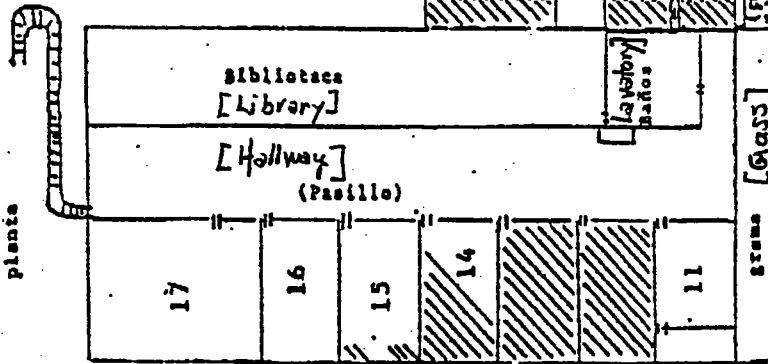
[Office of library
asst.]

[Office of library director
(F. Juan Ramón Moreno)]

[Office of asst. of
F. Jon Sobrino]

Cuarto de depósito de mate-
rial catequético
Oficina para el asistente
de pastoral
Oficina del encargado de la
pastoral
Oficina del asistente de bi-
blioteca
Oficina del encargado de la
biblioteca (F. Juan Ramón
Moreno)
Oficina del asistente del
F. JON SOBRINO

[Access to 2nd floor]
acceso a la 2a.
planta



Salón de Reuniones
[Meeting Rm]

[Office of
theology profs.]
oficina de profes-
ores de teología

[Office of F. Jon Sobrino]
oficina del F. Jon
Sobrino

[Office of F. Juan Ramón
Moreno]
oficina del F. Juan
Ramón Moreno

[Office]
oficina

[Office]
oficina

[Lavatory]
baño

Pantry

Biblioteca
[Library]

[Hallway]
(Pasillo)

[Meeting Rm]

Salón de reunio-
nes 8

Salón de pasto-
ral 9

[Pastoral Rm]

(pasillo) [Hallway]

Salón de lectura
[Reading Rm]

Escalera [stairs]
Acera

[Sidewalk]

Calle

[Street]

2. POSITION AND DRESS OF THE EIGHT BODIES IN THE PLACES OF DISCOVERY IN THE UCA JESUIT UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE

On the UCA campuses in the southeast is a recently inaugurated two-story building, which is the Mons. Oscar A. Romero Pastoral Center. In the far east and toward the south, on the first floor of the Pastoral Center, i.e. on the second floor, is a wing of dormitories, on the inside with two small hallways in the form of a T: toward the north, the smaller hallway has a northeast door with access to the outside. Perpendicular to this corridor is another inside one with another south door with outside access. Over this inside hallway the bedrooms of the priests are located directly, which are distributed as follows: seven facing east and five toward the west, with one living room. Leaving this wing through the south access door, perpendicularly toward the west in the form of an L, you find another wing with an outside covered hallway and a wing of three rooms that form the service area which, because of the unevenness of the ground, is not a second floor, but rather is built directly on the ground. In this service area from east to west are the kitchen, dining room and service room as a small inside room. The dormitory and the service area both face south toward a green area. This set of buildings is what forms and is known as UCA JESUIT RESIDENCE, being differentiated from the Mons. Oscar A. Romero Pastoral Center which is built adjoining it.

A. BODIES FOUND IN THE GREEN ZONE IN THE FAR SOUTH OF THE UCA JESUIT RESIDENCE

In the far south, outside, in the green area of the UCA Jesuit Residence, four bodies of the Jesuit priests were found:

1) F. AMANDO LOPEZ

POSITION: prone ventral position, head toward west, feet toward east, right arm bent and forearm parallel to body; left arm extended toward the west and parallel to the head; legs extended.

DRESS: Short light green terry cloth bathrobe, salmon and pale beige striped pajamas, with rubber sandals.

2) F. IGNACIO MARTIN BARO

POSITION: prone ventral position, head toward west, feet toward east, right arm bent and forearm toward the head; left arm extended toward the west and parallel to head; legs extended.

DRESS: blue sports shirt, gray pants, black leather belt, black leather shoes, black socks.

3) F. SEGUNDO MONTES

POSITION: prone ventral position, head toward southwest, feet toward northeast, right arm bent with the forearm toward the head; left arm toward the south, slightly toward the

southwest, parallel to the head, legs extended.

DRESS: short pajama pants, clear beige, short sleeve light beige shirt, cloth of fine squares with darker lines, green rubber sandals.

4) F. IGNACIO ELLACURIA

POSITION: prone ventral position, head toward north, feet toward south, right arm parallel to head and right forearm bent toward the head, left arm extended toward the north and parallel to head, legs extended.

DRESS: coffee-colored short bathrobe, white pajamas with blue stripes, short pants and shirt, blue canvas slippers and light beige socks.

CARTRIDGES FOUND: All of this green area had empty bullet cartridges around the bodies of the priests on the grass and pavement of the corridor.

(See drawing, Figure A, p. 3 of original text)

Members of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric took, from the various empty cartridges that were found there in the green area where the bodies were found, two of the cartridges of this area: one located alongside the head of Father Ignacio Ellacuria and another nearer his body, these two having on their circular base the markings of L C .. 8 . 5 .. (See figure A)

B. BODIES FOUND INSIDE THE WING OF THE DORMITORIES OF THE UCA JESUIT RESIDENCE

In the dormitories on the west side, from south to north, in the second bedroom, the following body was found:

5) F. JOAQUIN LOPEZ Y LOPEZ

POSITION: prone dorsal position, head toward the southeast, feet toward the northwest, both arms bent toward the armpit region, legs extended.

DRESS: white sleeveless undershirt, brown pants, no shoes.

In the dorms of the east side, from south to north, in the second bedroom, was found the body of

6) F. JUAN RAMON MORENO PARDO

POSITION: prone ventral position, head toward the southwest, feet toward the northeast, both arms extended toward the southwest and parallel to the head.

DRESS: Long sleeve sports shirt, light green, black corduroy pants, under the pants long blue pajama pants, a brown docksider shoe on the right foot, on the left foot, no shoe.

NO CARTRIDGES WERE FOUND: Inside both bedrooms where the bodies of the priests were found, the members of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric found no bullet shells.

C. BODIES FOUND INSIDE THE SERVICE WING

In the service wing, from east to west, in the third room, the bodies of the following were found:

7) MRS. ELBA JULIA RAMOS

POSITION: prone dorsal position, head toward the north, feet toward the south, right arm extended toward the northwest parallel to the head, left arm extended toward the southeast parallel to the body, legs extended south, the right leg is extended over the body of her daughter Celina Ramos.

DRESS: blue dress with gold trim on the neck, beige petticoat, white bra, low heeled black leather shoes.

8) MISS CELINA RAMOS

POSITION: prone dorsal position, head toward the north, leaning toward the northeast, feet to the south, both arms parallel to the body and bent toward the pectoral region, legs extended.

DRESS: orange, yellow and black blouse with narrow black stripes, blue skirt, white shoes, a gold metal ring on the ring finger of the left hand.

CARTRIDGES FOUND. In this area there were also numerous cartridges from firearms.

Members of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric took two shells found near the two bodies of Mrs. Elba Julia Ramos and Celina Ramos inside the room where they were executed, those shells having on their circular basis the markings of L C ... 8 . 5 .. (See Figure B, page 4 of Spanish text).

3. SITE INSPECTION

A. VARIOUS CLUES

In inspecting the place of the execrable crime, members of the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric found the following:

01: The four bullet shells mentioned before in the area of the outside south green zone and in the area of the service room, among the numerous cartridges scattered everywhere.

02: The clear traces of blood on the outside south wall. Traces of blood on the grass of the green zone, in the outside corridor and inside hallway. Heavy traces of blood in the service room.

03: Fragments of cranial bones in the areas mentioned.

04: Encephalic mass from the cranial cavity due to impact of the bullet on: F. Rafael Moreno Pardo, F. Amando Lopez, F. Segundo Montes. Mrs. Elba Julia Ramos in the areas described.

05: A fragment of a medium size trunk, about 0.90 cms long, with a tip, in front of the northeast access door of the UCA Jesuit Residence. The tip of that trunk coincides with the marks left on the lock of that door, which was forced open with such a sharp instrument.

06: Tracks of military boots in the soil of the green area in the northwest extreme around some borders where they left clear traces of the steps upon trampling the plants and bringing them from the pedestrian area to the green zone previously indicated.

07: Numerous bullet cartridges, unfired bullets, splinters, and other metal fragments in the pedestrian zone opposite the Pastoral Center.

08: Two large orifices from impact such as of rockets on the pavement of the pedestrian street of UCA which goes in front of the Pastoral Center, located toward the west of that center.

09: After the Chapel still in a westerly direction, there is a roofed wing that serves as a parking garage in which place five vehicles are parked with several impacts of bullets:

1. White Toyota 2000, Lic. 41-469.2.
2. Gold-brown Mazda, Lic. 19-820.
3. White Volkswagen, Lic. 96-161.
4. Blue 120 Y Datsun, Lic. 47-359.
5. Blue Datsun pickup, Lic. 30-890.

10: Still toward the west in a parking area next to the above and not roofed is another

vehicle:

6. Silver gray Mitsubishi Jeep, red and orange stripes, Lic. 91-904.

11: The perpetrators left a message written with a black pen on a white piece of cardboard that had been placed there by the UCA authorities in the outside part of the pedestrian entrance for students, on the entry gate, on Cantabrico Street, Colonia Jardines de Guadalupe, which said on the obverse: "THERE ARE NO CLASSES." The message that the perpetrators left written on the reverse of that cardboard, placed above the pedestrian entry gate along Cantabrico Street of the Colonia Jardines de Guadalupe, stuck on the iron bars, was:

The FMLN Carried Out
AN EXECUTION
ON OPPOSITION
INFORMANTS*
WIN OR DIE
FMLN

*/Literally: "contrary, opposing ears," so the translation is a rather liberal one./

B. INSPECTION AND EVIDENCE IN THE PASTORAL CENTER

(See chart)

The inspection carried out in the Mons. Oscar A. Romero Pastoral Center shows the following:

12: Front part of the Pastoral Center (north front facade) shows multiple perforations from shells of heavy firearms of different calibers with a great scattering of shells in all directions in the area in front and on the first and second floors: with fragments of splinters.

13: Numerous broken windows.

14: On the first floor, the glass entry door was totally broken by blows and its metallic frame with holes from firearm shells.

15: In the reception area, No. 1, the desks, files, and a picture of Mons. Romero were totally burned with a type of flamethrower according to the trail left of the fire on the objects that melted from the heat. The walls black with fine ash and with impacts of heavy calibre shells.

16: In the office of Jon Sobrino's assistant, No. 2, the destruction was total from the destructive action of the perpetrators as well as the fire from the firethrower (or another sophisticated weapon), which destroyed all the material, equipment and furniture that was

in the place.

17: The office of the director of the library, No. 3 (F. Juan Ramon Moreno) was not searched during this action, since the lock of the entry door of that office was not forced; in addition, all the objects inside were in order.

18: The office of the library assistant, No. 4, was lightly searched. The lock to the door was ruined since three days before, on Monday, November 13 of this year, the door this office was kicked in by the army when they made a search of the UCA after the curfew, especially showing interest in those facilities.

19: Offices 5, 6 and 7 were searched on Monday the 13th during the search mentioned; but during this action on November 16 of this year, their entry doors were not forced.

20: In the reading room, No. 10, with its broken windows, with several heavy calibre bullet impacts and in the corners of the pillars burned with the flamethrower reaching some shelves of books.

21: In the pantry and service area, No. 11, the door was forced and objects inside destroyed.

22: Offices 12 and 13 were totally destroyed, their furniture, materials and equipment totally burned by the weapon used, a flamethrower or sophisticated weapon used, which melted some objects and disintegrated others.

23: The office of F. Juan Ramon Moreno, No. 14, was partially destroyed by the direct action of the perpetrators and also the curtains of the windows and some books were destroyed.

24: The office of F. Jon Sobrino, No. 15, was partially destroyed by the flamethrower, its curtains disintegrated, its telephone disappearing, with just the ashes structured and connected to the part of the phone cable which remained intact. This office was also searched.

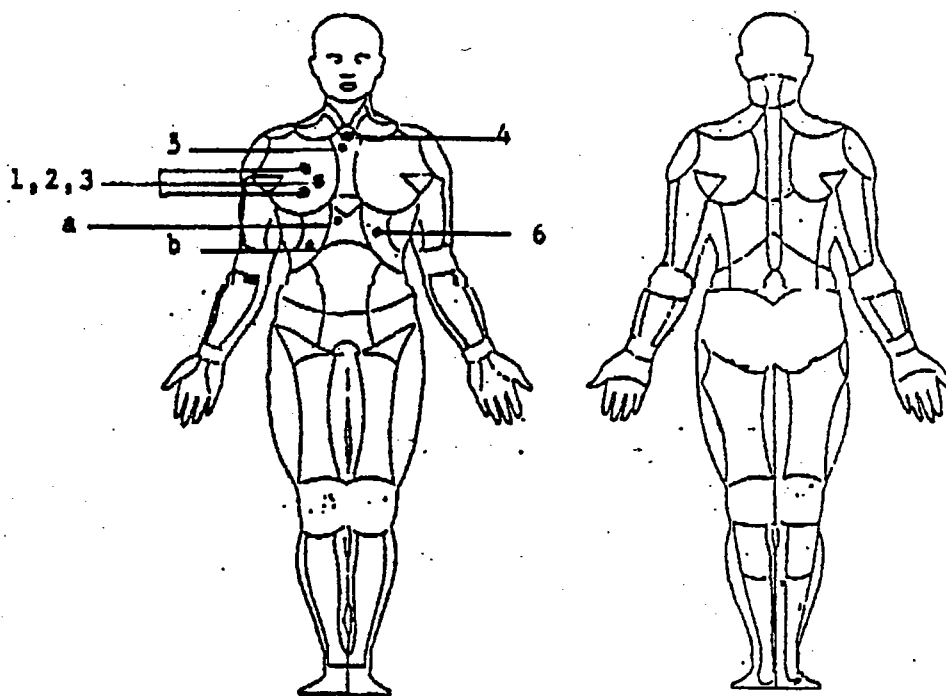
25: In the back of the hallway of this part of the Pastoral Center is an inside door that was opened by arms shells from the outside facing south, second floor, the wing of the dorms of the Jesuit priests.

4. AUTOPSY OF THE BODIES

No. 1

LEGAL MEDICAL OPINION ON THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED ON FATHER JOAQUIN LOPEZ Y LOPEZ ON NOVEMBER 16, 1989. CONDUCTED BY DR. GUILLERMO ALVARADO MORAN, BY THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL ACTS AND BY EXPERTS IN FORENSIC MEDICINE, DOCTORS JUAN MATHEU LLORT, ROBERTO BELL RODRIGUEZ AND CARLOS CUELLAR ORTIZ. CARRIED OUT IN THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF THE ISIDRO MENENDEZ JUDICIAL CENTER.

Autopsy initiated at 12:50 p.m., completed at 1:15 p.m.



- JOAQUIN LOPEZ Y LOPEZ

71 years of age, with between 8 and 10 hours since death, displaying multiple perforations produced by firearm, in different parts of the body, as follows:

1. 2. 3. Three entry orifices in the right pectoral region, circular, and 0.5 cms. in diameter.
4. Entry orifice, circular, 2 cms. in diameter in the right proximal third, external region, with fracture of the sternum.
5. Entry orifice, circular, 0.5 cms. in diameter located three cms. below and to the right

of the above.

6. Entry orifice in left hypochondrium at the level of the ninth rib and anterior axilla line.

- Of the entry orifices previously mentioned, none show powder burns.
- * Exit orifice in irregular shape of 3.5 x 2.5 cms. in the right lumbar area at the level of floating ribs.
- * Exit orifice in irregular shape of 2.5 cms. x 1 cm in right paravertebral region at level of tenth dorsal vertebra.
- * Exit orifice in tenth left intercostal space 4 cms. from the vertebral middle line.

A large equimotic zone is observed in the lower part of the dorsal and lumbar region.

- There are fractures of proximal phalanxes of the right ring finger and forefinger, with a loss of soft tissues in those zones.
 - There is also an old scarred wound that seems to correspond to the infra-umbilical paratomy ?/.
 - In conducting the autopsy multiple costal comminuted fractures were found at the level of the right clavicular middle line.
 - Two liters of blood in the left pleural cavity.
 - Bursting of the left chambers of the heart.
 - Pulmonary destruction with predomination of right lung.
 - Bursting of the liver which is lodged in the right pleural cavity.
 - Destruction of the upper lobulus of the right kidney.
 - Comminuted fracture of the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh right ribs.
 - From the thoracic cavities three metallic fragments were extracted.
- (According to the report of the previously mentioned doctors): "We are of the opinion that the cause of death was the injuries produced with a firearm and which damaged lungs, heart and liver, this causing at the same time irreversible thoracic-abdominal hemorrhagic shock, this being the direct and sole cause of death."

NOTE: According to the initial examination of the body, Dr. Alvarado Moran indicated that there were also two other entry orifices, as follows:

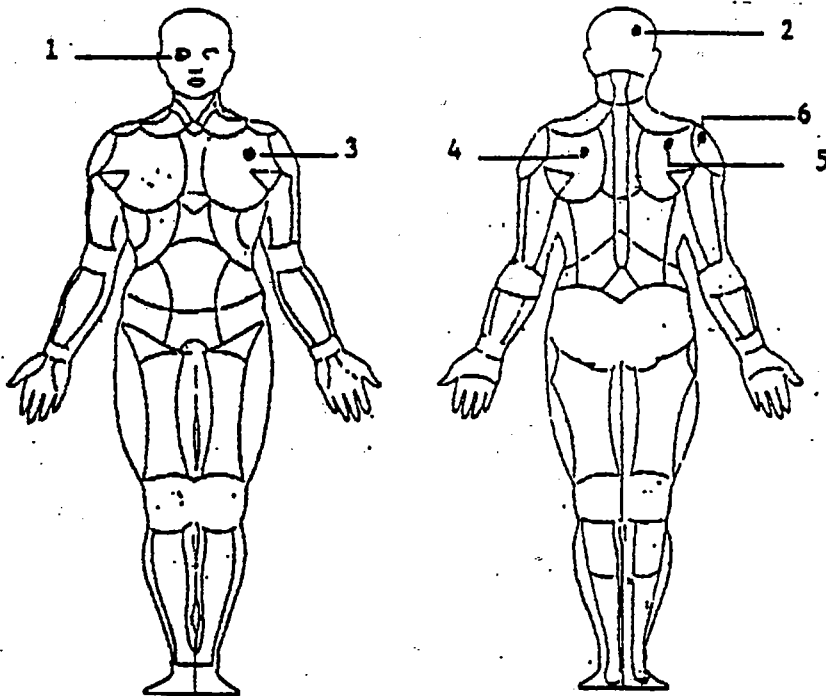
- (a) circular entry orifice on the right side of the epigastrium.
- (b) entry orifice in the right side of the hypochondrium of the same side.

NOTE: According to information supplied to members of the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric, the three metal fragments correspond to three fragments of firearms shells.

No. 2

LEGAL MEDICAL OPINION ON THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED ON FATHER JUAN RAMON MORENO ON NOVEMBER 16, 1989. CONDUCTED BY DR. GUILLERMO ALVARADO MORAN, BY THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL ACTS AND BY EXPERTS IN FORENSIC MEDICINE, DOCTORS JUAN MATHEU LLORT, ROBERTO BELL RODRIGUEZ AND CARLOS CUELLAR ORTIZ. CARRIED OUT CONDUCTED IN THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF THE ISIDRO MENENDEZ JUDICIAL CENTER.

Autopsy initiated at 1:18 p.m., completed at 1:50 p.m.



- JUAN RAMON MORENO

56 years of age. He has between nine and eleven hours since death and displays multiple lesions from firearm with complete destruction of the encephalic mass and loss of bony tissues of the cranium and face, especially on the right side.

1. An entry orifice is identified one cm. from the internal angle of the right eye without powder burns.
2. Entry orifice 0.5 cms. wide in the right occipital zone.

3. Entry orifice in left pectoral region with powder burns (according to Dr. Alvarado Moran, none of the entry orifices display powder burns).
4. Entry orifice in the left paravertebral region at the level of the fifth dorsal vertebra.

During the autopsy the following were found:

- hepatic destruction at the level of the superior and posterior face of the right lobulus of the same.
- The diaphragm in its right folium displays a 3 cm. rupture at the level of the right pleural cavity.
- There are 1.5 liters of blood.
- In the right lung at the level of the superior lobulus marked tissular destruction is observed.
- In the left pleural cavity is a liter of blood with perforation of the base of the inferior lobulus of the corresponding lung.
- * A metallic fragment lodged in the ninth left intercostal space of the posterior axillar line was extracted.

5. Another entry orifice is found in the right suprascapular zone with the path of a shell in a downwards direction, from behind forward and from right to left, which injured the lungs and lodged in the ninth left intercostal space previously mentioned.

6. In addition, another entry orifice in the right deltoid region is found.

- * Exit orifice in seventh right intercostal space and posterior axillar line.
- Of the entry orifices mentioned, none display powder burns.

- (According to the report of the previously mentioned doctors): "We are of the opinion that the cause of death was the destruction of the encephalic mass, produced by firearm lesions, which in turn caused irreversible cerebral hemorrhagic shock, this being the direct and sole cause of death."

NOTE: At the time of the forensic medical examination, Dr. Alvarado Moran initially noted an entry orifice in the left deltoid region.

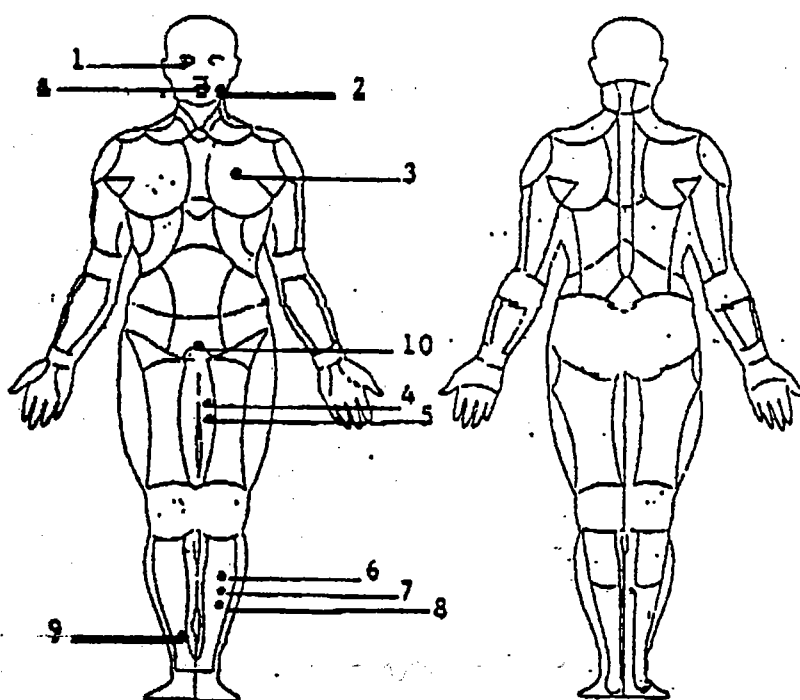
And according to the opinion of the forensic experts that entry is in the right deltoid region.

NOTE: As noted in information supplied to members of the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric, the metallic fragment corresponds to a firearm shell fragment.

No. 3

LEGAL MEDICAL OPINION ON THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED ON MRS. ELBA JULIA RAMOS, NOVEMBER 16, 1989. CONDUCTED BY DR. GUILLERMO ALVARADO MORAN, BY THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL ACTS AND BY EXPERTS IN FORENSIC MEDICINE, DOCTORS JUAN MATHEU LLORT, ROBERTO BELL RODRIGUEZ AND CARLOS CUELLAR ORTIZ. CARRIED OUT IN THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF THE ISIDRO MENENDEZ JUDICIAL CENTER.

Autopsy initiated at 1:53 p.m., completed at 2:15 p.m.



- ELBA JULIA RAMOS

approximately 40 years of age, having a time of 10 to 12 hours since death, and who displays:

- Destruction and complete loss of all the encephalic mass.
- Absence of most of the cranial bones and comminuted fracture of bones of the face.
- Multiple perforations produced by a firearm as seen as follows:
 1. Entry orifice on a one-centimeter internal angle from the right eye, without powder burns.
 2. Entry orifice, without powder burns, in the left submaxilar zone.

3. Entry orifice in the second left intercostal space on the clavicular middle axillar line.
- With fracture of left clavicle and left first and second ribs.

4.5 There are two entry orifices in the third and half /sic/ of the external face of the left thigh with a fracture of the respective femur.

- Marked destruction of muscular tissue and irregular wound of the skin of anterior and internal face of the middle third of that thigh.

6.7.8. There is also existence of three entry orifices in the left leg at the level of the middle third anterolateral face with fracture of respective tibia and fibula.

- Muscular destruction and jagged wound (deformed) of skin on middle and anterior face of the middle third mentioned.
- There is also muscular destruction at the level of the distal third and posterior face of the left leg.

9. Entry orifice in the distal third and internal face of the right leg.

* Exit orifice in middle third and posterior face of right leg.

- All entry orifices previously mentioned are without powder burns.
- At the abdominal level, in the anterior face, are observed old scars and they seem to correspond to the umbilical parasopia and paratomy ??/ Fannestein type.

During the autopsy the following were found:

- Marked hepatic destruction.
- Fractures of sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth right ribs.
- In peritoneal cavity there were three loose bile stones, of stony consistency, cuboid shape, the largest of which measured two centimeters at its greatest diameter.

10. Another entry orifice was located without powder burns in the mons veneris.

- (According to the report of the previously mentioned doctors): "We are of the opinion that the cause of death was destruction of the encephalic mass produced by firearm, which produced irreversible hemorrhagic shock, this being the direct and sole cause of death."

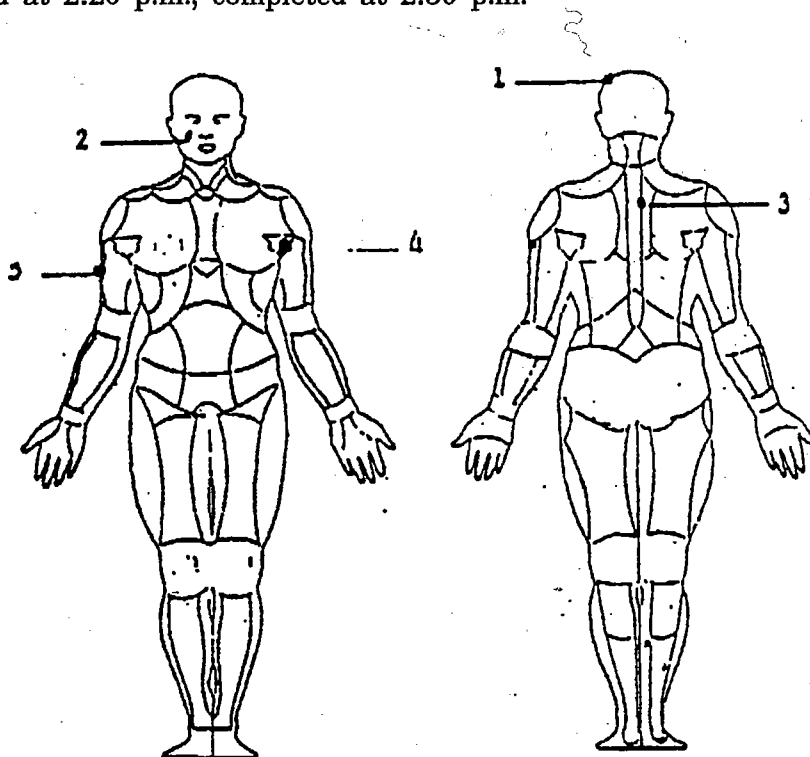
NOTE: According to the opinion of Dr. Alvarado Moran at the moment of the legal medical examination, the body also displayed:

- (a) entry orifice at the level of the left labial commissure.
- And he also extracted a bullet fragment fragment from the body, which has been verified in information to the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric.

No. 4

LEGAL MEDICAL OPINION ON THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED ON FATHER IGNACIO ELLACURIA, NOVEMBER 16, 1989. CONDUCTED BY DR. GUILLERMO ALVARADO MORAN, BY THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL ACTS AND BY EXPERTS IN FORENSIC MEDICINE, DOCTORS JUAN MATHEU LLORT, ROBERTO BELL RODRIGUEZ AND CARLOS CUELLAR ORTIZ. CARRIED OUT IN THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF THE ISIDRO MENENDEZ JUDICIAL CENTER.

Autopsy initiated at 2:20 p.m., completed at 2:30 p.m.



- IGNACIO ELLACURIA

59 years of age, having a time of 10 to 12 hours since death, who at the moment of the examination displays lesions produced by firearm, as follows:

1. Entry orifice in left fronto-temporal region.
* Exit orifice in right supra-auricular region.
2. Entry orifice in right cheekbone with trajectory upward and outside.
* Exit orifice in right supra-auricular region.
- There are multiple comminuted fractures of the bones of the cranium.
3. Entry orifice in right para-vertebral region at the level of the eighth dorsal vertebra.

CRS-15

- * Exit orifice in posterior axillar line of right axilla, fracturing the respective scapula.
- At level of skin in scapular region, wound seen caused by burning from shell.

- 4. Entry orifice in left axilla, anterior axillar line.
- * Exit orifice in left posterior axillar line.

- 5. Entry orifice in middle third of antero-external face of right arm without exit orifice.
- * A metallic fragment in internal face of middle third of right arm was extracted.
- None of the entry orifices previously described show powder burns.

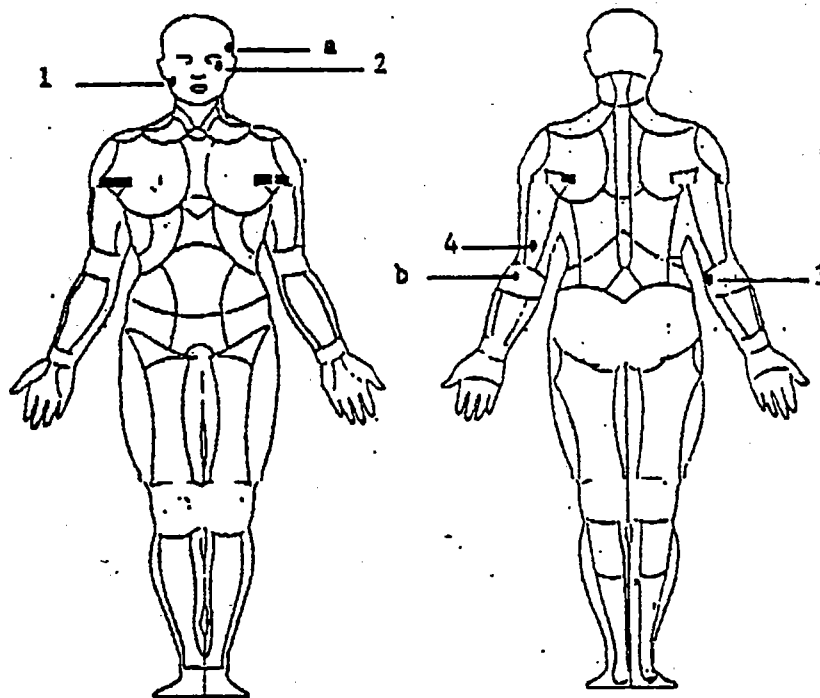
- (According to the report of the previously mentioned doctors): "We are of the opinion that the cause of death was severe cranial-encephalic traumatism caused by firearm lesions, which produced the destruction of the encephalic mass and irreversible cerebral hemorrhagic shock, this being the direct and sole cause of death."

NOTE: According to information provided to members of the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric, the metallic fragment corresponds to a fragment of firearm shell.

No. 5

LEGAL MEDICAL OPINION ON THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED ON FATHER AMANDO LOPEZ, NOVEMBER 16, 1989. CONDUCTED BY DR. GUILLERMO ALVARADO MORAN, BY THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL ACTS AND BY EXPERTS IN FORENSIC MEDICINE, DOCTORS JUAN MATHEU LLORT, ROBERTO BELL RODRIGUEZ AND CARLOS CUELLAR ORTIZ. CARRIED OUT IN THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF THE ISIDRO MENENDEZ JUDICIAL CENTER.

Autopsy initiated at 2:35 p.m., completed at 2:43 p.m.



- AMANDO LOPEZ

53 years of age, has a time of 10 to 12 hours since death, and displays multiple lesions produced by firearm, thus:

1. Entry orifice in right infra-auricular region.
2. Entry orifice one centimeter from lower eyelid of left eye in middle line.
 - There are multiple and comminuted fractures of the bones of the cranium with loss of a large part.
 - Total destruction of the encephalic mass.
 - Loss of soft tissues of right hemiface, at the level of the right deltoid region.
 - Laceration caused by shell is seen.

3. Entry orifice in internal face of the right elbow.
 - * Exit orifice in external face of the right elbow.
 - Destruction of soft tissues and fracture of the proximal third of the right ulna.
 - Shell laceration in lateral face of right pectoral region.

4. Entry orifice in posterior face and distal third of left arm.
 - * Exit orifice in anterior face of left arm near the elbow, with comminuted fracture of distal third of left humerus.
 - Destruction of soft tissues of middle third and anterior face of left forearm.
 - Also, in the antero-external face of distal third of the left forearm.
 - Fractures of middle finger of left hand and of carpus of the same hand with loss of soft tissues.
 - In the entry orifices mentioned above, no powder burns were found.

- (According to the report of the doctors mentioned above:) "We are of opinion that the cause of death was severe cranial-encephalic traumatism, produced by firearm lesions, which caused destruction of the encephalic mass and irreversible cerebral hemorrhagic shock, this being the direct and sole cause of death."

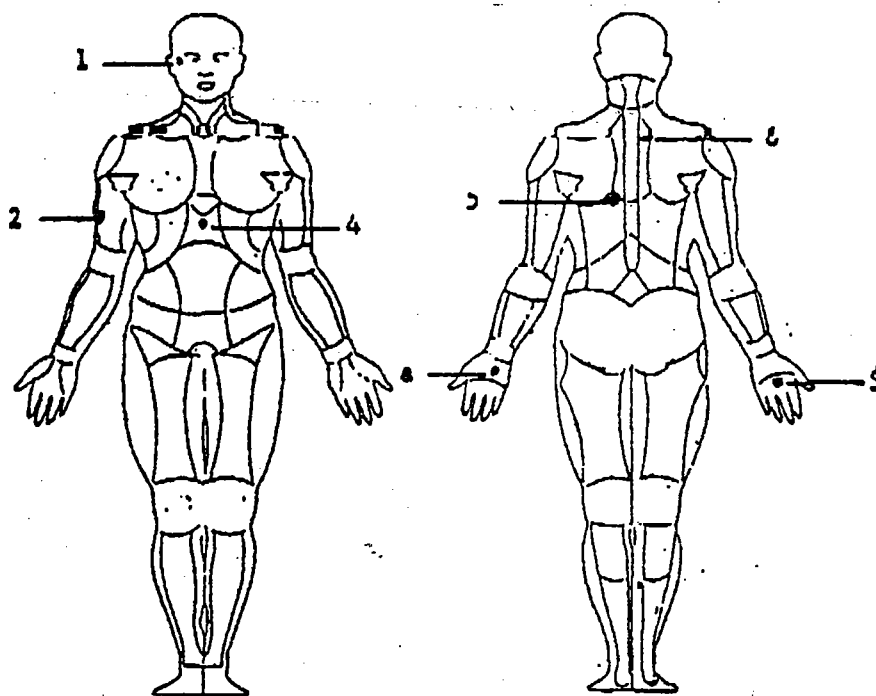
NOTE: According to the opinion of Dr. Alvarado Moran, at the moment of the legal medical examination, the body also displayed:

- (a) entry orifice in anterior part of left temporo-maxilar zone.
- (b) entry orifice in medial face of left elbow.

No. 6

LEGAL MEDICAL OPINION ON THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED ON MISS CELINA RAMOS, NOVEMBER 16, 1989. CONDUCTED BY DR. GUILLERMO ALVARADO MORAN, BY THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL ACTS AND BY EXPERTS IN FORENSIC MEDICINE, DOCTORS JUAN MATHEU LLORT, ROBERTO BELL RODRIGUEZ AND CARLOS CUELLAR ORTIZ. CARRIED OUT IN THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF THE ISIDRO MENENDEZ JUDICIAL CENTER.

Autopsy initiated at 2:45 p.m., completed at 3:05 p.m.



- CELINA RAMOS

15 years of age, has 10 to 12 hours since death, displays multiple lesions produced by firearm, as follows:

1. Entry orifice two centimeters from the external angle of right eye.
 - * Exit orifice in right parieto-occipital region.
 - Fractures and loss of cranial calotte with destruction of encephalic mass.
2. Entry orifice on antero-external face of right arm.
 - * Exit orifice posterior face of middle third medio of right arm.
 - Laceration by shell in external face of proximal third of right forearm.

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3. Entry orifice in right fourth metacarpal, external face.
 - Bone fracture fourth right metacarpal.
 - * Exit orifice in hypothenar region.
4. Orifice 2.5 by 2 cms. in epigastrium
 - Fracture of sternum in distal part.
 - Multiple perforations in skin of thorax and especially in hypochondrium, 12 large ones, which correspond to fragments.
5. Entry orifice in sixth left intercostal space, clavicular middle line.
6. Entry orifice in second right intercostal space, paravertebral region.
 - * Broad exit orifice in external region.
 - Fracture of index finger of left hand at level of proximal phalanx.

In conducting the autopsy the following were found:

- One and a half liters in left pleural cavity
 - Half a litre of blood in right pleural cavity.
 - Multiple lesions of both lungs.
 - Marked destruction of left lobulus of liver, the shell lodging behind the eighth left rib, paravertebral region.
 - * A metal fragment was extracted through the skin.
 - The caecum was found empty, with exit of fecal matter to the peritoneal cavity.
 - * Exit orifice produced by firearm in right temporal region.
 - In all entry orifices mentioned above, there were no powder burns.
- (According to the report of the doctors mentioned previously:) "We are of the opinion that the cause of death was severe cranial-encephalic thoracic traumatism produced by firearm, which in turn produced irreversible hemorrhagic shock, this being the direct and sole cause of death."

NOTE: According to the medical opinion of Dr. Alvarado Moran, the body also displays:

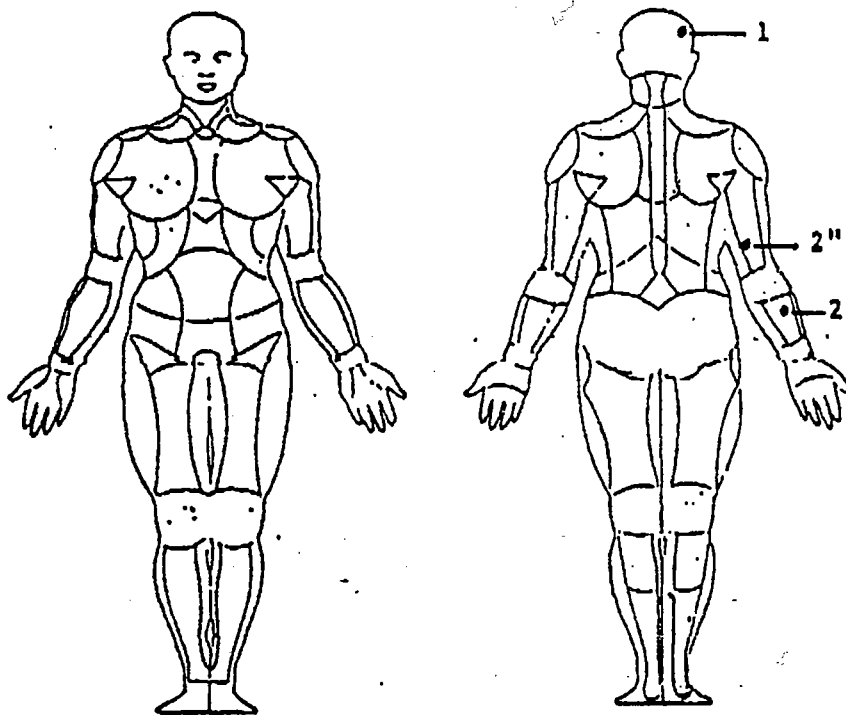
- (a) Entry orifice in medial and inferior part of left hand.

NOTE: According to information to members of the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric, the metal fragment corresponds to a fragment of a firearms shell.

No. 7

LEGAL MEDICAL OPINION ON THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED ON FATHER SEGUNDO MONTES, NOVEMBER 16, 1989. CONDUCTED BY DR. GUILLERMO ALVARADO MORAN BY THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL ACTS AND BY EXPERTS IN FORENSIC MEDICINE, DOCTORS JUAN MATHEU LLORT, ROBERTO BELL RODRIGUEZ AND CARLOS CUELLAR ORTIZ. CARRIED OUT IN THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF THE ISIDRO MENENDEZ JUDICIAL CENTER.

Autopsy initiated at 3:07 p.m., completed at 3:18 p.m.



- SEGUNDO MONTES

53 years of age, has between 11 and 13 hours since death, displaying lesions produced by firearm, as follows:

1. Entry orifice in right parieto-occipital region.
* Exit orifice in left parietal region, which has produced marked destruction of the bones of the cranium and of the encephalic mass.
2. Entry orifice posterior-internal face of proximal third of right forearm.
* Exit orifice anterior face of right elbow.
3. And with new entry orifice in anterior face of distal third of right arm.

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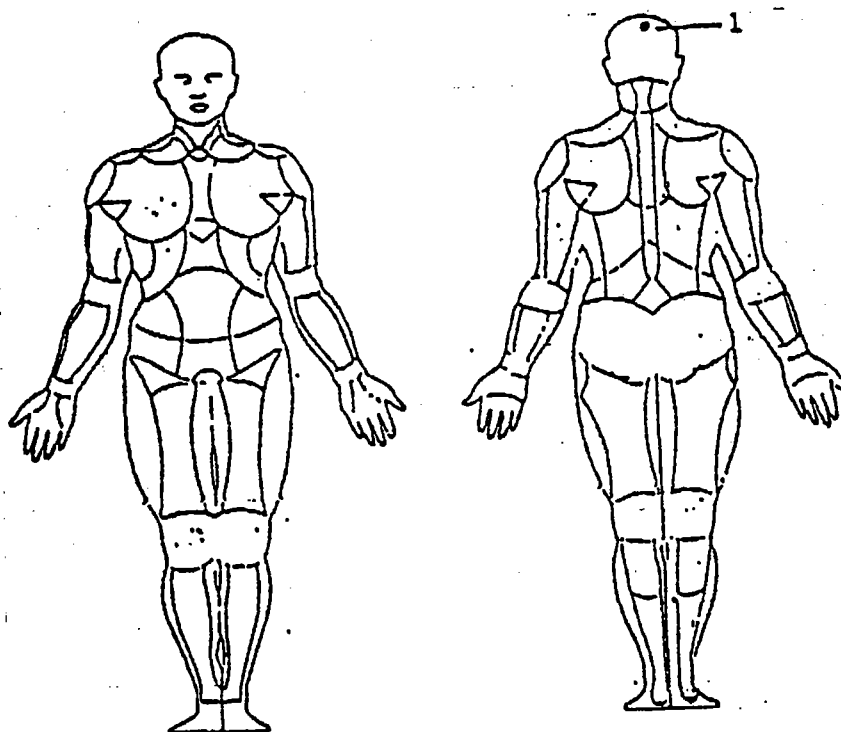
- * And exit orifice in middle third of right arm, causing a zone of destruction of soft tissues 7 x 6 cms.
- There is a comminuted fracture of right humerus with marked destruction of skin and soft tissues at level of posterior face of right arm.
- The body did not display signs of torture in any corporal region.
- At the level of the distal third of the internal right leg the irregular tearing away of the epidermis, measuring 10 x 7 cms, is noted.

- (According to the report of the previously mentioned doctors:) "We are of the opinion that the cause of death was severe cranial-encephalic traumatism produced by firearm, which caused irreversible cerebral hemorrhagic shock, this being the direct and sole cause of death."

No. 8

LEGAL MEDICAL OPINION ON THE AUTOPSY CONDUCTED ON FATHER IGNACIO MARTIN BARO, NOVEMBER 16, 1989. CONDUCTED BY DR. GUILLERMO ALVARADO MORAN, BY THE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CRIMINAL ACTS AND BY EXPERTS IN FORENSIC MEDICINE, DOCTORS JUAN MATHEU LLORT, ROBERTO BELL RODRIGUEZ AND CARLOS CUELLAR ORTIZ. CARRIED OUT IN THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF THE ISIDRO MENENDEZ JUDICIAL CENTER.

Autopsy initiated at 3:20 p.m., completed at 4:10 p.m.



- IGNACIO MARTIN BARO

47 years old, having between 11 and 13 hours of being deceased. A lesion caused by firearm is observed.

1. Entry orifice 0.5 cms, circular form, in middle line of parieto-occipital region, without powder burn or exit orifice.
- A comminuted fracture of the cranial bones exists but without exit of encephalic mass.
 - In conducting the autopsy, there was destruction of encephalic mass and of the bones that form the base of the cranium.
- * Radiographically, a metal fragment was found between the fourth and fifth cervical vertebra, posterior region of right side, which was extracted for its respective study.
- The body did not display signs of torture.

- (According to the opinion of the doctors mentioned previously:) "We are of the opinion that the cause of death was severe cranial-encephalic traumatism produced by firearm, which caused irreversible cerebral hemorrhagic shock, this being the direct and only cause of death."

NOTE: According to information supplied to members of the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric, the metal fragment corresponds to a fragment of a firearms shell.

5. SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENT OF THE WITNESS

On November 16, 1989, at about 1:00 a.m., the witness woke up due to the heavy amount of weapons firing. Then she heard that they were beating against the doors of the UCA Jesuit Residence, at the same time that the intense shooting continued around the Pastoral Center. The witness got up, left her room and headed for the adjacent room, both of house No. 16 of Colonia Jardines de Guadalupe, which have windows through which you can observe the inside of a part of the service area of the Residence.

The witness, upon observing from that window, saw a group of approximately five men who were dressed in camouflage uniforms, of soldiers of the Army, armed with rifles, with caps with visors, who were standing opposite the west access door, to the inside of the facilities. She also observed that the window of the room where the service persons were sleeping was open. While she was observing the above, the heaving firing was continuing around the facilities and the men in soldiers' uniforms, whom she could observe, were firing upwards and she was also able to observe them well because the place was quite well illuminated, the witness saying, "as if it were day."

That among the heavy firing she managed to hear that the priests were talking but the only thing that she managed to grasp clearly was that Father Ignacio Martin Baro energetically stated, "This is an injustice. You're a group of cowards." At that instant, the group of uniformed troops that was at the west access door to the service area began to walk toward the inside of the residence from west to east, along the roofed passageway, located between the section of the service area and the green area. At that moment the witness returned to her room, but upon arriving, heard the detonation of two explosive devices, one after the other, in the direction west of the Chapel, at the time that the heavy firing was beginning again, at the same time that she heard sounds of broken glass, as if they were kicking the glass with their feet. Then, everything was silent.

6. ACCOUNT OF EVIDENCE

A. POSITION OF BODIES

a) The body of **F. JOAQUIN LOPEZ Y LOPEZ** was moved from the original place in which he was killed. The place where the body appears, a guest bedroom that is not his, needs a greater radius of space of action than the one in which they left him, in order to coincide with the southwest angle of the shot and not leave powder burns, for the marksman that fired the shots. His original position must have been in the outside on the grass, green zone, together with the other priests and beside Father Juan Ramon Moreno.

The body shows that he was the only one of the Jesuit priests who died in a prone dorsal position (face up). The autopsy reveals that he received six bullet wounds (according to the forensic doctors) and eight bullets (according to Dr. Alvarado Moran) in the right thoracic region. Presumably his body was moved inside the dorms and left in the second bedroom, west, from south to north. He was the first to be executed since there is evidence on the grass in the space of the outside green area that two other persons were there and were executed; also, since the clothing of F. Lopez y Lopez did not display a lot of blood as did those left from the explosion of the cranium and encephalic mass in the execution of F. Moreno Pardo, who was at his side. Blood stains that cover a lot of the outside wall next to which F. Joaquin Lopez y Lopez was found would not have been projected in the space occupied by F. Lopez y Lopez and in which they downed him. It is presumed that the other Jesuit priests were alive at the time of the execution of this priest who, according to the autopsy, must have died from a massive internal hemorrhagic shock at the instant he received the bullet wounds.

The type of shell used for his execution, according to the traces and fragments left: the entry orifices, the bone fractures, destruction of the organs and shell fragments, indicate heavy calibre, an explosive shell that explodes inside the body. It is in keeping with one or more marksmen with Characteristic A located further on, to the southwest of the victim.

b) The body of **F. JUAN RAMON MORENO PARDO** was moved from the original place in which he was killed. The place where the body appears, the bedroom of F. Jon Sobrino, S. J., was the place to which they dragged him, the second bedroom on the east side, from south to north. The traces of blood and encephalic mass are clear. The original position of the body should have been head to the west and feet to the east, they took him by the feet and bent, always with the body in a face down position, dragging him toward the inside of the residence to the bedroom (there are very clear signs of dragging), leaving him in the position in which he was found.

The body shows that this priest had his body in a face down position on the grass, but at the instant in which the shooter was firing against him, the priest had his face raised and his shoulders toward his executor, the first bullet striking him in the right eye

and the other bullet in the left pectoral side, the priest lowers his face immediately to the ground in a mouth up position, receiving four more bullet wounds; one in the right occipital zone, another in the left paravertebral region, another in the right suprascapular zone and the other in the deltoid region.

The type of shell used for his execution shows, according to the traces left and effects produced: destruction of soft tissues, fragmentation of cranial bones like those found, emptying of encephalic mass, many traces of blood around him like those projected toward the outside wall with the exploding of the cerebral part, a characteristic different from the first, the latter explodes upon contact with the surface of the body: heavy calibre, explosive. This indicates another or other shooters, also in front of and opposite their victim, toward the west and toward the south, in keeping with one or more marksmen with Characteristic B, described further on, to the southwest of the victim.

c) The body of **F. AMANDO LOPEZ** was not moved from the original place in which he was killed, keeping the exact position of his execution.

F. Amando Lopez had his body face down and according to the autopsy, it shows that at the time of his execution he raised his face toward his executor, receiving three bullet impacts on his face: one in the left maxillary temporal zone, another in the infra right auricular zone, and another below the left eye, when his head fell, he received two other bullets, one in the left arm and the other in the left elbow.

From the characteristics of the destruction of the encephalic mass and other fragments and traces of the type of shell used, upon exploding with contact with the surface, one also gets Characteristic B. This indicates another or other marksmen in front of, opposite, to the west and south of the victim.

d) The body of **F. IGNACIO MARTIN BARO** was not moved from the place of his execution. From the characteristics of fragments of the shell in his head at the middle line of the parieto-occipital region, it shows Characteristic A, i.e., internal destruction of the encephalic mass with a fracture of the cranium without emptying. From the position of the body, at the moment of his execution, he was face down without making any movement, not changing his original position, which indicates that the shooter(s) was/were in front of and toward the west of the victim.

e) The body of **F. SECUNDO MONTES** was face down at the moment of his execution. His body shows that he was not moved from the place of the discovery. The characteristics of the traces of the shells from the weapon that penetrated the right parieto-occipital region correspond to Characteristic B, i.e. total emptying of the encephalic mass from the destruction of the cranium. He also received another bullet in the inside posterior face of the proximal third of the right forearm, the same bullet going through his arm. From the position of the body and the autopsy, F. Montes had the same position before his execution, his body remaining as it was found. From the trajectory of the shell the angle of his executor corresponds to marksman/men B, which was in the northwest direction from the victim.

f) The body of **F. IGNACIO ELLACURIA** was in a face down position, but at the moment of his execution he raised his face and shoulders toward his executor, who fired at him, a shell penetrating him in the right cheek; another shell in the left armpit and a third in the right arm, again falling in the face down position and receiving other bullet impacts in the left frontal-temporal region and in the right para-vertebral region. From the characteristics of the traces of the shells, they correspond to Characteristic A. From the position of the body and the trajectory of the shells, Marksman A was to the northwest of the victim.

g) The body of Mrs. **ELBA JULIA RAMOS** indicated that it was not moved from her place of execution, showing three bullet impacts in the face, another in the left pectoral region, another impact in the pubic region, five impacts in the left thigh and leg and one more in the right leg. From the trajectory of the large tracks of blood on the floor and from the destruction of the encephalic mass and the cranial cavity, it is shown that her original position was dorsal upright, also corresponding to Characteristic B. From the trajectory of the shots, it is deduced that Marksman B was south of the victim.

h) The body of **CELINA RAMOS** was not moved from the place of her execution, showing two impacts of shells in her back, one in the external angle of the right eye, another in the external part of the right arm, another impact in the epigastrium and one more bullet impact in the dorsal side of both hands. From the traces caused by the shells, it is Characteristic A. From the trajectory of the shots, Marksman A was south of the victim.

B. OTHER EVIDENCE

1. The message written by the perpetrators on the cardboard placed at the south pedestrian entrance of the UCA University shows that the person who wrote it has a good level of education, from the good handwriting used in Spanish words difficult to write, which indicates that this person could be an army officer.

2. A expert in ballistics consulted said that the empty cartridges found in the place of the events with the characteristics previously indicated in Figure A and Figure B: L C .. 8 . 5 .., correspond to 5.56 calibre firearms manufactured in 1985 in Lacter City, at the LAKE Factory, of the U.S. Government.



OFICINA DE TUTELA LEGAL DEL ARZOBISPADO

COMISION ARQUIDIOCESANA DE JUSTICIA Y PAZ

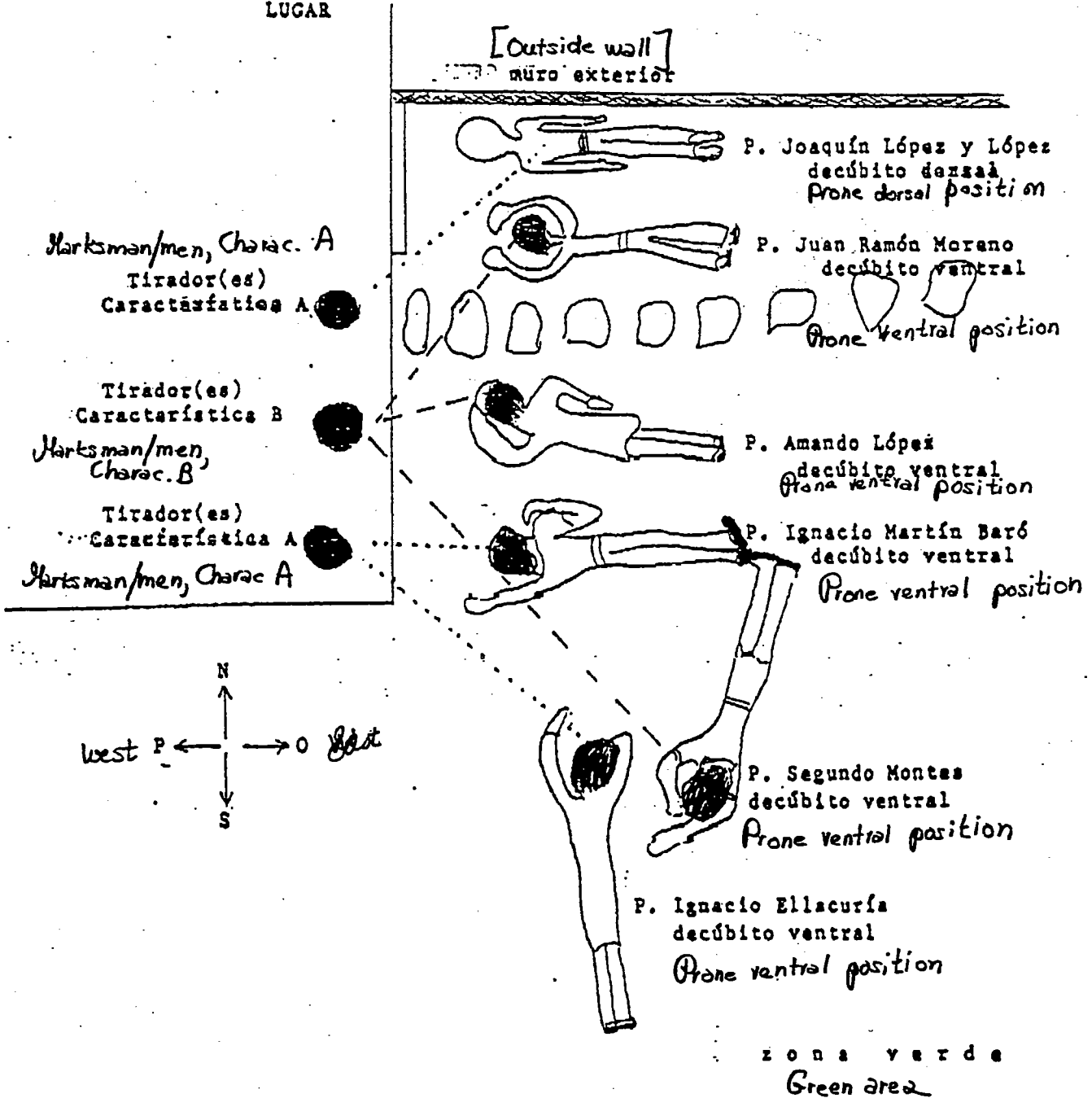
San Salvador, El Salvador, C. A.

[Presumably how events occurred according to evidence from victims and the place]

PRESUMIBLEMENTE COMO SUCEDIERON LOS HECHOS

SEGUN LOS INDICIOS DE LAS VICTIMAS Y DEL

LUGAR



7. PRESUMPTION OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE ACTS WERE EXECUTED ACCORDING TO THE EVIDENCE

In the early morning of November 16 of this year, at about 1 a.m., quite a numerous group of members of the Armed Forces entered the campuses of Jose Simeon Canas Central American University by one of the east walls of that university. They then headed for the facilities of the Mons. Oscar A. Romero Pastoral Center and the UCA Jesuit Residence, on which they had all the necessary military intelligence information in order to carry out this operation since specifically those facilities were searched on Monday, November 13 of this year, after the curfew, from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., being inspected slowly and carefully, the Jesuit priests being struck by the small interest they showed in papers, documents and books and the other facilities of the university.

Later, they proceeded to surround the facilities of the Pastoral Center and the Residence, a group of members of the Armed Forces entering the area of their operation. Some of them took a medium size tree trunk and with it they beat the lock of the northeast door, making it come off, then entering the rooms of the Jesuit priests, who, upon hearing the sounds they were making at the moment of the assault on their residence, woke up and got up.

Then, they were forced to open the south door of the corridor of the dormitory wing and taken outside in the green area, where they were ordered to get face down, while at the same time other members of the Armed Forces entered the facilities of the Pastoral Center, proceeding to search and burn the facilities, materials and equipment of the damaged areas.

The member of the Armed Forces who had taken the priests out proceeded to execute them. First they murdered F. Joaquin Lopez y Lopez, then putting his body in the second room of the west wing from south to north. They then proceeded to execute F. Juan Ramon Moreno and his body was dragged, taking him by the legs and to the second room of the east wing of the dormitories from south to north.

Later the rest of the priests were murdered, one by one: F. Amando Lopez, then F. Ignacio Martin Baro, followed by F. Segundo Montes and finally F. Ignacio Ellacuria. Not moving their bodies from their place.

Finally, the same members of the Armed Forces that murdered the Jesuit priests headed for the service room where the woman and her daughter were, where they executed them lying on the floor.

After these bloody acts took place, the members of the Armed Forces withdrew to the north front part, to keep on shooting around the facilities of this Pastoral Center and the Residence. After some time the members of the Armed Forces left UCA University through the same place where they had entered, heading south and then they headed west, until reaching the pedestrian entry gate on Cantabrico Street of Colonia Jardines de

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put up to advise the students that there were no classes, and on its reverse they wrote the message that they again hung up on the bars of that gate.

8. OBSERVATIONS

THE OFFICE OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF SAN SALVADOR, CONSIDERING:

1. The operation carried out to commit the murder of the six Jesuit priests and the two service employees did not last less than one hour. And during all that time, the perpetrators were carrying out abundant firing of their weapons and detonation of explosive devices, which was verified with the large amount of shells of firearms found around the Pastoral Center and the Jesuit Residence. Also confirmed by what the witness stated.
2. The group of troops properly uniformed as soldiers that committed the act was quite a large group, and part of them were the group of approximately five uniformed members, with military uniforms, that the witness saw, since when she observed them at the same time she heard the firing of weapons and sounds of the opening and closing of doors and of glass objects that were breaking in different parts of the facilities, and that these five subjects were the ones that entered through the door located to the west of the residence in the service area; other persons entered through the doors of the northeast of the wing of rooms of the priests, while another group entered the Pastoral Center, proceeding to search and burn those facilities with sophisticated weapons (flamethrowers) .
3. Military intelligence, and therefore the perpetrators, had knowledge of the facilities of the Pastoral Center and of the UCA Jesuit Residence, since on Monday, November 14 of this year, properly uniformed members of the National Army carried out a search specifically just in those facilities.
4. The place of the events is located inside the zone of control and security of the National Army, of the facilities of the Staff of the Armed Forces, permanently keeping military vigilance posts: in the Democracy Tower, in the Manual Jose Arce Military Colonia, at the North Gate of UCA, around that University, in La Ceiba de Guadalupe and in the area of Colonia Jardines de Guadalupe.
5. However, /in spite of/ the evident and verifiable militarization of the area where the place of the events is to be found, the fact that a curfew is in force, and the large amount of weapons firing for a prolonged time, the detonation of explosive devices during the time that the perpetrators remained inside the facilities, which was also lengthy, so as to give them time to search the rooms of the Jesuit priests, to execute them together with the other two victims, and to inspect and burn the Pastoral Center, showing the magnitude of the operation, the Armed Forces did not react as it should have in case of an action of the FMLN, which shows the knowledge of the carrying out of the operation by the military forces that were in the radius of security of the Staff and of the Manual Jose Arce Military Colonia.

THEREFORE, CONCLUDES:

That all the evidence and clues in their totality and correlation establish that those responsible for the murder of the six Jesuit priests and for the two service employees were members of the military belonging to the Armed Forces.

Given in San Salvador, November 28, 1989.

Translated by
Deanna Hammond
CRS - Language Services
December 15, 1989