

THE ARCHBISHOP OSCAR ROMERO CHRISTIAN LEGAL AID SERVICE

HUMAN RIGHTS IN EL SALVADOR

Report for the period January - December 1984

San Salvador, El Salvador, 31st January 1985

CHRISTIAN LEGAL AID OF EL SALVADOR is a non-governmental humanitarian institution. Founded in August 1975 in San Salvador, it works locally to provide social and legal assistance to both victims of human rights violations and persons with minimal financial resources who require legal counsel. It is not an official Catholic institution. It is a Christian-inspired humanitarian institution that bases its work on national legislation and international law on human rights and their defence.

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III

Page No.

APPENDIX No. 3

Cases of forces and involuntary detention-
disappearance in which government armed
forces (F.A.G.) bear responsibility:
January - December 1984

34 - 38

I N D E X

	<u>Page No.</u>
Introduction: METHODOLOGY AND GENERAL COMMENTS	1 - 2
I. RIGHT TO LIFE	
Arbitrary executions (assassinations)	3
Belligerent military activities that have caused victims among the civilian population	4 - 5
Arbitrary executions by the insurgent armed forces (guerrilla)	5
II. RIGHT TO PERSONAL FREEDOM	
Arbitrary detention/forced disappearance	6 - 12
Abductions by the insurgent armed forces (guerrilla - FMLN)	13
III. RIGHT TO PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	
Surveys of torture and degrading, inhuman treatment.	14
Conclusions on the use of torture in El Salvador	14 - 17
<u>APPENDIX No. 1</u> TYPICAL CASES	
Detention - Execution	18 - 19
Belligerent Military Operations which have caused victims among the civilian population	19 - 25
Arbitrary Detention - Disappearances - Use of Torture	25 - 27
Abductions Committed by the Guerrilla Forces	27 - 28
<u>APPENDIX No. 2</u>	
Belligerent military operations which have caused victims among the civilian population. Period: January - December 1984	29 - 33

INTRODUCTION: METHODOLOGY AND GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Christian Legal Aid of El Salvador (known until June 1982 as "Legal Aid Service" of the Archbishopric of San Salvador) has examined the human rights situation in El Salvador from January-December 1984 in accordance with its mandate.

2. Its report, which is based on a review of the human rights situation in El Salvador, directly refers to information in the documents compiled by Christian Legal Aid (abbreviated to S.J.C. in the report) in 1984. In some cases, use has been made of the information published by the Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador (shortened to O.T.L.A. in the report), created in May 1982 and officially supported by the archdiocese of San Salvador.

3. Both humanitarian institutions (S.J.C. and O.T.L.A.) have received a constant, direct flow of information throughout the period reviewed, for example: legally authenticated direct personal statements; visits from relatives in cases of forced disappearances and arbitrary detention for political reasons; statements from eye-witnesses both in cases of arbitrary (selective and mass) executions and arbitrary arrests and abductions.

4. Furthermore, the SJC directly inspected certain places where human rights were violated in order to check the information received; it examined legal files on cases involving human rights violations, ordered medical examinations of victims of human rights violations and frequently visited the country's penal centres with the exception of those run by the state police.

5. Basic comments on the statistics:

a) It is necessary to point out that the statistical data contained in the report do not represent all the human rights violations in El Salvador in 1984.

b) The statistics are derived from the information received, checked and processed by the SJC.

c) It is important to note that instead of turning to the humanitarian institutions located in San Salvador (capital of El Salvador), the inhabitants of certain rural areas affected by both serious violations of human rights and clashes between the government armed forces (FAG) and the insurgent forces (FMLN) generally flee the country or refrain from denouncing the events for well-founded fear of reprisals.

d) The non-governmental institutions for the protection of

human rights had major difficulties in conducting direct, in situ investigations of the serious collective violations of human rights (right to life, collective security, personal freedom and physical integrity) mainly committed against the civilian population in rural areas of the country.

I. RIGHT TO LIFE

1. Arbitrary executions (assassinations). Victims of political violence among the civilian non-combatant population at the hand of regular members of the government armed forces and paramilitary groups (death squads).

1.1. According to first-hand information gathered by Christian Legal Aid (SJC) two thousand five hundred and six non-combatant civilians died a violent death on being arbitrarily executed (collectively or individually) by regular members of the government armed forces (FAG) and para-military groups (E.M.).

The civilian population does not join in military activities between regular members of the F.A.G. and regular combatants in the insurgent armed forces (guerrillas) in various parts of the country. This figure does not include regular members of the military groups (FAG and FMLN) who died in 1984 as a result of belligerent military action. The figures reflect only the facts reported to the Christian Legal Aid Office in San Salvador.

1.2. The SJC has obtained reliable, confirmed information that no fewer than three hundred and seventy-one (371) civilian died in 1984 as a result of belligerent military activities.

These figures reflect only the facts reported to the Christian Legal Aid Office in San Salvador.

TABLE 1

ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS (assassinations): JANUARY-DECEMBER 1.984

Sectors of the Population According to Profession or Occupation.	M O N T H												Total Per Profession
	JAN	FEB	MAR	AP	MAY	JU	JL	AUG	ST	OCT	NOV	DC	
PEASANTS	1	17	14	5	5	5	73	72	28	4	31	18	274
WORKERS	2	5	9	6	13	6	4	3	1	2	15	10	76
STUDENTS	1	0	3	3	5	4	2	2	0	2	3	2	27
EMPLOYEES	1	2	4	5	3	3	1	2	1	2	4	8	36
TEACHERS	0	0	4	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
TRADESMEN	10	3	7	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	7	9	52
SELF-EMPL.	0	1	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
UNEMPLOYED	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	5
UNSPEDIFIED PROFESSION	478	194	387	176	197	97	145	141	37	48	74	39	2013
TOTAL NUMBER OF VICTIMS PER MONTH	493	222	432	205	231	121	229	223	69	60	134	87	2506

2. Belligerent military activities that have caused victims among the civilian population (*)

(*) The belligerent military activities that have caused deaths and serious casualties among the civilian population are presented in full in the appendix. They do not represent all the indiscriminate attacks or victims. The operations described are those for which the SJC obtained statements from survivors and witnesses who confirm that these attacks have usually caused deaths and serious casualties among the civilian population.

Collective arbitrary executions massacres

2.1. Definition

Belligerent military operations are the offensive or defensive military activities of the government armed forces in the domestic armed conflict in various parts of the country. These offensive or defensive military activities have caused casualties among the civilian population and serious damage to civilian property. They constitute indiscriminate attacks on the civilian population and property.

2.2. Areas affected.

The areas affected by belligerent military operations are on the periphery or in zones where the insurgent armed forces are presumed to be active (guerrilla).

Notwithstanding, the minimum standards for protection of the civilian population set out in the additional protocols to the 1949 Geneva Conventions prohibit military attacks on the civilian population unless "it directly participates in the hostilities and for the duration of such participation" (Art. 13.3. Prot.II)

In the cases recorded, SJC has every reason to believe that the victims residing in the areas affected are not directly participating in the hostilities against the government armed forces.

2.3. Type of operations. Use of chemical weapons

Offensive and defensive operations consist of activities on land (land-based artillery and infantry) and air raids which have affected the civilian population and property.

The SJC has every reason to believe that the FAG used chemical substances in four (4) military campaigns. The SJC does not have the technical ability to determine the type of substances it presumes were used.

2.4. Age and sex of the victims.

No fewer than three hundred and seventy-one (371) non-combatant civilians died in the course of offensive or defensive military operations by the FAG.

In two hundred and thirty-six (236) cases, it was not possible to determine the sex of the victim.

Fifty-one (51) women, forty-eight (48) minors (ranging from infants to ten year olds), thirty-four (34) men and two (2) old people died.

According to survivors' testimonies, three (3) regular combatants in the insurgent forces (guerrilla) were found among the civilian population in two cases. International humanitarian law provides that the presence of persons who do not come within the definition of civilian population does not deprive this population of its civilian status and enjoyment of the basic protection laid down in the Geneva Conventions (1949).

3. Arbitrary executions by the insurgent armed forces (guerrilla)

3.1. According to the information collected by the Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador, members of the insurgent armed forces arbitrarily executed no fewer than sixty-eight (68) people.

3.2. Victims

The arbitrary executions (assassinations) carried out by the guerrillas involved civilians.

3.3. According to witnesses' testimonies, the executions (assassinations) carried out by the FMLN insurgent armed forces generally involved the self-employed, employees and civil servants. In other cases, the victims lived in rural villages which the guerrillas accused of sympathizing or collaborating with the government. The documentation compiled by S.J.C. establishes that the victims are non-combatant civilians.

3.4. The victims were executed at their place of work, on the public thoroughfare and on other occasions were abducted before being executed (assassinated).

II. RIGHT TO PERSONAL FREEDOM

4. Arbitrary detention/ forced disappearance

4.1. The total number of arbitrary detentions on political ground was arrived at by adding the results of the two methods used by the S.J.C. to compile data:

- The S.J.C. offices received three hundred and fifty-three (353) direct denunciations from relatives of the victims and/or witnesses;
- The S.J.C. lawyers counted three hundred and fifteen (315) persons arbitrarily detained for political reasons in the course of periodic visits to penal centres (see Table 2).

4.2. Of the 353 direct denunciations received by the S.J.C., 116 involved cases in which the victims had been abducted. In others, they were brought before special military courts or released by their captors.

TABLE 2

ARBITRARY DETENTIONS: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1984

MONTH	Detentions recorded by means of denunciations directly received by S.J.C.	S.J.C. Visits to Penal Centres	Total numbers of detainees per Month
January	56	13	69
February	41	28	69
March	32	27	59
April	30	21	51
May	30	17	47
June	26	19	45
July	24	29	53
August	47	34	81
Sept.	34	34	68
October	24	42	66
Novemb.	7	30	37
December	2	21	23
ANNUAL TOTAL	353	315	668

4.3. Responsibility

In 353 of the total number of arbitrary detentions (664), the information directly received by the S.J.C. central offices from relatives of the victims or witnesses incriminated the FAG.

4.4. Impunity (See Table 3)

In 73 of the 353 cases examined, members of the FAG wearing no uniform or military insignia carried out the abductions. This practice has enabled them to proceed with greater impunity, particularly in the enforced disappearance of detainees.

TABLE 3

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FAG IN 353 CASES OF ARBITRARY DETENTION:
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1984

<u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>P</u> <u>T</u> <u>O</u> <u>R</u> <u>S</u>	<u>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</u>
Members of special battalions, infantry and artillery regiments	144
Armed forces' military engineering school	2
Navy	1
Civil defence	16
Members of special battalions, infantry or artillery regiments not in uniform	30
Security sections: F.A.G.	
National policeforce	66
Members of the national policeforce not in uniform	37
National guard	20
Members of the national guard not in uniform	1
Treasury (Hacienda) police	17
Members of the treasury police not in uniform	4
Security police in uniform or civilian dress	1
Armed civilians (impossible to specify to which military section they belong)	14
T O T A L	353

4.5. Circumstances of the detentions: places

The S.J.C. examined one hundred and forty-seven (147) cases of arbitrary detention (see Table 4) that occurred between June and December 1984 to identify the characteristics of the places where members of the armed forces generally make arbitrary detentions.

4.6. Detentions on the public thoroughfare

The sample confirms that the public thoroughfare is the place habitually used for arbitrary detention. In sixty-two (62) cases, the victims were captured in the day time in public places (streets, parks, avenues, when on their way to work). The captors thus take advantage of the fact that the victim is not accompanied by witnesses who know him.

4.7. Detention at night

When carried out at night, the most frequent place of detention is at home (forty-five (45) cases). (See Table 4)

The members of the government armed forces generally enter the victim's home and the arbitrary arrest is made without a warrant under cover of darkness. (See Table 4).

4.8. Detention for political reasons. Military courts.

The S.J.C. was informed of four hundred and ten (410) cases of arbitrarily detained individuals subsequently brought before special military courts and accused of opposing the government and dissenting from the government's political views. In some cases, the detainees were released after a long period of imprisonment.

4.9. The bodies responsible for administering justice are the special military courts, lower military courts, military martial courts and the Commander of the Armed Forces' Headquarters.

TABLE 4

147 CASES OF ARBITRARY ARREST ACCORDING TO THE PLACE OF ARREST
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1984

P L A C E	TIME AND USE OF VIOLENCE	NUMBER OF CASES
On the public thoroughfare	In the daytime	62 (b)
	At night	7
	Violence used at any time	1
		70
Sub-total		
At home	In the daytime	10
	At night	45 (c)
	Violence used at night	4
		59
Sub-total		
At work	In the daytime	12
	Violence used at any time	2
		14
Sub-total		
Places of entertainment	Any time	3
		3
Sub-total		
Summoned by the National Guard and detained in the Central Barracks	Any time	1
On the way to attend the political dialogue between the government and the insurgents	Any time	1
In unspecified circumstances	Any time	3
		3
Sub-total		
T O T A L		147

4.10 Legislation governing court proceedings

The 410 cases were judged in penal court according to special decree-law number 50 (Law on Penal Proceedings following suspension of constitutional guarantees).

Amongst other things, special decree law number 50 is considered contrary to legal norms set out in the 1983 political constitution (articles 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14) and has been criticized and contested for:

- a) Authorizing long administrative detentions (a fortnight) during which the detainee has no access to a legal counsel for the defence; this long period has encouraged maltreatment and physical torture of detainees.
- b) Accepting as evidence the confession of the detainee made before the captors in an out-of-court statement. This statement, according to denunciations by the detainees, is generally obtained by moral coercion and physical torture.

TABLE 5

PERSONS DETAINED ON POLITICAL CHARGES: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1984

M O N T H	ADMISSIONS TO PENAL CENTRES
January	29
February	18
March	40
April	27
May	27
June	20
July	33
August	53
September	34
October	61
November	26
December	42
T O T A L	410

4.11 Forced disappearances

Christian Legal Aid has information on one hundred and sixteen (116) cases of arbitrary detention followed by the forced, involuntary disappearance of the victim.

This figure does not represent all the forced disappearances in El Salvador in 1984.

4.12 Limits on information

In innumerable cases, the victim's relatives do not notify organizations for the protection of human rights of abductions,

for the following reasons:

- a) Well-founded fear of abduction of another member of the family or execution of the informer;
- b) Police check by the government's Civil Defence Department;
- c) Departure from the country to take refuge in another country;
- d) Difficulty reaching San Salvador (capital of the Republic) owing to the armed conflict in various parts of the country.

4.13 Exhausting of legal remedies

In all the cases of detention/disappearance, the victim's relatives, acting on the legal advice of organizations for the protection of human rights, have exhausted the domestic legal remedies safeguarding the right to personal freedom.

Amongst other legal remedies, the political constitution (article 11) provides for the right to Habeas Corpus when an entity or individual illegally restricts personal freedom. (See Table 6)

TABLE 6

DETENTIONS/FORCED DISAPPEARANCES. JANUARY-DECEMBER 1 984

M O N T H	N U M B E R O F C A S E S O F D E T E N T I O N / D I S A P P E A R A N C E
January	20
February	20
March	10
April	11
May	16
June	10
July	5
August	11
September	8
October	4
November	-
December	1
T O T A L	116

4.14 Responsibility for detentions/forced disappearances

Table 7 gives the sections of the government armed forces responsible for arbitrary detentions followed by the forced

disappearance of the victim.

4.15 Aggravating circumstances

In forty-four (44) cases, the captors wore no uniform or military insignia. Those who hid their uniform or military insignia during the arbitrary arrest were mainly regular members of the national police force (19 cases). This factor, which is current in detentions followed by the disappearance of the victim, makes the denial of freedom worse since the captor is seeking to hide his official identity in order to exclude any independent legal investigation.

TABLE 7

FAG SECTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETENTIONS-FORCED DISAPPEARANCES
JANUARY - DECEMBER 1 984

C A P T O R	NUMBER OF ARRESTS
-Members of special battalions, infantry and artillery regiments	48
-Civil Defence	4
-Members of special battalions, infantry and artillery regiments not in uniform	9
-SECURITY SECTIONS: F.A.G.	
-National policeforce	11
-Members of the national policeforce not in uniform	19
-National Guard	2
-Members of the national guard not in uniform	6
-Treasury policeforce	7
Members of the Treasury policeforce not in uniform	2
-Armed civilians (impossible to specify to which military section they belong)	8
T O T A L	116

5. Abductions by the insurgent armed forces (guerrilla - FMLN)

5.1. Forced recruitment

Christian Legal Aid was informed that the regular guerrilla army carried out abductions, generally of young people, with a view to recruiting them as regular members of the insurgent armed forces.

On some occasions, there have been collective abductions with a view to forced recruitment. On 14.01.84, the guerrillas forcibly recruited twenty-two (22) young people abducted by members of the insurgent armed forces with a view to forced recruitment.

5.2. Denial of freedom. Extortion

According to the S.J.C.'s information, the guerrillas have abducted persons not linked with the government armed forces in order to demand a ransom, thereby causing the victims moral, physical, material and economic harm.

Concerning abductions of people linked with the government armed forces but not regular army members taking part in belligerent activities, the S.J.C. has been informed that in some cases, they have been arbitrarily executed by FMLN guerrillas. These arbitrary acts have been described by the guerrillas themselves as "executions".

5.3. The general total does not include the regular members of the government armed forces who have been captured by regular combatants in the insurgent armed forces in military activities carried out in the armed conflict affecting various parts of the country. (See Table 8).

TABLE 8

ABDUCTIONS BY THE INSURGENT ARMED FORCES (GUERRILLA) BETWEEN
JANUARY AND DECEMBER 1984

M O N T H	FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORCED RECRUITMENT	TO DEMAND A RANSOM	TOTAL NUMBER OF ABDUCTIONS
January	--	--	--
February	3	--	3
March	1	2	3
April	5	3	8
May	40	1	41
June	6	8	14
July	11	14	25
August	--	--	--
September	3	9	12
October	--	3	3
November	--	--	--
December	--	--	--
T O T A L	69	40	109

III. RIGHT TO PHYSICAL INTEGRITY

6. Surveys of torture and degrading, inhuman treatment.

6.1. Between 1.01.84 and 24.05.84, two hundred and twenty-seven (277) persons classified as the presumed authors of political offences were admitted to Mariona Penal Centre.

Christian Legal Aid conducted a survey of the tortures and degrading, inhuman treatment inflicted on them by their captors:

-Electric shocks on the tongue (4 prisoners), ears (3 prisoners), genitalia (5 prisoners), armpits and fingers (2 prisoners).

-Hanging for long periods by the hands (9 prisoners), feet (4 prisoners), neck (6 prisoners), male genitalia (1 prisoner);

-One prisoner was burned with acid on various parts of his body and wounded with a sharp steel knife on the limbs;

-One prisoner had the barrel of a gun inserted up his rectum.

-In general, the 227 prisoners were tortured by being deprived of even a minimal amount of food for between 2 and 8 consecutive days. On other occasions, an unspecified number of detainees were kept blindfolded for between 2 and 9 days.

6.2. The S.J.C. checked another survey from May to August 1984 on torture and inhuman, degrading treatment of persons arbitrarily detained for presumed political offences.

-Table 9 sets out the methods of torture and number of victims subjected to each.

According to the S.J.C.'s survey, eleven (11) methods of torture were used on one hundred twenty-one (121) persons detained between May and August 1984.

6.3. Table 10 gives the sections of the government armed forces whose regular members were accused of torture in the 121 cases examined.

7. Conclusions on the use of torture in El Salvador

The surveys checked by the S.J.C. confirm that torture and inhuman, degrading treatment are still current in El Salvador.

The surveys pinpoint the following conditions and characteristics in the use of torture:

7.1. It has been used on people persecuted for their political opinions and accused of actively supporting government opponents.

7.2. It has been used during arrests in order to make detention easier and subsequently to force the detainees will, in order to obtain a confession or statement involving them in political activities.

7.3. It has been used both in cases of arbitrary detention and forced disappearances. It has also been used prior to the execution (assassination) of detainees, thereby constituting aggravating circumstances.

Arbitrary execution is generally preceded by abominable methods of torture. Decapitated bodies without organs (limbs, eyes, genitalia), with serious knife wounds, burnt bones, no skin, continue to be found.

7.4. There are innumerable cases of torture among those executed or captured in the course of belligerent military operations. Most of the victims are civilian women and minors who do not take part in hostilities. The S.J.C. is unable to provide statistics on the cases of torture prior to the assassination or detention of civilians.

7.5. Detained women have been subjected to torture and inhuman treatment in the form of rape. Statements obtained by the S.J.C. establish that the captors are guilty of rape at the time of detention and during belligerent military operations.

The S.J.C. learned of a case in which regular members of the FAG raped a group of peasant women between the ages of 12 and 25 (cantons in the vicinity of Suchitoto).

Rape is a typical case of inhuman, degrading treatment of women. It is legally considered an offence against the woman's chastity.

TABLE 9
METHODS OF TORTURE USED ON POLITICAL DETAINEES: MAY-AUGUST 1984

METHOD OF TORTURE USED ON POLITICAL DETAINEES	NUMBER OF PERSONS TORTURED
Physical and psychological (a)	80
Hung by a rope for more than one day (24 hours)	
2, 3, 7 days by the neck	5
Hood (b)	9
Knife wounds	5
Airplane	6
Electric shocks	5
More than two days without food	6
Attempted hanging	1
Burns	2
Attempted rape	1
Burning of testicles	1
T O T A L	121

- N.B. (a) Attempted decapitation, simulated death by firing squad. Blindfolded; tied; miscellaneous blows; threats; use of lights.
- (b) Method of torture whereby a plastic bag is placed over the victim's head and tied around his neck. The person is struck on the chest to the point of suffocation.

TABLE 10

ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR TORTURE : MAY - August 1984

SECTIONS OF THE FAG RESPONSIBLE FOR NUMBER OF TORTURE VICTIMS
TORTURING POLITICAL PRISONERS

INFANTRY BRIGADES

1st (Headquarters in San Salvador)	1
2nd (Headquarters in Santa Ana)	2
3rd (Headquarters in San Miguel)	9
4th (Headquarters in Chalatenango)	3
5th (Headquarters in San Vicente)	9
6th (Headquarters in Usulután)	4

Cavalry brigade (Headquarters in Ciudad Arce)	1
---	---

SUB - TOTAL 29

SPECIAL BATTALIONS

Jaguar battalion	2
Atonal battalion	3
Atlacatl battalion	2
Eracamonte battalion	2
Pipil battalion	1
León battalion	1
Cacahuatique battalion	1

SUB - TOTAL 12

SECURITY SECTIONS

NATIONAL POLICEFORCE

1. Central headquarter in San Salvador	20
2. Headquarters in Santa Tecla	5
3. Headquarters in Zacatecoluca	1
4. Headquarters in Suchitoto	1
5. Headquarters in San Miguel	4
6. Headquarters in Santa Ana	2

SUB - TOTAL 33

NATIONAL GUARD

1. Headquarters in San Salvador	8
2. Headquarters in Cojutepeque	1
SUB - TOTAL	9

CIVIL DEFENCE

1. Headquarters in San Salvador: neighbouring villages	3
2. Headquarters in Zacatecoluca	7
3. Headquarters in Santa Ana	1
4. Headquarters in San Pedro Perulapàn	1
SUB - TOTAL	12

OTHERS

1. Air Force (Headquarters in S.Salvador)	4
2. C.I.T.F.A. (headquarters in Sacateco- luca)	4
3. Military detachment No.5 (Cojutepeque)	1
4. Soldiers in La Unión	2
SUB - TOTAL	11

T O T A L

106

APPENDIX No. 1 TYPICAL CASES

1. DETENTION - EXECUTION

1.1 CASE No. 1

- 1.1.1. Date: 10 March 1984
1.1.2. Place: El Centro district, Oratorio de Concepción, Department of Cuzcatlán ;
1.1.3. Category: Detention followed by arbitrary execution (assassination);
1.1.4. Victims: JOSE DANIEL GUZMAN (46), DANIEL MARTINEZ GUZMAN (17);
1.1.5. Circumstances:

- 1.1.5.1. At the above-mentioned place and date, at 20.00 hours, a military helicopter flew over as a number of regular soldiers belonging to the government armed forces entered the house of Mr. José Daniel Guzmán;
- 1.1.5.2. The regular members of the government armed forces asked for Daniel Martínez Guzmán, son of Daniel Guzmán. As the government soldiers behaved aggressively, the boy's father told them his son was not at home. The members of the armed forces searched and found him in the house. They seized him and beat him. Daniel then managed to break away and one member of the military detachment fired fourteen (14) bullets, killing him as he ran;
- 1.1.5.3. The members of the armed forces seized José Daniel Guzmán, the father of the victim, taking him by military helicopter to the National Guard in San Salvador.

1.2. CASE No. 2

- 1.2.1. Date: 25 March 1984
1.2.2. Place: El Tablón Cantón, district of Sociedad, Department of Morazán.;
1.2.3. Category: Detention followed by arbitrary execution (assassination);
1.2.4. Victim: JOSE SANTOS GONZALEZ VILLATORO (30)
1.1.5. Circumstances:
1.2.5.1. On 25.03.84, when the victim was going

to cast his vote in the presidential elections that were being held, he was intercepted by regular members of the 'Lenca' Special Infantry Battalion, part of the government armed forces, commanded by Captain Montalvo. He was captured on a detour on the road from Sociedad to Corinto (Morazán). The members of the armed forces accused the victim of being a guerrilla fighter and acting as a messenger for them;

1.2.5.2. Witnesses present intervened, telling the members of the armed forces that the victim had never belonged to the guerrilla forces. The victim was nevertheless bound by his thumbs and taken to a military helicopter which he was forced to board;

1.2.5.3. A soldier belonging to the government armed forces informed relatives of the victim on 26.0.6.84 that GONZALEZ had been dropped from the helicopter as it was landing. The order was given by Lieutenant Gálvez. The victim's body was found in Hiellera in San Francisco Gotera, along with other bound and tortured bodies.

2. BELLIGERENT MILITARY OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE CAUSED VICTIMS AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

2.1. CASE No. 3

- 2.1.1. Date: 25 April 1984
2.1.2. Place: Copinol Chorreado, Canton of Palo Grande, district of Suchitoto, Department of Cuzcatlân;
2.1.3. Category: Arbitrary collective execution (massacre) of a family group, as a result of a belligerent military operation;
2.1.4. Victims: CRISTINA (mother of the witness) CARMEN (sister of the witness), and MARI-BEL, SONIA, FERMIN, CARLOS, JOSE, ELVIRA and ELENA, all with the family name BARRERA, children of the witness.

2.1.5. Circumstances:

- 2.1.5.1. At 09.00 hours at the above-mentioned date and place, regular members of the

government armed forces carried out a military operation involving an infantry bombardment of the population of Palo Grande, Las Delicias, Chaparral, LaCaja, Las Peñas and El Yapote, with landbased artillery;

- 2.1.5.2. Following this attack on the non-combatant civilian population, the surviving inhabitants fled the area;
- 2.1.5.3. Both the BARRERA family and Alejandro, Patricia, Marcela, Fidelina and Josefa of the PINEDA family are reported to have suffered violent deaths as a direct result of this indiscriminate artillery attack by members of the armed forces;
- 2.1.5.4. Witnesses testify to having seen a young girl raped, members of the armed forces having inserted a stake in her rectum; other children had their genitals cut off and petrol poured over them so that they could be incinerated.

2.2. CASE No. 4.

- 2.2.1. Date: 1 June 1984
- 2.2.2. Place: Cantons of Corozal, Platanares, district of Suchitoto, Department of Cuzcatlân;
- 2.2.3. Category: Air raid attack on the civilian population
- 2.2.4. Victims: Six (6) non-combatant civilians;
- 2.2.5. Circumstances:

- 2.2.5.1. In the air attack on the above-mentioned villages, the armed forces used two light fighter planes (one A-37, and another which the witnesses call 'Gradilla');
- 2.2.5.2. The government armed forces dropped eight bombs and then fired on the population with machine guns. As a result of this air attack two (2) adults (aged 45 and 40) and four (4) children died, and four (4) people were wounded;
- 2.2.5.3. The survivors state that during the air attack they noticed 'a poisonous smell like the smell that comes from sulphur tablets';.....'this smell was left by a bomb that we think was acid because when it falls it leaves just a small hole, but it spreads and burns everything and it leaves this strong smell which stays for a week'.

2.3. CASE No. 5

- 2.3.1. Date: 22 July 1984
2.3.2. Place: Canton of El Cacao. Department of Cabañas
2.3.3. Type of violation: Massacre (collective arbitrary execution)
2.3.4. Circumstances:

Forty people, all civilians, hid in a natural shelter; regular members of the government armed forces pursued and attacked them with grenades and machine guns.

- 2.3.5. Place: Canton of Tortuga, Department of Cabañas
2.3.6. Date: 22 July 1984
2.3.7. Type of violation: Massacre (collective arbitrary execution)
2.3.8. Circumstances:

Harassment of the civilian population. Arrest, torture and arbitrary execution of a group of people.

- 2.3.9. Remarks: By questioning survivors and through personal inspection the investigator was able to confirm:

2.3.9.1. That the members of the government armed forces deliberately carried out this massacre of civilian, mainly women and children. The time the group continued to flee and the fact that they offered no resistance indicated that a strictly civilian population was involved;

2.3.9.2. That the members of the government armed forces tortured the victims before they were executed. The investigator examined the bodies: the bodies of the women bore clear marks of rape; others had bones shattered and hands and feet crushed; some of the bodies had been decapitated;

2.3.9.3. That the members of the government armed forces incinerated the bodies with petrol. The accounts of some of the survivors, relatives of the victims are horrifying. (The father of a six

(6) year old boy witnessed the execution of his son and before the boy was dead the regular soldiers of the army poured petrol over him and burned him when he was wounded);

2.3.9.4. That after carrying out the massacre the members of the government armed forces hid fourteen (14) bodies in a sewage ditch (rural lavatory).

2.3.10. General Remarks:

2.3.10.1. The investigator established that sixty-eight (68) persons had been victims of arbitrary collective execution (massacre). Half the victims were minors, ranging from fourteen (14) to new born infants;

2.3.10.2. The investigator noted serious damage to crops, and destruction of the houses in the villages (cantons) in which he carried out a personal inspection.

2.4. CASE No. 6

2.4.1. Date: 28 August to 3 September 1984
2.4.2. Place: Villages of 'El Tamarindo' and 'Hacienda' and area around San José Las Flores, district of the Department of Chalatenango;
Nueva Trinidad and the village of 'Jagatalla', río Gualsinga, in the neighbourhood of the hamlet of 'Los Córdova' in the Department of Chalatenango.

2.4.3. Type of operation: Use of Land-based artillery and infantry to harass persecute the civilian population by regular members of the government armed forces;

2.4.4. Victims: No fewer than fifty-one (51) people who were subjected to collective arbitrary execution (massacre);

2.4.5. Chronology: 28 August;

2.4.4.1. Regular Army infantrymen directed mortar guns against villagers in the Canton of El Tamarindo. As a result of the first bombardment a 20-day old infant, sex unknown, died;

- 2.4.4.2. The infantry of the Army placed the villages under military cordon. The villagers immediately began to organize themselves for flight;
- 2.4.4.3. Among the population of 600 people were two (2) guerrilla militiamen with small arms. While the population was fleeing they were joined by three regular guerrilla fighters of the insurgent armed forces who, according to the survivors, helped to guide the population as they fled;
- 2.4.4.4. The 600 people (mainly women and children) who were being pursued managed to reach the town of Nueva Trinidad;
- 29 August;
- 2.4.4.5. The population being pursued by the infantry crossed the river Sumpul and reached the village of Jaguatalla. Some of them were exhausted and remained in the mountains;
- 2.4.4.6. The firing against the population increased, without causing victims;
- 2.4.4.7. On the evening of 29 August the population arrived at a hollow surrounded by hills. This was a depression in the bed of the river Gualsinga, near the village of Los Córdova, where they tried to hide;
- 30 August;
- 2.4.4.8. The infantry immediately approached the place where the population was hiding;
- 2.4.4.9. At 10.00 hours military helicopters transported members of the Army to ambush the population;
- 2.4.4.10. At 11.45 hours the infantry of the Army began its attack on the civilian population, who panicked and scattered;
- 2.4.4.11. Some people jumped into the river Gualsinga and the majority drowned;
- 2.4.4.12. One of the guerrilla fighters among the population fired on the Army, enabling

eighty (80) people to escape;

- 2.4.4.13. At 13.00 hours the members of the government armed forces stopped firing on the population;
- 2.4.4.14. The members of the government armed forces seized fifty-one (51) survivors. They were transferred to Chalatenango where three days later they were handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross;
- 2.4.4.15. Fifty (50) bodies were found and the age of 30 victims could be verified:
Five (5) minors, new born infants aged 24, 22 days and 7, 6 and 7 months;
Ten (10) minors, children aged 2, 2, 6, 3, 2, 2, 8, 3, 10 and 7;
Seven (7) woman, aged 18, 60, 25, 63, 30 and 14;
Two (2) old men aged 80 and 70.

2.4.6. CONCLUSIONS:

The Christian Legal Aid Service (S.J.C.), having studied the results of the direct investigation and the statements of survivors, and bearing in mind the extensive documentation on the case prepared by the Office of Legal Protection of the Archbishopric of San Salvador, states that:

- 2.4.6.1. Between 28 August and 3 September 1984 regular members of the government armed forces prepared and carried out a collective execution (massacre) the victims of which were the inhabitants of the villages of El Tamarindo, Hacienda, in the vicinity of San José Las Flores in the Department of Chalatenango;
- 2.4.6.2. The massacre was a deliberately prepared attack by those responsible for it. The military action against the population began on 28 August and the massacre was completed on 30 August, at 11.45 hours;
- 2.4.6.3. The massacre constituted an indiscriminate attack on the civilian population. The armed forces were aware of the non-combatant, civilian nature of the population throughout the time of harassment. In the 48 hours of perse-

cution up to completion of the act the civilian population did not attack or respond militarily to the members of the armed forces, although one of the guerrilla fighters fired on the army while the massacre was being carried out;

2.4.6.4. With the help of the air-borne personnel (military helicopters transporting regular troops), the Army was in a position to verify the non-combatant, civilian nature of the population.

3. ARBITRARY DETENTION - DISAPPEARANCES - USE OF TORTURE

3.1. CASE No. 7

- 3.1.1. Date: 9 August 1984
- 3.1.2. Place: The front part of the National Theatre, in San Salvador (capital of El Salvador)
- 3.1.2. Category: Arbitrary detention, with the use of violence, carried out by armed civilians, with the cooperation of regular members of the National Police force.
- 3.1.4. Victims: WILLIAM DALY RAMOS ORELLANA (30)*
- 3.1.5. Circumstances:
- 3.1.5.1. At 16.30 hours on 9.08.84 when the victim was walking in front of the National Theatre several heavily armed civilians detained him with the intention of seizing him. The victim resisted them, without using fire-arms; he was beaten and put into a blue van, with polaroid windows ;
- 3.1.5.2. Some regular members of the National Police were in the vicinity. Summoned by witnesses the policemen asked to see the identity papers of the armed civilians who were carrying out the capture and abduction.
Having examined the papers of the abductors the policemen helped in the abduction of the victim.

* The victim was held incommunicado in the cells at the Headquarters of the National Police for 45 days. He was then brought before military tribunals.

3.2. CASE No. 8

- 3.2.1. Date: 7 July 1984
- 3.2.2. Place: East Third Street, No. 350, San Salvador and headquarters of the National Guard;
- 3.2.3. Category: Arbitrary detention, with violence. Use of torture
- 3.2.4. Victims: ALFREDO TORRES LOPEZ (42), MARIA LUISA ORELLANA BENITEZ;

3.2.5. Circumstances:

- 3.2.5.1. The victims were seized on 7.07.84 in a workshop repairing office equipment which belonged to them. They were stock-taking for the auditor's review when at 08.30 hours regular members of the National Guard (with and without military uniform) broke in.
- 3.2.5.2. The abductors searched the premises violently for thirty minutes, while other military agents beat TORRES LOPEZ, threatening to assassinate him, to make him confess to having weapons;
- 3.2.5.3. The detainees were taken separately to the central headquarters of the National Guard and placed in different cells. That night TORRES LOPEZ was tortured by his captors for the purpose of making him admit to printing subversive propaganda for the insurgent guerrilla forces (FMLN); for refusal to accept the charges MARIA LUISA ORELLANA was raped;
- 3.2.5.4. For twelve (12) consecutive days he was tortured, beaten with blunt instruments, electric shocks applied to his body, corrosive substances poured over his lower body and genitals. He was bound and infra-red lights were shone into his eyes.
- 3.2.5.5. On 20.07.84 both were brought before a military court and transferred to administrative penal centres run by the Ministry of Justice.

3.3. CASE No. 9

- 3.3.1. Date: 1 February 1984
3.3.2. Place: Village of Ojo de Agua, Huizúcar, Department of La Libertad;
3.3.4. Category: Arbitrary detention followed by enforced disappearance;
3.3.5. Victim: PEDRO BERNAL GOLCHEY (28)
3.3.5. Circumstances:

- 3.3.5.1. At 20.00 hours at the place and date indicated the victim was in the house of his grandmother, Candelaria Cruz, when several regular members of the Civil Defence organization entered the house asking for the victim to be handed over to them;
- 3.3.5.2. Inside they captured the victim, tied him up and took him to the Civil Defence command post.
- 3.3.5.3. On 2.02.84. Candelaria Cruz went to ask about the reasons for her grandson's detention and the man in charge at the civil defence command post denied that he was being held, telling her to inquire at the town hall. However, Candelaria Cruz could see the victim lying on the floor in the command post, but she did not speak up for fear of reprisals by members of the civil defence.

4. ABDUCTIONS COMMITTED BY THE GUERRILLA FORCES

4.1. CASE No. 10

- 4.1.1. Date: 21 July 1984
4.1.2. Place: San José district, district of Cacao-pera, Department of Morazán;
4.1.3. Category: Abduction with a view to depriving the victim of their liberty, with presumed execution of the detainees.

Collective act committed by regular fighters of the insurgent guerrilla forces;

- 4.1.4. Victims: Nine (9) persons, all non-combatant civilians.
4.1.5. Circumstances:

- 4.1.5.1. At 22.00 hours at the above-mentioned date and place, a large group of guerrilla fighters under the command of

Commander Benito, occupied the San José district;

4.1.5.2. They seized various people in their houses, accusing them of 'sympathizing and collaborating with the government';

4.1.5.3. They seized:
JOSE SANTOS FRANCISCO LOPEZ (33)
VICTOR MANUEL MENENDEY (50)
CASIMIRO FUENTE ORTIZ (56)
LUIS ALONSO ROJAS (60)
RUFINO ARGUETA RAMOS (44)
VICTORINO HERRERA (64) and
PEDRO DIAZ (28), and held them throughout the night, bound, on the main square of the town. At 06.00 hours on 22.07.84 they called the people together to a meeting and informed them that they were removing the men they were holding for 'being responsible for and acting on behalf of the death squads';

4.1.5.4. On 01.10.84, three months after their abduction, a group of guerrillas informed the families of the abducted men that they had been 'brought to justice' (as the insurgent armed forces call the arbitrary executions committed by themselves).

APPENDIX NO. 2 : BELLIGERENT MILITARY OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE CAUSED VICTIMS AMONG THE CIVILIAN

POPULATION. PERIOD: JANUARY - DECEMBER 1.984

DATE	P L A C E	TYPE OF OPERATION	V I C T I M S
January 84	Canton of Platanares, Suchitoto	Land artillery	1 male (20)
23 .01.84	Canton and village of Amayo	Air bombardment (heli- copter and plane); infantry and artillery	1 minor (male) 1 male (50) 2 females (35)
Jan-Feb.	Canton Palo Grande, Suchitoto	Air bombardment	
2 March 84	Canton Cerros S. Pedro, San Vicente	Air bombardment	Martina Alvarado (75) Elio Alvarado (40)
12.03.84	Canton Quezera, Usulután Pursued to Canton Valle Nuevo, and Piletas	Infantry	Indiscriminate executions and rape of minors
14.03.84	Canton El Zapote, Suchi- loto	Air bombardment (2 FAES planes; 500 lb bombs)	1 minor (male) (6) 1 minor (female) (5)
March-April 84	Canton Las Pavas, Suchi- toto	Air bombardment, Infantry	1 male (15), 1 girl (2), 3 fe- males (10, 25 and 28)
4 April 84	Canton Mirandilla (and surrounding area) Suchi- toto	Infantry; chemicals (tor- ture of victims)	MASSACRE: 13 childrens, 7 adul- tes (C. El Roble) 24 persons (San Cristóbal) 2 males (30 and 45) 10 females (15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 40, 40, 55, 65, 70) in Canton El Zapote. 2 adults, 4 children La Caja.

DATE	P	L	A	C	E	TYPE OF OPERATION	V	I	C	T	I	M	S
April 84						Cantons Mixtamalapa, Papaturas, Guadalupe, Suchitoto district	Infantry; land artillery (machine guns)						Population fled to HUISULCA. Minor (m. 1 1/2); minor (2) 4 females (12, 15, 18, 38); mass detention 85 persons; freed after 3 days)
						Estanzuelas, Cuscatlàn; El Sitio	Infantry (Army and National Guard)						2 minors (m. 6 months) 3 minors (m. 4, 6 and 9) 1 minor (f. 8); 1 male (17); 12 female (18, 18, 23, 25, 30, 35, 45, 45, 50, 55, 70)
25 April 84						Cantons Palo Grande, Las Delicias, Chaparral, La Caja, La Peña Zapote, Suchitoto District, Dept. Cuscatlàn	Infantry attack						Population fled 1 old woman (90) 3 males and 9 females
19 - 26 April 84						Valle La Laguna, San Bicolàs, San Felipe, El Junquillal, Las Vegas, San Vicente district	Air bombardment Land infantry						Population fled to R. LEMPA, in Angel zone, Usulutàn, 8 persons in bombing; 25 persons in San Carlos Lempa.
End May 84						Zone of Cerro Guazapa, San Cristòbal, El Paisnal	Infantry						MASSACRE: No. unknown 25 persons
28 May 84						Cinquera, Cabañas toto	Air bombardment						1 minor (6); 1 male (45)
1-2-3-June 84						Canton Corozal, Suchitoto	Use of chemicals Air bombardment (A37 plane, helicopters)						1 male (40) 1 female 645)
June 84						Canton La Cruz, S. Antonio.	Infantry operation						10 persons (women and children)

DATE	P L A C E	TYPE OF OPERATION	V I C T I M S
June 84	Cantons Mirandilla, Suchitoto, La Playa, Consolación, San Cristóbal	Bombardment (several days)	6 m. and 2 f. (30 and 40) 2 minors (f. 7 and 10) JUAN (15) and ELENA (35) pregnant, and her daughter aged 1 1/2.
6 July 84	Cantons Platanares, Charral, Ceretal, Amatillo	Air bombardment ('Gradilla' aircraft)	1 old woman; 3 minors
July 84	Guazapa zone, San Salvador	Air bombardment (A37 and push and pull); Infantry attack	
15 July 84	Cantons Las Pavas Mirandilla, Ceiba, Suchitoto district	Air bombardment Infantry	Unknown
17-21 July 84	Between villages Jutiapacinquera, Dep. Cabañas; Cantons Culebrilla, Azagualpa, Criba, Llanitos, Tortuga, and San Antonio	Air bombardment Artillery, Infantry attack (helicopters; A37 planes) Use of chemicals	MASSACRE: 65 persons torture and detention buried in ditches; bodies burned.
June-July August 84	Canton Las Araditas	Air bombardment	Unknown
15 August 84	Village Miramundo, La Palma Chalatenango	Air bombardment (A37s)	1 minor (m. 5); 1 female (14)
18 August 84	Canton Platanares, Suchitoto district	Infantry	1 male (50)
21 August 84	Cantons Las Ventanas, Paisnal	Infantry attack	Execution of 1 man (70) 1 woman (55).
End August 84	Canton Las Pavas, Suchitoto	Air bombardment	

DATE	P L A C E	TYPE OF OPERATION	V	I	C	T	I	M	S
August 84	Canton Cerros de San Pedro, Dept. San Vicente	Air bombardment (A37s) Infantry	5 guerrilla fighters	2 minors, 1 woman (40)					
30 August 84	Río Gualsinga, North of Chalatenango, Canton Los Córdoba	Infantry operation; machine guns, mortars and grenades	MASSACRE: 50 persons						
28 August to 4 St.84	Canton Portillo del Norte, San José Cancasque, district Chalatenango	Air bombardment (helicopters, planes)	Unknown						
Beginning Septemb.84	Cantons Las Delicias, La Caja, El Cirín, Suchitoto district, Dept. Cuscatlán	Infantry, artillery bombardment; use of chemicals (acid found in bodies)	1 male (36)	1 female (12)					
8 Septem. 84	Canton Radiola	Air bombardment (A37)	2 youths						
9 Sept.84	Canton Platanares, Suchitoto district	Air bombardment (12 bombs)	2 minors (4 and 5)						
29 Sept. 84	From Cerro Caballito to Canton of Zapote	Artillery bombardment							
Sept.84	Cantol El Chile, Dept. of San Vicente	Air bombardment (A37, push and pull, 2 helicopters)	2 persons (30)						
4 October 84	Cantons Delicias, Platanares and Zapote	Air bombardment and infantry attacks	3 males (30-40 approx.)						
5-12 Oct. 84	Cantons San Jacinto, El Chile, Río Frío, San Francisco, La Pay Opico, Dept. San Vicente	Infantry attack. Air bombardment	The population fled to the river LEMPA where a MASSACRE took place: 20 persons:						

DATE	P	L	A	C	E	TYPE OF OPERATION	V	I	C	T	I	M	S
12 Oct. 84						Cerro La Campaña							GONZALO PANAMENO (20) CRISTINA NIETO (26) MAIRA NIETO (56) AIDA PANAMENO ALFONSO PANAMENO (45) IGNACIO (60), VICTOR (13), UBANDA (30), MANUEL (5), ISABEL RODRIGUEY (15)
13 Oct. 84						Canton Ceretal							2 persons
16 Oct. 84						Cantons Zapote, Mirandi- lla, La Pava, Tres Ceibas, San Francisco, Suchitoto district							3 guerrilla fighters
18 Oct. 84						Canton Cerros de San Pe- dro, Dept. San Vicente							2 minors (1 week and 6 months old) 2 minors (6 and 8) 2 women (50 and 60)
22 Oct. 84						Canton El Ceretal							None
25 Oct. 84						Canton Mirandilla, La Pe- ña, Suchitoto dictrict							3 persons

APPENDIX No. 3: CASES OF FORCES AND INVOLUNTARY DETENTION-
DISAPPEARANCE IN WHICH GOVERNMENT ARMED FORCES
(F.A.G.) BEAR RESPONSIBILITY: JANUARY-DECEMBER
1984

No.	NAME OF VICTIM	Date of Detention	C A P T O R S
1.	MACHADO MENDOZA, Balbino	3.1.84	Civ. agts. and soldier
2.	MAJANO FILOMENA, Claros de	3.1.84	Civ. agts. National
3.	VIANA RUIZ, Dagoberto Antonio	3.1.84	Police (P.N)
4.	GUILLEN AGUILAR, Luis Hernan	5.1.84	Police (P.N)
5.	NOLASCO, Alejandro	11.1.84	Police (P.N)
6.	PRUDENCIO ARRIAZA, Jose Santos	11.1.84	Police (P.N)
7.	CHICAS, Jose Domingo	12.1.84	Agts. National Police
8.	HERNANDEZ, Alejandro Mauricio	15.1.84	Civ. Agts. Nat. Guard (G.N.)
9.	RENDEROS NAVARRETE, Rafael	15.1.84	Civ. Agts. Hacienda Police (P.H)
10.	RIVAS FLORES, Francisco Javier	15.1.84	Civ. Agts (P.N)
11.	VASQUEZ GALAN, Carlos Rafael	15.1.84	Civ. Agts. (P.H)
12.	BARRIERE LEMUS, Berta Alicia	16.1.84	Civ. Agts. (P.N)
13.	CRIOLLO, Miguel Angel	17.1.84	Civil Defence
14.	HERNANDEZ JEREZ, Jose Moises	18.1.84	Civil Agts.
15.	TORRES SORIA, Juan Francisco	19.1.84	Civ. Agts. Police
16.	LAZO DURAN, Jaime Alfredo	28.1.84	Civ. Agts. Police
17.	PEREZ HERNANDEZ, Victor Elias	29.1.84	Civil Defence

F.A.G. = Government Armed Forces
P.N. = National Police
G.N. = National Guard
P.H. = Hacienda Police

APPENDIX No. 3 Contd.: CASES OF DETENTION-DISAPPEARANCE

No.	NAME OF VICTIM	Date of Detention	C A P T O R S
18.	SANCHEZ MONTOYA, Renè Antonio	29.1.84	Agts. P.N.
19.	LOBOS, Manuel Josè	31.1.84	Soldiers Atlacatl Bat.
20.	MERINO VALENCIA, Josè Dolores	31.1.84	Soldiers F.A.G.
21.	BERNAL GOLCHEZ, Pedro	1.2.84	Civil defence soldiers
22.	MONTES BAIRES, Josè Luis	4.2.84	Civ. Agts. Police
23.	MONTES BAIRES, Guadalupe	4.2.84	Civ. Agts. Police
24.	SANTOS GRANDE, Maria	4.2.84	Civ. Agts. Police
25.	AMADEO HERNANDEZ, Francisco	7.2.84	Hacienda Police (P.H)
26.	BERNAL MEJIA, Angel Antonio	7.2.84	Hacienda Police (P.H)
27.	HERNANDEZ, Francisco Amadeo	7.2.84	Hacienda Police (P.H.)
28.	AYALA MARTINEZ, Arcadio	8.2.84	Hacienda Police (P.H)
29.	ALARCON RUIZ, Oscar Rosendo	11.2.84	Agts. P.H.
30.	CASTRO, Jorge Alberto	13.2.84	Civ. Agts. P.N.
31.	GARAY EVELIN, Violeta Cañas de	14.2.84	Civ. Agts. P.N.
32.	FUENTES, Alonso	17.2.84	Uniformed soldiers of F.A.G.
33.	SANTOS FLORES, David Ernesto	17.2.84	P.N.
34.	CLAROS HERNANDEZ, Florentín	18.2.84	P.N.
35.	MARTINEZ DE JESUS, Alberto	18.2.84	Div. Defence soldiers
36.	MENDOZA HUESO, Julio Ernesto	21.2.84	Armed civilians
37.	VARGAS, Rafael Antonio	23.2.84	Civ. and unif. agts.
38.	CERRITOS BLANCO, Fernando Abel	24.2.84	G.N.
39.	CRUZ GUTIERREZ DE PREZA, Vicenta	24.2.84	Agts. P.N.
40.	ARGUMEDO RAMIREZ, Luisa	27.2.84	Agts. P.N.
41.	CANALES PERLA, Ana del Carmen	7.3.84	Soldiers (Army)
42.	RUIZ HERNANDEZ, Josè	6.3.84	Civil Agts. G.N.
43.	MORAN, Celso Hernàn	7.3.84	Armed civilians
44.	MENJIVAR VILLATORO, Josè Ernesto	7.3.84	F.A.G.

APPENDIX No. 3 Contd.: CASES OF DETENTION-DISAPPEARANCE

No.	NAME OF VICTIM	Date of Detention	C A P T O R S
45.	AYALA MARTINEZ, Hernàn	8.3.84	F.A.G.
46.	ESCALANTE MARTINEZ, Luis Antonio	11.3.84	Civ. Agts. P.N.
47.	ORTIZ MEDRANO, Darìo	14.3.84	Civ. Agts. G.N.
48.	BARRIOS BERMUDEZ, Fermìn Lorenzo	16.3.84	Civ. Agts. G.N.
49.	FLORES HERNANDEZ, Rafael	26.3.84	Soldiers of F.A.G.
50.	FRANCO, Carlos	27.3.84	F.A.G.
51.	MARTINEZ CRUZ, Hugo Humberto	9.4.84	Soldiers of F.A.G.
52.	ZELAYA FUENTES, Jorge Antonio	12.4.84	Soldiers of F.A.G.
53.	MENDEZ CORTEZ, Alberto	16.4.84	Armed civilians
54.	SALAZAR, Herbert Antonio	16.4.84	F.A.G.
55.	MARTINEZ RAMIREZ, Serafìn	17.4.84	P.N.
56.	RAMOS FUENTES, Josè Abraham	18.4.84	F.A.G.
57.	HERNANDEZ ASCENCIO, Josè Fidel	22.4.84	F.A.G.
58.	NAVARRO CASTILLO, Edgar Ernesto	24.4.84	Civ. Agts. F.A.G.
59.	HENRIQUEZ, Juan Manuel	29.4.84	Civ. Agts. G.N.
60.	ORTIZ QUINTEROS, Josè		
61.	MORENO, Josè Eduviges	30.4.84	Soldiers (Army)
62.	IRAHETA ABREGO, Rubèn Ernesto	1.5.84	Soldiers of CITFA
63.	VILLALOBOS, Mariano	11.5.84	F.A.G.
64.	AREVALO MARTINEZ, Josè Raül	12.5.84	F.A.G.
65.	MARTINEZ MARTINEZ, Maria de Jesùs	16.5.84	F.A.G.
66.	AMAYA AMAYA, Maria Angela	17.5.84	F.A.G.
67.	VILLANUEVA RODRIGUEZ, Josè Angel	18.5.84	F.A.G.

APPENDIX No. 3. Contd.: CASES OF DETENTION-DISAPPEARANCE

No.	NAME OF VICTIM	Date of Detention	C A P T O R S
68.	ZUNIGA DE LA ROSA, Cèsar Eduardo	19.5.84	F.A.G.
69.	RODEZNO MILAN, Blanca	22.5.84	Soldiers of F.A.G.
70.	SILVA MEDINA, Josè Joaquìn	22.5.84	Soldiers of F.A.G.
71.	GRIMALDI HERNANDEZ, Edmundo Ulises	23.5.84	F.A.G.
72.	CAMPOS FIDEL, Angel	26.5.84	Arce Bat.
73.	FUNES GOMEZ, Jesùs Alberto	28.5.84	F.A.G.
74.	SANCHEZ, Josè Carlos	28.5.84	F.A.G.
75.	CACERES PEREZ, Rafael Antonio	29.5.84	Soldiers ctl cavarly
76.	BAUTISTA LOPEZ, Saül Alejandro	30.5.84	F.A.G.
77.	SARAVIA RAMOS, Rudy Renè	30.5.84	F.A.G.
78.	VASQUEZ VASQUEZ, Matias	3.6.84	F.A.G.
79.	GAMEZ PENA, Zoila	8.6.84	F.A.G.
80.	GARCIA CHACON, Mauricio Alberto	9.6.84	Civ. agts. P.H.
81.	CONTRERAS HERNANDEZ, Jorge	12.6.84	F.A.G.
82.	BONILLA, Miguel Tomàs	16.6.84	F.A.G.
83.	ANDRADE, Maria Emma	17.6.84	P.N. and soldiers army
84.	GALDAMEZ ALVAREZ, Evelia del Trànsito	17.6.84	P.N. and soldiers (Army)
85.	GUTIERREZ FLORES, Reyna Esperanza	20.6.84	P.N.
86.	MENDOZA RUGAMOS, Josè Efraìn	23.6.84	F.A.G.
87.	LOZANO AREVALO, Ramòn Alfredo	25.6.84	F.A.G.
88.	GONZALEZ MARTINEZ, Mario	1.7.84	Civ. agts. P.N.
89.	SIGARAN GONZALEZ, Josè Maximiliano	9.7.84	F.A.G.
90.	ESCOBAR REYES, Juan Francisco	23.7.84	Armed civilians

APPENDIX No. 3. Contd.: CASES OF DETENTION-DISAPPEARANCE

No.	NAME OF VICTIM	Date of Detention	C A P T O R S
91.	ALVARADO ORTIZ, Faustino	28.7.84	Agts. P.H. in olive green
92.	HERNANDEZ, Josè	28.7.84	Agts. P.H.
93.	RIVERA MEJIA, Ramòn	1.8.84	F.A.G.
94.	BONILLA ORTIZ, Josè David	4.8.84	Agts. F.A.G.
95.	GARCIA RIVAS, Manuel de Jesùs	4.8.84	Civ. Agts. F.A.G.
96.	ELIAS FRANCO, Josè Alberto	7.8.84	Civ. Agts. F.A.G.
97.	SERRANO ALVAREZ, Ana Miriam	10.8.84	Agts. in olive green
98.	MOLINA GARCIA, Rodolgo Antonio	11.8.84	F.A.G.
99.	HERNANDEZ, Enrique	15.8.84	Civ. and unif. agts.
100.	HERNANDEZ, Rafael	15.8.84	Civ. and unif. agts.
101	PEREZ GUEVARA, Antonio	15.8.84	F.A.G.
102	TORRES GAVIDIA, Rafael	15.8.84	Civ. Agts. F.A.G.
103.	ALFARO PASCASIO, Juan Alberto	16.8.84	F.A.G.