

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

~~CONFIDENTIAL/NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~
RECEIVED
N.S.C.

MAY 28 3 19 PM '68

~~BOWLER~~
~~BUDGET~~
~~DAVIS~~
~~FRIED~~
~~GINSBURG~~
~~HAMILTON~~
~~JESSUP~~
~~JOHNSON~~
~~JORDEN~~
~~KEENEY~~ M
~~LEONHART~~
~~ROCHE~~
~~SAUNDERS~~
~~TAYLOR~~

LA *Research* 21
Memorandum

RAR-11, May 24, 1968

To : The Secretary
Through: S/S
From : INR - Thomas L. Hughes *by B*

ADVANCE COPY

Subject: Attacks upon US Installations in Latin America (January-March 1968)

There has been a dramatic increase in the attacks upon US installations in Latin America since January 1. This paper lists (in appendices) the attacks in the context of local violence, since 1900, puts these events into a historical framework and analyzes the reasons for the increased level of violence.

ABSTRACT

Attacks upon US installations in Latin America were relatively rare before 1958, unless there were specific issues causing controversy between the US and the host country. But since 1958 and especially since January 1, 1968, there has been a sharp increase in such attacks, and incidents have been occurring in countries with which the US has cordial relations. It seems clear that there is a direct causal link between some of these attacks and Castroite activity, and particularly between these assaults and such Communist publicity events as Vietnam Solidarity Week. No confirmed evidence, however, has appeared to support any theory of programmed anti-US activity throughout the region. Attacks upon US installations, in fact, seem to relate much more logically to a high incidence of violence in the host country at large.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NEJ 94-275

By *lig*, NARA, Date *11-8-94*

GROUP 3

Downgraded at 12 year
intervals; not
automatically declassified

~~CONFIDENTIAL/NO FOREIGN DISSEM~~

Violence in Perspective

The vulnerability of US installations in Latin America to attack has become alarmingly clear during the first quarter of 1968. There were at least eighteen attacks by host country nationals upon US personnel, official installations, and businesses in nine Latin American countries during this period. By contrast, there were only eight significant assaults upon US installations in Latin America between 1914 and 1958, and these were confined to only four countries.* Coincidental with the rise of Fidel Castro--and a causal relationship seems evident--has been intensified pressure upon US facilities; there were forty-four such assaults between 1959 and 1965 (Appendix A). The damage to US Embassies and Consulates between 1962 and 1965 alone totalled \$227,662.

But even this pressure seems to have been increased since January 1, 1968. In linking the tempo of this violence to Castroite activity throughout Latin America, the observer is tempted to relate specific incidents to such benchmarks as Vietnam Solidarity Week (March 13-20, 1968), the bombing of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., on March 25, or the anniversary of Castro's rise to power on January 1. Five US installations were indeed damaged during Vietnam Solidarity Week, and there was a flurry of New Year's violence in Ecuador. But the recent turmoil has certain traits which seem to invalidate any theory of programmed anti-US activity throughout the region. First of all, attacks on US property seem to result from a high crescendo of turbulence within the host country from student unrest, labor agitation, election jitters, or an active insurgency. Thus in every one of the most recent areas of anti-US violence, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, and Uruguay, there already existed unrest not at all relevant to relations with the US (Appendix B). Symbols of the US presence, however, were seemingly damaged as an afterthought in the various countries' domestic spasms.

By contrast, violence against US installations in earlier years seemed to reflect troubled US relations with the host country. Thus there were four significant attacks upon US Embassies and Consulates in Mexico during the turbulent revolutionary years between 1914 and 1923; but there has been no major damage to US property there since 1933. The bombing of the US Consulate in Santiago, Cuba, on April 10, 1936, was a protest against the conviction of Puerto Rican independence leaders in the United States. The US Embassy in Panama suffered two attacks in 1959 and three in 1964 as a result of specific issues creating tensions between the two governments at those times. Similarly, damage to US installations in Bolivia resulted from the March 1959 Time magazine article that quoted an Embassy official as having called for the abolition of Bolivia. But each historic incident

* See Research Project No. 709, "Assaults on United States Diplomatic, Consular and Information Installations Abroad, 1900-1965," September 1965 P/HO/HSD.

seemed to have specific roots. Today's violence seems more random and decidedly unprofessional. While the Vietnam war frequently seems to be an issue with demonstrators, it is noteworthy that the pressure upon US installations began to intensify long before the Vietnam War became a controversial issue of international interest.

The targets of this urban violence in Latin America are generally Embassy buildings rather than personnel. The murder of two US officials in Guatemala on January 16 seems to have been linked to the killing of Rogelia Cruz Martínez, a former "Miss Guatemala" and an outspoken Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) supporter. Leonardo Castillo Johnson, the high-ranking FAR leader who participated in the assassination of the US officers was Miss Cruz' fiancé, and he allegedly acted to secure revenge on a spectacular scale for her death.

Since the most recent attacks upon US installations are not outgrowths of US differences with the Latin American states, there seems to be little that the US can do to prevent such violence. There has been no indication of laxity on the part of host governments that can be called a contributing factor. Furthermore, the random and amateurish nature of the attacks (except in Guatemala and Colombia where there are active insurgencies) indicates that there are few special measures that local governments can take to guarantee security. The only optimistic sign that can be noted is in the ground rule that seems to be in effect; buildings rather than personnel are the targets, and few people have been injured up to this point. The murder of the US officials in Guatemala, widely condemned in Latin America, seems to have been an exceptional incident which will not set a precedent. But there remains the undeniable danger to personnel posed by the increasingly frequent attacks upon US installations.

APPENDIX A

Timing of Documented Attacks Upon US Official Installations
in Latin America (1900-1965)

| | | | |
|---------|--------------|------------|----|
| 1914: | 1 | 1959: | 3 |
| 1916: | 2 | 1960: | 4 |
| 1923: | 1 | 1961: | 3 |
| 1926: | 1 | 1962: | 8 |
| 1933: | 1 | 1963: | 10 |
| 1936: | 1 | 1964: | 12 |
| 1958: | 1 | 1965: | 4 |
| Totals: | 1900-1958: 8 | 1959-1965: | 44 |

Sites of Documented Attacks Upon US Official Installations
in Latin America (1900-1965)

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---|
| Venezuela: | 11 | Ecuador: | 2 |
| Bolivia: | 8 | Argentina: | 2 |
| Mexico: | 5 (all before 1934) | Martinique: | 2 |
| Panama: | 5 | Nicaragua: | 1 |
| Dominican Republic: | 4 | Honduras: | 1 |
| Guatemala: | 3 | Cuba: | 1 |
| Brazil: | 2 | Haiti: | 1 |
| Chile: | 2 | Uruguay: | 1 |
| | | Peru: | 1 |

APPENDIX B

Correlation of Attacks Upon US Personnel and Installations in Latin America
with Other Violence in the Host Countries (January - March 1968)

Violence Against US Personnel,
Installations and Businesses

Selected Representative Incidents of
Violence by Host Country Nationals
Against Host Country Official and
Institutional Establishments and Citizens

COLOMBIA

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Jan. | FBIS reported sporadic guerrilla violence throughout the month. |
| Feb. 14 | Police discover two ELN manufactured bombs in a car in Cali. |
| Feb. 17 | Bomb explosion shatters windows of US Embassy in Bogota. |
| Feb. 26 | Guerrilla activity reported by FBIS in Sinu and Huila. |
| Mar. | There were recurring FBIS reports of insurgent violence throughout the country during the month. |

PERU

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Jan. 3 | Philips Company, an "electrical store" is bombed. The business is financed by US citizens. |
| Jan. 8 | Dynamite explosion at one of Lima's most exclusive clubs, Las Cascadas. |
| Jan. 9 | Homes of two opposition party Senators firebombed in Lima. |
| Feb. 21 | Bomb thrown at home of Pedro Beltran, Editor of LA PRENSA. |
| Mar. 8 | Crowds attack PAP Headquarters in Callao. |
| Mar. 21 | Tear gas and water used against student protest against University admissions exam and Vietnam War. |

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- Jan. 17 Police stations bombed in Santo Domingo.
- Feb. 15 Violence, injuries and arrests as military intervenes in University student crisis.
- Feb. 26 US Consulate in Santo Domingo is damaged by bomb explosion. Device had been placed in rest room to which local personnel had access.
- Feb. 29 Two of four bombs placed in businesses and homes of Reformist Party leaders explode in La Romana.
- Mar. 2 Hand grenade explodes in local high school in Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR

- Jan. 17 Two printing establishments bombed by anti-Velazquistas in Guayaquil.
- Jan. 18 Riots in Guayaquil stimulated by political campaign.
- Feb. 2 Anti-US demonstrations in Quito and Guayaquil result in ripping of a US flag and some "molotov-cocktail" bombings.
- Feb. 26 Bomb explodes in Ecuadorean-North American Cultural Center.
- Mar. 5-21 Recurring reports of violence in Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca between supporters of Presidential candidates Velasco Ibarra and Ponce Enriquez.

URUGUAY

- Feb. 7 Anti-Vietnam war demonstration in Montevideo; US flag burned.
- Feb. 16 Gasoline bomb explodes at entrance to US labor union exhibition sponsored by US Embassy. There had been one earlier attack with a "tar bomb."
- Mar. 20 Police inspector shot to death in his home in Montevideo.

- 6 -

CHILE

Feb. 23 Chilean-North American Cultural Institute in Santiago is bombed.

Feb. 23 EL MERCURIO offices dynamited.

Anti-war demonstrations in Santiago.

Mar. 12 US Consulate in Santiago is bombed.

Mar. 20 Chilean-North American Cultural Institute in Santiago again damaged in bombing.

Mar. 26 FBIS reports "boxscore" of four private and public Chilean institutional buildings dynamited in twenty-six previous days.

Mar. 27 PDC headquarters in Santiago damaged by dynamite.

BRAZIL

Mar. 20 US Consulate at São Paulo damaged by bomb.

Mar. 26 Violence erupts during student anti-Vietnam war demonstration.

Mar. 28 US Embassy in Rio stoned during demonstration.

Mar. 29 One killed and fifty-six injured in nationwide student protests.

Apr. 1 USIS Office in Fortaleza slightly damaged in sacking by students.

- 7 -

ARGENTINA

- | | | | |
|---------|--|---------|---|
| Feb. 12 | Machine-gun burst fired in front of unoccupied home of US Ambassador. | Feb. 12 | Explosions rock ROK Embassy following anti-Vietnam war protest demonstration. |
| Mar. 9 | USIS Center at Rosario machine-gunned. | | |
| | | Mar. 14 | Bomb explodes in Argentine Naval Command Headquarters in Buenos Aires. |
| | | Mar. 15 | Bomb explodes in building of Union of Grain Cargo Inspectors in Buenos Aires. |
| Mar. 19 | Private Bank of Boston spattered with missiles, red ink during anti-Vietnam war demonstration. | Mar. 19 | Minor violence during anti-Vietnam war demonstration in Buenos Aires. |

GUATEMALA

- Jan. 4 Comisionado Militar from railroad station Cayuga, Dept. Izabal, Catarino Zuniga Suchite captured in capital by unknown persons in olive-drab uniforms. No political motive known.
- Body of unidentified man found shot to death in Guajil de Solola, Dept. Solola. No political motive known.
- Dr. Manuel Serrano Muñoz robbed by olive-drab clad machine gun-carrying band on road to Totonicapan and Quetzaltenango, Dept. Totonicapan. Press reports there have been other reports of similar assaults. No political motive known.

- 8 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

Jan. 4 Gilberto Leiva, chief of
(cont'd) Guardia de Hacienda (type of
 customs policeman) of Antigua,
 Department Sacatepequez, shot
 and badly wounded in Jutiapa by
 unknown group of submachine gun-
 carrying men.

Jan. 6 Body of Daniel Chicajay Boc
 found shot to death in El
 Carrizal, Dept. Guatemala. No
 political motive known.

Jan. 7 Unknown persons set fire which
 burned part of two IRCA bridges;
 one on line to San Salvador and
 other in Department of Guatemala.

Jan. 8 Rogelia Cruz Martínez kidnapped
 from her house by unknown
 persons.

Three houses were raided by
armed bands in the eastern
region, one in Guizada, Jutiapa,
one in Ipala, Chiquimula, and
the third in Sanarate, El
Progreso. No political motive
known.

Jose Sandoval y Sandoval shot
to death in Agua Blanca, Jutiapa.
No political motive known.

Jan. 9 David Velasquez Hernandez attacked
 in his house in San Francisco
 El Alto, Totonicapan. No
 political motive known.

Jan. 10 Farmer from Zacapa, Luis Alfonso
 Aldaña Cordon shot to death
 from passing car in capital.
 His first cousin, Jorge Enrique
 Aldaña Cordon, had been kidnapped
 in the capital on December 13.

- 9 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

Jan. 10 Armed band raids house in
(cont'd) Nueva Concepción, Dept.
Escuintla, kills occupants:
Ines Ramírez Campos and Amalia
Solís Rodríguez. No political
motive known.

Bodies identified as those of
Jesus Pérez Mejía and Pedro
Pérez Portillo found in
Temuhan, Dept. Chiquimula. No
political motive known.

Bodies of five unknown persons
found in San Andrés Villa Seca,
Dept. Retalhuleu. Authorities
suspect political motives
behind killings.

The tortured corpse of Rogelia
CRUZ Martínez, former Miss
Guatemala and known leftist,
was found under a bridge in
the Department of Escuintla.
She had been reported kidnapped
from her house in the capital
on January 8.

Jan. 12 Powerful bomb exploded at home
of Jorge SAMAYOA Toc, extreme
right wing activist. Press
attributes act to left wing
clandestine group.

Flavio de Jesus DUARTE Martínez,
who had been kidnapped in San
Martín Jilotepeque January 10,
shot and left for dead, died
in a capital hospital. No
motive known.

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

- Jan. 14 Five bodies that had been located January 12 near Retalhuleu, identified as Arnol'do HERNÁNDEZ Piñeda, Isabel GÓMEZ López, Cecilio MORALES and two persons known only as "El Gavilán" and "Mono Rojo." According to their families, they had been kidnapped in Escuintla on January 10 by unknown men. No motive known.
- Jan. 15 A Military Police Sergeant was killed while standing guard at Guatemala City house of Col. Carlos ARANA Osorio, Commander of the Zacapa Military Zone. His unidentified assailants picked up his weapons before fleeing.
- Jan. 16 0820 Hours. Prominent lawyer and known extreme leftist Alejandro SILVA Falla and his bodyguard were machine-gunned to death near his capital residence. He had been subject to previous attacks by clandestine rightist groups.
- Jan. 16 1145 Hours. Two US military officers, Col. John D. Webber, Commander of the US Military Group (MILGP) in Guatemala, and Navy Lt. Commander Ernest A. Munro, Chief of MILGP Naval Section, were killed January 16 when their vehicle was machine-gunned in Guatemala City. The two other occupants of the vehicle, RMCS Harry L. Greene, also assigned to MILGP, and Sgt. John R. Forster, from Panama, were wounded in the attack, Forster only slightly.
- 1000 Hours. Manuel VILLACORTA Vielman, 1966 vice presidential candidate for rightist MLN fired on by submachinegun in front of his capital home. He escaped unharmed but his son who was with him was wounded.
- 1815 Hours. Guatemalan Army Captain Justo RODRÍGUEZ Díaz, a military policeman who was with him, and an innocent bystander, were wounded when Rodríguez and his companion were fired on in the capital. Rodríguez had been threatened previously for his activities when he was third in command of the Hacienda (customs) Police.

- 11 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

Jan. 16 1830 Hours. Leonardo CASTILLO
(cont'd) Johnson, well-known guerrilla,
was killed by elements of the
National Police.

According to first reports, he was killed while making an attack on the house of National Police Chief Sosa but later reports say he was killed when attempting to evade a police roadblock. He was identified by the press (based on GOG information) as a high-ranking FAR leader and one of the participants in the attack on the US military officers earlier in the day.

Night. The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) distributed a bulletin to the press claiming authorship of the attack (on Munro and Webber) and two others, all of which, according to the bulletin, were in retaliation for the death of Rogelia CRUZ Martínez. Other evidence also indicates that the FAR was responsible for the killings.

Night. Executive decreed State of Alert for 30 days.

Jan. 17 Well-known conservative industrialist Alfonso ALEJOS de la Cerda was machinegunned to death in the capital by unknown men. He was best known for his articles in LA HORA, under his sign of a hammer, in which he spoke out on a number of subjects and was generally critical of the government.

- 12 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

Jan. 17 Body of unidentified man found
(cont'd) shot to death in Puerto Barrios,
 Dept. Izabal. Press calls
 crime political.

Jan. 18 Band of armed men attack home
 of Juan Antonio TELLEZ in
 Nueva Concepción, Dept.
 Escuintla. In ensuing gun
 fight Tellez and one of the
 attackers, identified as Miguel
 Angel LOPEZ Girón, were killed.
 No motive known.

 Congress ratified State of
 Alert.

Jan. 19 Terrorists attack gas station
 in Coatepequez, Dept.
 Quezaltenango, but fail to do
 major damage. Local firemen
 arrived in time to extinguish
 the only one (of three) fire
 bombs placed at the station
 which went off. No political
 motive known.

Jan. 20 Well-known Finquero Dionisio
 GUTIERREZ Campollo, brother of
 José GUTIERREZ Campollo, PR
 deputy from San Marcos, shot
 at from ambush and wounded near
 El Carmen, Dept. San Marcos.
 No motive known.

 Eduardo ARRIVILLAGA Molina, who
 had been exiled in Embassy of
 El Salvador in Guatemala for
 more than one year, was granted
 safe conduct by GOG and flew
 to El Salvador. Guatemala had
 claimed his crimes were common
 and El Salvador held they were
 political.

- 13 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

- Jan. 20
(cont'd)
O/A Band of unidentified men wielding machine guns kidnapped Tomás MATEO Espinoza from public swimming pool in Esquipulas, Dept. Chiquimula. No political motive known.
- Jan. 21 Band of machine gun-armed and olive drab-dressed men raided house of Eulalia LÓPEZ Grijalva in El Progreso, Dept. Jutiapa. Alfonso CONTRERAS Escobar, well-known local delinquent, arrested.
- Jan. 22
O/A Two men accused of clandestine traffic in arms, munition and medical supplies across Mexican border into Guatemala, captured in San Pedro Sacatepéquez, Dept. San Marcos. They were identified as Andres Ramos Reynasa and Rafael PÉREZ Tomás. Tie to guerrillas not established according to press.
- Jan. 22 Bus line owner found shot and body mutilated in San Luís Cabezas, Dept. Sacatepéquez. He was Victoriano VEGA Camey, owner of line Las Palmeras. He had been reported missing on January 19. Press reports authorities have no leads.
- Jan. 23 Assassinated bodies, two with bullet wounds, found at Villa Nueva, Dept. Guatemala. One tentatively identified as Jorge Enrique ALDAÑA Cerdón. No political motive known.

- 14 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

Jan. 23 Two unidentified, shot bodies
(cont'd) found at Santa María de Jesus,
Dept. Sacatepéquez. No political
motive known.

Press reports four presumed guerrillas killed, a police officer wounded and subversive literature, army uniforms and arms confiscated in a police raid on a Zone 11 house. The dead were identified in police announcement in press as: Cayetano BARREÑO Juárez, high FAR leader and one of the participants in the Jan. 16 assassinations of US MILGP officers; Rafael RISCHLER Zuzman, PGT and FAR leader; Julio César ARMAS González, member of resistance cell; and Jorge Enrique de la TORRE Morel, Venezuelan-born naturalized Guatemalan and FAR activist.

Jan. 24 Body of Eduardo VELÁSQUEZ Sosa
found shot to death near Villa Nueva, Dept. Guatemala. No political motive known.

Prominent businessman and behind the scenes rightist political plotter Roberto ALEJOS Arzu taken into custody.

Jan. 25 Press reports National Police uncover guerrilla cache near Escuintla. Confiscated were communist literature and propaganda, four army uniforms, a typewriter, and a mimeograph machine and other objects. No arrests were made.

Jan. 26 Communications Ministry set
afire.

- 15 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

- Jan. 29 A rancher is ambushed and two people are kidnapped in Guatemala City, San Marcos and Chiquimula.
- Feb. 2 Four bombs explode at National Palace, Army Publication House, and two businesses. Two killed, ten wounded.
- Feb. 9 PRENSA LIBRE building suffers bomb damage.
- Feb. 23 Two policemen attacked in Zone 1 from passing car. They were unharmed and returned fire joined by two more policemen in area. Car later located and two of the attackers arrested as they sought medical attention at IGSS hospital. They tentatively identified as Byron Enrique SALAZAR Vilatoro and Julie ROSSELIN Meza. A third man, Hugo CHEN León later also arrested and linked to first two.

Major firefight occurred in Zone 1 of capital. Two dead, some 22 wounded. Dead were Carlos Raul OBREGON Morales, known guerrilla, and one of those arrested in October 1966 with Melida TURCIOS Lima sister of FAR leader. Also dead was private security officer. Wounded included six national policemen. Only person of prominence shot was Lic. Fernando ANDRADE - DCG party leader who was apparently hit by stray bullets. A number of persons were arrested for questioning but press reports all have been released.

- 16 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

Feb. 24 Gunfight at dance in San Pedro Sacatepéquez leaves one police lieutenant dead and several policemen and private persons wounded. One press report speculated terrorists may have been involved but other press reports supported Minister of Government Mansilla Pinto's claim liquor and/or personal, not political motives were involved.

Arsonists burned car of Sergio FLORES Salazar in front of his Zone 9 house.

Two assassinated bodies found near Coban, Department Alta Verapaz. One identified as Julio ARANGO Sánchez, owner of Las Pampas Restaurant, Zone 4 capital; other unidentified. Arango had been missing since February 14.

Manuel Rolando GODOY Piñeda attacked and seriously wounded and a policeman slightly wounded as Godoy's car was fired on by six men in another car, according to press.

Feb. 25 Press reported grenade exploded in front of IGSS rehabilitation center in Zone 4. No casualties. Later press reports IGSS official sources deny IGSS was target; claim occupants of one moving car threw grenade at other moving car, and explosion in front of IGSS coincidence.

- 17 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

Jan. 25 Dept. of Public Roads (Caminos)
(cont'd) worker shot and wounded by
unknown assailants in Zacapa.
He was identified as Max
Constantino MAYORGA Cordon.

Three bodies found shot dead at
Km. 22 road to Amatitlan. Two
identified as Ruben SANDOVAL and
Miguel GARCIA Paiz. Third
wrongly identified as Ramiro
Alberto RODAS Arroyo, Mayor of
San Andres Villa Seco, who has
been missing since February 16.
Body is now listed as unidenti-
fied.

Feb. 26 Chilean citizen
Edward Crome, an
officer the US-owned
International Railroad
of Central America,
killed by FAR.

Feb. 26 Law student, Luis Oswaldo
ALVARADO Sanchinelli, told
press he was kidnapped by
clandestine group and held
prisoner four days. Claims he
was released when group realized
he was not person they sought.

Feb. 27 Body of unidentified man taken
from river Michatoya near Palin,
Dept. Esquintla.

Feb. Press reported and then denied
28/29 that body found in Dept. San
Marcos was that of PR member
and taxi driver Francisco Mario
CHAVEZ Calderon who was apparent-
ly kidnapped in Malacatan Feb. 9.
According to reports kidnapped
with Chavez was Mario Alfonso
OROZCO y Orozco, a Mexican
National.

Mar. 7 Terrorists abandon auto carrying
explosives.

- 18 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

- Mar. 11 (1) Terrorists mortar military base wounding 31.
- (2) Guerrillas ambush Military Police patrol.
- (3) Rival clandestine political groups clash in capital, throwing hand grenades.
- Mar. 12 Three bombs planted in two transportation garages.
- Mar. 14 Bomb thrown at Tivoli area home of US Marines employed at US Embassy.
- Mar. 14 Nine terrorists incidents within twenty-four hours.
- Mar. 21 Eight San Carlos University students captured in raid on University grounds. All later reappeared, six on March 25 and two March 27. Generally considered (and hinted at in press) security forces responsible.
- Mar. 22 Body of Alfonso JACOME Izales found shot near Ipala, Dept. Chiquimula.
- Mar. 23 Filberto RUIZ taken from his home in Escuintla by 12 armed men according statement by wife to press. He is administrator of Finca Santa Georgina.
- Mar. 24 Miguel Salvador EQUIZABAL Chacón shot, wounded by unknown men in El Cromo. Dept. El Progreso.
- Labor leaders threatened, called Communists and told to leave country by ODEASEC (Organization of Anti-Communist Associations). Labor leaders requested protection from GOG.

- 19 -

GUATEMALA (cont'd)

- Mar. 25 Cayetano Raxcon, farmer, shot from ambush, wounded in Nueva Concepcion, Dept. Escuintla.
- Mar. 26 Unidentified man killed by grenade explosion, found dead at San Jose Pinula, Dept. Guatemala. Indications are he was brought to spot after explosion.

Salvador SOTO de León taken from Zone 6 house by six armed men, one wearing national police helmet. Family told by police authorities they do not have him.

- Mar. 27 Chief of bandit gang on South Coast, Jesus LOPEZ Escobar, killed in Nueva Concepción in gunfight with security forces according press.

Mar. 27 Bomb thrown at home of US Embassy Cultural Affairs Officer.

- Mar. 28 Lic. Jose GREGORIO Díaz, presidential candidate in 1945 and former Guatemalan ambassador to numerous countries, taken from Zone 9 home by armed men who said they were taking him to first corps headquarters of National Police. Police deny having him.

Shot, tortured body of unidentified man found in river near Palin, Dept. Escuintla.

Tortured body, identified as Alfredo TRINIDAD Maldonado, found in deep gully in Zone 3 of capital.