

ees of a Cuzco *hacienda* to watch as Shining Path terrorists beat its owners to death, and then stoned to death a teenage Indian employee who cried. Two days later, Shining Path draws national attention, when they hang a dog from a lamp-post in Lima, with a sign, "Deng Xiaoping, Son of a Bitch."

March 2, 1982: Over 50 terrorists attack the prison of Ayacucho, releasing drug traffickers and 54 terrorists held there. The leader of the attack, Edith Lagos, is killed in the battle. Her funeral in Ayacucho is massive. Within a few months, the government is forced to declare Ayacucho an "emergency zone," under military control.

1982: Shining Path attacks on Lima's electric power grid throughout the year cause frequent blackouts of the capital. In one case, a 525-mile corridor on the coast, from Trujillo to Ica, is blacked out for 48 hours; 50 public offices are bombed on the first night of the blackout.

1983: SL sets off a powerful bomb in the offices of the then-governing party, Popular Action. The Bayer industrial plant in Lima is burned down, in the midst of a citywide blackout caused by SL sabotage of Lima's electrical system.

1985: In the midst of Presidential elections, the president of the national Electoral Council, Domingo García Rada, is attacked.

Over the next few years, political figures murdered by SL include the director of the country's largest jail, Miguel Castro; Agriculture Deputy Minister Rodrigo Franco Montes; the former president of the Peruvian Social Security Institute, Felipe S. Salaverry; former Labor Minister Orestes Rodríguez; former Army Commander Gen. Enrique López Albuja; Navy Vice Adm. Gerónimo Cafferata and Rear Adm. Carlos Ponce Canessa. In Bolivia, they assassinate Peruvian Naval attaché Juan Vega Llona.

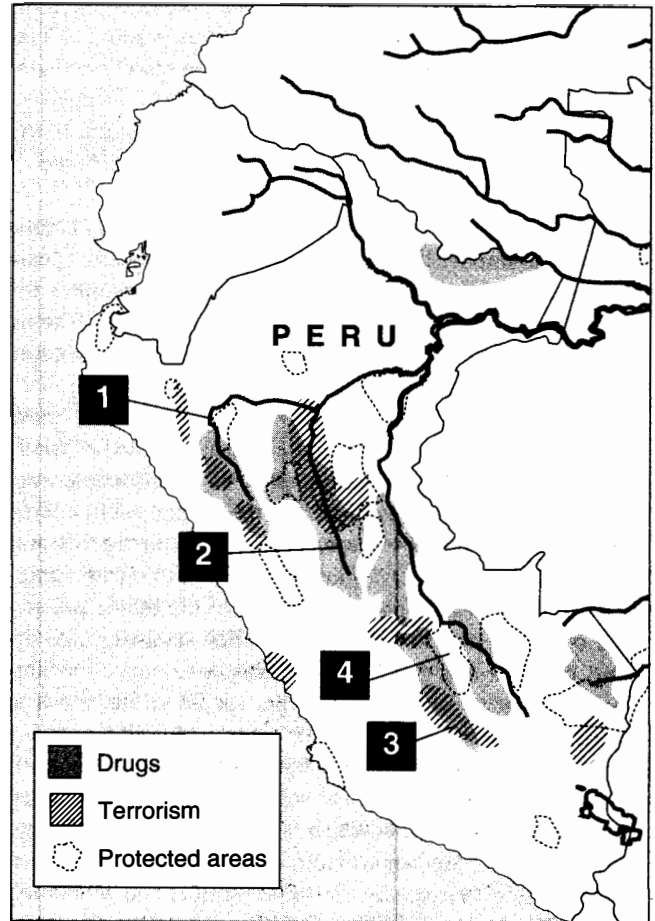
June 1986: Imprisoned SL terrorists seize control of three Lima prisons, in a simultaneous armed revolt. More than 250 of them die during the battle to suppress the uprising. The jails had been the command center for Lima terrorism; prior to the uprising, SL carried out 30-40 hits in Lima a month; for six months afterwards, almost none.

March 1989: SL takes over the city of Uchiza, in the Upper Huallaga Valley; 16 police officers are killed in the assault.

1990: The Cutivireni religious mission, in the Apurímac Valley, run by priest Mariano Gagnon, is attacked. Leaders of the mission are assassinated; Gagnon and some of the Asháninka natives at the mission flee, but others do not escape. Thus begins a campaign of genocide by Shining Path against the Asháninkas in the Apurímac, Ene, Perene, and Tambo valleys, who are enslaved and worked to death cultivating coca. At least 2,000 Asháninka Indians are assassinated for trying to escape these concentration camps, or even for falling ill. Another 5,000 Asháninka are held captive, of which some 3,550 are freed by the Army and by Asháninka self-defense units, in 1992-93; others are still being freed today.

MAP 2

## Drugs, terrorism, and protected areas in Peru



1) Marañón River

2) Huallaga River

3) Apurímac River

4) Apurímac national park

August 1991: SL assassinates two Polish and one Italian priest in Ancash, and then dynamites the bodies.

In early 1992, the first car bomb is triggered in front of the headquarters of the Investigative Police, just 200 meters from the government palace.

February 1992: SL assassinates María Elena Moyano, and then dynamites her body, in Lima's largest slum, Villa El Salvador, for organizing against them.

May-July 1992: A succession of car bombs wracks Lima, culminating in the July 16, 1992 bomb on Tarata Street, in Lima, with nearly 40 deaths and several buildings demolished. A short time later, Shining Path sets off a car bomb against Channel 2-TV, with nearly 10 deaths. Police stations in Villa El Salvador and other poor Lima neighborhoods are assaulted, as are military posts surrounding the Raucana and Huaycán townships, just a few kilometers from the center of