



Appendix 3

Chronology of Contra Attacks on Civilians: December 1, 1981—November 30, 1984

The accounts in the report were intended to be illustrative rather than exhaustive. Because of the frequency of contra attacks against civilians, the team was only able to investigate a small percentage of the incidents about which it heard.

The following chronology, too, is incomplete. No definitive catalogue of attacks exists. Nicaraguan civilians are killed, brutalized and kidnapped without any record being made. Nevertheless, by drawing on various primary and secondary sources, this chronology gives an idea of the magnitude of the war being waged against the Nicaraguan population.

Sources for the chronology include: *Bitter Witness: Nicaraguans and the "Covert" War*, by the Witness for Peace Documentation Project; the submissions of the Nicaraguan government to the International Court of Justice at the Hague; lists prepared by clergy in Nicaragua; America's Watch reports; Congressional testimony prepared by the Center for Constitutional Rights; the *Updates* of the Central American Historical Institute; and Reed Brody's notes. It includes only attacks resulting in the death, injury or kidnapping of civilians, or the destruction of farmland or private or communal property, and therefore excludes military skirmishes, rare contra attacks on military targets, overflights and economic sabotage (unless civilians were killed). In putting together the list, with the able assistance of Martin Putnam, we have not attempted to verify the incidents.

Incidents described in Reed Brody's report are marked with an asterisk.

Various acronyms for private and governmental organizations are employed in this chronology. The most common of these, with their denotations in English, are: CDS, Sandinista neighborhood committees; CEP, popular education committees; CE PAD, the Evangelical Committee for Aid and Development; ENABAS, the State grain trading company; ENCAFE, the State coffee trading company; INE, the State electric company; INRA, the Ministry of Agrarian Reform; IRENA, the Ministry of Natural Resources; MICONs, the Ministry of Construction; TELCOR, the State telecommunications company; TGF, the border patrol; UNAG, the National Association of Farmers and Ranchers; YODECO, the State lumber company.

December 2, 1981—A group of contras invaded the community of San Jeronimo, kidnapping and later torturing and killing a health-care worker.

December 4, 1981—Approximately 60 contras invaded the community of Asang, kidnapping and later killing Genaro William and Arles Escoban. They also robbed the local ENABAS warehouse of 600 quintales of rice and 35,000 cordobas in cash.

December 6, 1981—Aguedo Morales Reina, a Cuban elementary school teacher, was killed by contras in Chontales.

December 8, 1981—Armed contras coming from Honduras invaded the community of La Esperanza, ordering the inhabitants to cross over to Honduras and threatening with death those who refused. They also threatened those who worked for Government agencies.

December 10, 1981—Contras attacked and wounded Jesus Lorenzo Reyes in El Guabo, Waslala.

* **December 28, 1981**—Approximately 15 contras invaded the Miskito community of Bilwaskarma, kidnapping four people, including a woman doctor, Myrna Cunningham, and a nurse, Regina Lewis. The contras took the women to Honduras, where they were gang-raped.

December 31, 1981—Approximately 25 contras kidnapped a citizen from the community of Andres Tara. He was later found dead, his throat cut and the eyes removed from their sockets.

January 2, 1982—Approximately 60 contras attacked the town of Raiti, Zelaya Norte, from Honduras, killing three civilians. In a separate attack, 45 contras armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols invaded Limbaica, Zelaya Norte, stealing two vehicles, two boats, and various items of equipment. Later the same group burned a bridge at Alamikamba.

January 5, 1982—Contras invaded the community of Tuskrutara, Zelaya Norte, kidnapping a reservist and his wife.

January 22, 1982—Contras killed three campesinos near La Pavona, Jinotega.

February 4, 1982—Contras assassinated an activist in the CDS at Kuskawas, Matagalpa.

February 5, 1982—An FDN band attacked the towns of Las Pintades and San Roque, Nueva Segovia, robbing several houses and raping two women.

* **March 3, 1982**—An FDN band assassinated Emiliano Perez, a judge in Paiwas, Matagalpa.

March 9, 1982—In the community of Umbla, Zelaya, 20 contras assassinated two children, aged six and seven years, and wounded a campesino.

March 16, 1982—Union leader Timoteo Velazquez was shot outside of Nueva Guinea, Zelaya. On the same day, a campesino belonging to the union in Rama, Zelaya, was murdered and found with his tongue cut out.

March 18, 1982—At La Ermita, 60 contras attacked the building used by the local militia, killing two civilians, including a five year old girl. Three people were wounded.

March 21, 1982—Rio Blanco, Matagalpa. An FDN band of 40 attacked a farm at El Castillo, killing Alberto Soza Hernandez, 21, and his cousin Amalana Soza, five. Alberto's father and another relative were wounded, and his sister Leonor Soza was kidnapped. The same band burned down the local Ministry of Construction outpost, doing an estimated \$30,000 in damage, in addition to stealing the life's savings of the woman caretaker.

April 4, 1982—In the district of La Ceiba, Somotillo, 20 contras armed with rifles kidnapped 22 campesinos, including 7 women and nine children.

April 5, 1982—In the district of Banco de Siquia, Zelaya Sur, 1 contras armed with rifles and grenades attacked the local cooperative, killing one civilian, beating the leader of the local civilian defense and burning his house.

April 6, 1982—In the district of La Danta, Zelaya Sur, 60 contras armed with rifles and shotguns attacked and burned the house of the leader of the local civilian defense, killing three civilian members and kidnapping four others.

April 7, 1982—Contras killed two campesinos in San Antonio, Matagalpa.

April 12, 1982—Contras attacked the village of Banu on the Rio Coco and kidnapped, tortured and murdered the head of the civilian defense; his family later found him in the woods with his tongue and ears cut off.

April 12, 1982—Contras kidnapped three civilian defenders at San Francisco, Nueva Segovia, killing one and wounding the others.

April 14, 1982—Thirty-five contras ambushed a caravan of INRA vehicles at Rio Wilika, killing one civilian.

April 24, 1982—Twenty-five contras invaded the district of Yale, Matagalpa, robbing and burning the command post of the civilian defense, injuring one.

April 26, 1982—Contras murdered four farmworkers, a woman and a nine month old child in El Recreo, Jinotega.

April 27, 1982—Six armed contras assassinated two voluntary policemen and two civilian defenders in the town of La Fonseca.

April 30, 1982—Eduviges Gomez, a Delegate of the Word, assassinated in Bana Centro, Nueva Segovia.

April 30, 1982—Marcelo Gonzalez, Delegate of the Word, killed in California, Nueva Segovia.

May 1982—Santos Mejia, Delegate of the Word, assassinated in San Pablo Arriba, Nueva Segovia.

May 16, 1982—Eight contras attacked the ENABAS post at Wanawas, killing three Nicaraguans and carrying off all of the merchandise and 6,000 cordobas in cash. One person was wounded.

June 2, 1982—On the Kukra River, near Bluefields, contras attacked a boat carrying civilian workers, killing one.

July 4, 1982—Forty contras kidnapped 16 Nicaraguans, includ-

ing two women, at Ubu, Zelaya Sur, killing three of them and raping one of the women. The contras also robbed a store of 155,000 cordobas.

July 16, 1982—Approximately 60 contras seized the town of San Fernando, Nueva Segovia, killing one civilian, kidnapping four others, and burning government offices and a private house.

July 24, 1982—Fourteen Nicaraguans were killed, eight were kidnapped and four were wounded when contras supported by heavy artillery attacked the border posts of San Francisco del Norte and Guayabillo. Many of the victims were also tortured.

July 28, 1982—El Tuma, Central Zelaya. The contras took Alberto Rodriguez and 17 members of his family who were traveling on the road and held them in a safe house. Accusing them of supporting liberation theology and being Sandinistas, the contras beat and slashed them. Nine people were killed, some having their throats slit, others had their heads cut off. One contra collected the blood and drank it. One of Alberto's daughters and one niece were raped.

August 4, 1982—Twenty contras attacked the headquarters of the civilian defense at San Francisco de Kukra Rivers, Bluefields, killing one and kidnapping ten others.

August 8, 1982—Seventeen contras assassinated the CDS coordinator at Apatillo del Sabalar, Matagalpa.

August 11, 1982—At Musawas, contras assassinated three teachers, tortured several other Nicaraguans, and burned food-stuffs.

August 11, 1982—In the community of Malakawas, contras assassinated an adult education worker.

August 14, 1982—Twenty-five contras assassinated a woman member of the local CDS at Las Pampas, Nueva Segovia.

August 24, 1982—Twelve contras armed with rifles and pistols kidnapped two civilians in the El Trapiche district.

August 29, 1982—Approximately 70 contras wearing the uniform of Somoza's National Guard blew up the MICONs installation at Iyas, Matagalpa, killing one civilian and destroying 31 trucks, several pieces of construction equipment, a workshop and other facilities valued at a total of 12 million cordobas.

September 4, 1982—Contras attacked a government construction project in Comarca Betanit, Matagalpa, killing one worker and causing an estimated million dollars in damage.

September 11, 1982—Twenty contras kidnapped and assassinated an adult education worker at Los Chiles.

September 19, 1982—A band of 13 contras invaded the Tawa district, attacking three houses of local residents and raping a woman.

* **September 22, 1982**—At San Nicolas, on the Jalapa road in Nueva Segovia, a band of contras ambushed and killed two INRA technicians and wounded five other persons.

September 1982—Quebrada Negra, Nueva Segovia. William

Rodriguez, one of the first campesinos to receive land title under the agrarian reform, assassinated and mutilated while returning home.

September 1982—El Arenal, Nueva Segovia. Juan Alanis was kidnapped; his dead, mutilated body was later found.

October 3, 1982—Twenty-five contras kidnapped, tortured and killed a campesino at El Sanzapote, beating and tying up several members of his family.

* **October 8, 1982**—Contras killed three unarmed civilians in San Jose, Jalapa.

October 10, 1982—Contras ambushed a pick-up truck of INRA at Jalapa, killing one Nicaraguan and wounding three others.

* **October 14, 1982**—At La Estancia, Nueva Segovia, a band of 40 contras killed three civilians and kidnapped another.

* **October 15, 1982**—Contras maimed and killed Cruz Urrutia, Delegate of the Word, in Siuce, Jalapa. In a separate attack, 12 contras invaded the La Providencia farm in the Saiz district, kidnapping three Nicaraguans.

October 26, 1982—Approximately 25 to 30 contras kidnapped five farm workers in the El Quemazon district.

* **October 28, 1982**—Contras mutilated and assassinated 6 peasants in the community of La Fregua, near El Jicaro, including Ricardo Blandon, a Delegate of the Word, and his four children. The same day, contras slit the throat of Leonilo Marin near German Pomares, Jalapa.

October 28, 1982—Approximately 14 contras kidnapped three INRA employees at Haulover; they also robbed the local commissary of 5,000 cordobas, foodstuffs and a boat and motor.

November 6, 1982—Ten contras tortured and killed a civilian defender at Pantasma, Jinotega.

November 9, 1982—At 2:00 in the morning, 30 armed contras kidnapped 42 workers from three farms in San Jose de Las Manos, Nueva Segovia.

November 15, 1982—Contras torture and shoot four farmers in La Ceiba, Jalapa.

November 16, 1982—In Ciudad Antigua, Nueva Segovia, a band of some 50 contras kidnapped three campesinos from the Ramon Raudales cooperative. Their bodies were found the next day.

November 16, 1982—A contra unit kidnapped 60 campesinos from a farm at Rio Arriba, Jalapa. Also kidnapped were two children of a man who worked for State Security.

November 19, 1982—Contras maim and kill Pedro Carazo, Delegate of the Word, near San Pablo, Jalapa.

November 21, 1982—In the community of Buena Vista, Jalapa, Nueva Segovia, 30 contras intercepted and assassinated 3 campesinos.

November 22, 1982—A band of approximately 80 to 100 contras armed with FAL, BZ and M-16 rifles invaded the district of El

Pantasma, kidnapping a member of the FSLN and his 16 year old daughter.

November 22, 1982—A group of 21 contras armed with rifles and revolvers kidnapped five people at El Caimito.

November 24, 1982—A band of 25 contras assassinated a UNAG delegate and an army officer at Buena Esperanza, on the Okawas River.

November 30, 1982—Jalapa, Nueva Segovia. Twelve campesinos were kidnapped to Honduras.

December 4, 1982—At the San Ramon farm in the El Bambucito district, two members of the local CDS, a man aged 45 and a woman aged 54, were assassinated by contras.

December 6, 1982—In La Tronca, Matagalpa, some 15 contras kidnapped eight members of one family, including four members of the militia.

December 18, 1982—A band of contras appeared at the El Jicaro farm in the Saiz district, kidnapping a father and one of his sons. The other members of the family were beaten.

* **December 28, 1982**—An FDN unit entered the Agronica coffee plantation near the Honduran border, where they kidnapped several civilians, all of whom were volunteer coffee pickers, and took them by force to their military base in Honduras. Felipe and Maria Eugenia Barreda, a highly esteemed Catholic couple from Esteli, were among those kidnapped, and were later tortured and murdered.

December 30, 1982—La Pampas, Nueva Segovia. Twelve peasants were kidnapped to Honduras.

January 1, 1983—Contras kidnapped seven people, including 5 children, in the Chaquital sector near the Honduran border. In a separate attack, a band of 30 to 40 contras armed with rifles invaded the town of San Rafael, kidnapping 67 people (10 families).

January 3, 1983—Seven contras armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols invaded the community of Labu, Siuna, killing a 65 year old woman who headed the local CDS and a man who belonged to the army. The bodies showed signs of torture, and their throats had been cut. The contras also kidnapped two members of the military reserve.

January 5, 1983—Thirteen contras seized the civilian defense post in the district of Wana Wana, killing two brothers and burning the house of their father, a CDS member. The contras also burned a schoolhouse which served as a command post. Two people were wounded.

January 7, 1983—A band of approximately 40 contras assassinated two volunteer coffee pickers at the El Amparo farm in the sector of Cerro Helado, Jinotega. One person was wounded.

January 8, 1983—At 4:30 in the morning, a group of 15 contras armed with rifles, grenades and mortars invaded the San Francisco sector south of Jalapa, kidnapping two sons and a daughter

from one family. The kidnapped woman was the coordinator of the local center for popular education. The contras also kidnapped an employee of the same family.

January 10, 1983—Contras invaded the Santa Julia farm in the community of San Gregorio, kidnapping three volunteer coffee pickers.

January 12, 1983—Contras ambushed an INRA pick-up truck in the Punta Mico sector, killing two INRA technicians and wounding another.

* **January 16, 1983**—Contras armed with rifles and mortars ambushed a private truck near Namasli, killing two children aged 11 and 12, residents of Jalapa. Eight people were wounded.

* **January 21, 1983**—In Las Colinas, near Yali, Jinotega, contras armed with rifles and grenade launchers ambushed a pick-up truck, killing four civilians (one of them an eight year old girl) and two soldiers. Six people were wounded.

January 24, 1983—Five contras armed with rifles appeared at a house in Las Quebradas, stating that it was their intention to kidnap a certain member of the Auxiliary Forces. Not finding him at home, they kidnapped his wife and held her for four days while they interrogated and raped her. They then released her, threatening her with death if she denounced them.

January 24, 1983—Yali, Jinotega. Contras ambushed a passenger bus, killing six civilians and wounding two militia members.

January 25, 1983—Six coffee pickers were kidnapped from the farm of Noel Ortez in Las Puertas, Jalapa.

January 26, 1983—Twenty-six coffee pickers were kidnapped in Rio Arriba del Limon.

January 29, 1983—Rio Blanco, Matagalpa. Contras killed eight campesinos on a cooperative.

January 29, 1983—A band of contras attacked the civilian defense headquarters at Walakawas, killing seven people and wounding one. One woman was missing.

February 3, 1983—Some 60 contras invaded the community of Bella Vista, Nueva Segovia, kidnapping 21 residents of the community.

February 7, 1983—A group of 60 contras armed with rifles and heavy machine guns kidnapped 11 coffee cutters in the sector of El Ural.

February 10, 1983—A group of 20 contras armed with pistols and rifles kidnapped two campesinos at Santo Domingo, near Jalapa, taking them toward Honduras.

February 26, 1983—A group of approximately 100 contras armed with rifles, grenade launchers and mortars invaded the district of Canada La Castilla, Jinotega, kidnapping 20 campesinos from one cooperative and killing the leader of the local militia.

February 27, 1983—Approximately 200 contras armed with rifles, machine guns, mortars and grenade launchers attacked the

civilian defense post at San Jose de las Mulas, killing 20 and wounding ten. Before retreating the contras also burned the schoolhouse and a health center.

March 1, 1983—Contras invaded the Escambray sector, kidnapping two campesinos. They also kidnapped two residents of San Jose de Las Manchones.

March 2, 1983—Sabana Larga, Nueva Segovia. Contras ambushed a civilian truck, killing four and wounding six.

March 3, 1983—Three farmers were kidnapped from El Escambray, the site of a cooperative worked by refugees from nearby mountain communities. Two of the three escaped a few days later.

March 4, 1983—Two hundred contras invaded the zone of Cerro Colorado, burning the Santa Rosa State farm and kidnapping three civilian defenders.

March 5, 1983—Eighty contras seized the San Carlos farm near Muy-Muy, Matagalpa, burning the farmhouse and kidnapping the farm manager. Later they kidnapped two campesinos at the Santa Rosa farm.

March 6, 1983—Some 150 contras armed with machine guns, rifles and rocket launchers seized the community of Kaskita, Zelaya Norte, for three hours, kidnapping four people. In the ensuing combat, a civilian member of the local militia was killed.

March 10, 1983—A group of contras ambushed a jeep at Puente Rio Viejo, Matagalpa, killing eight people, five of them campesinos from the El Castillo Cooperative.

March 11, 1983—A group of contras kidnapped 31 members of the community of Esperanza, Zelaya Norte.

March 12, 1983—A group of 150 contras assassinated five members of a popular education committee who were meeting in a school in the El Jicaro district.

March 14, 1983—Contras kidnapped four CDS members at San Francisco, department of Boaco.

March 15, 1983—Five contras assassinated two campesinos in the sector of Valle Datanli, near Jinotega. In a separate attack, in the community of El Cuje, a group of 25 to 30 contras armed with rifles and grenade launchers burned an INRA pick-up truck and kidnapped the local CDS coordinator and four civilian members of the militia.

March 18, 1983—Contras intercepted and burned an INRA pick-up truck near San Jose de Los Remates, Boaco; its three passengers are missing. In a separate attack, approximately 300 contras invaded the locale of El Achiote, Yaoska, kidnapping two people who worked with the FSLN. Near Rio Blanco, contras kidnapped education administrator Maria Martinez Alvarez. Her body was later found with her throat slit and her breasts cut off.

March 21, 1983—Near Valle El Naranjo, 60 well-armed contras kidnapped seven people, including two employees of the National Development Bank.

March 23, 1983—Ambush of the bus which runs between Jalapa

and Ocotal in San Nicholas. The passengers, all civilians, were taken from the bus by contra forces. A confrontation ensued between Nicaraguan soldiers and militiamen, on the one hand, and the contra forces, on the other, after a passenger escaped and alerted Nicaraguan soldiers at the army post in Santa Clara. Four Nicaraguan soldiers/militiamen were killed; one was wounded. During the fighting, the bus passengers escaped.

* **March 26, 1983**—Two hundred contras attacked the district of Rancho Grande with mortar fire, killing two members of the civilian defense, two other Nicaraguan civilians and Pierre Grosjean, a French doctor. Seventeen people were wounded, including seven children. On their retreat the contras burned a house in Canada La Castilla.

March 27, 1983—Thirty contras ambushed an ambulance of the Modesto Agurcia Hospital near San Fernando, Nueva Segovia, killing the driver. In separate attacks, contras kidnapped 7 campesinos from Buena Vista de Ventanilla, near Wiwili. The following day another group of contras kidnapped six campesinos from the nearby La Pita district. Also, 40 contras appeared at the community of El Carbon, Ciudad Antigua. Falsely identifying themselves as members of the army, they kidnapped three members of one family.

March 28, 1983—Contras kidnapped three campesinos in the Las Canas sector.

March 29, 1983—La Esperanza, a tobacco farm in Teotecacinte was attacked under cover of mortar fire from Honduras. One worker was wounded. Two barns were destroyed.

March 30, 1983—Contras attacked the Quinta Del Carmen State farm near San Juan del Rio Coco, killing three civilian defenders and wounding another.

April 6, 1983—La Carranza, Nueva Segovia. Contras assassinated two members of a National Farmworkers Union cooperative, Mauricio Rocha and Gerencias Rocha.

April 7, 1983—Twelve campesinos were kidnapped by contras in the sector of Mozonte, Nueva Segovia.

April 8, 1983—Contras attacked the State farm at Los Laureles, Jinotega, killing the manager and burning two trucks and a jeep. In the ensuing battle, 11 Nicaraguans (including 4 civilians) were killed and 19 were wounded. In separate attacks, 60 to 80 contras armed with rifles robbed the health center at La Movil of all of the medicines it contained. Also, a detachment of contras attacked the town of Ciudad Antigua, Nueva Segovia, with rifle fire and rocket launchers. Three people were wounded and the local health center was partly destroyed. In another attack, 12 contras broke into a campesino's house at Cano Wilson, near El Rama, raping his sister and beating him and both of his parents. On the same day, fifteen year old Concepcion Lopez Torres, from the town of Barriel in Nueva Segovia, was kidnapped and tortured by ten contras. He was hit with a rifle butt and pinned to the

ground and tortured with an electric shock instrument. Although he managed to escape, his face is permanently disfigured by the electric shocks. Also the same day, El Porvenir, a tobacco farm near Teotecacinte, was attacked. Over a hundred mortars were shot from the Honduran side of the border onto the farm, destroying 3 houses in the workers' quarters and wounding three girls between the ages of one and five, their mother and grandmother. Under cover of mortar fire, members of the contras crossed over the border into the farm and set fire to six tobacco barns, four of which burned to the ground.

April 10, 1983—A group of ten contras attacked a boat used for the "Inter-Terrestre" canal project near Bluefields, Zelaya Sur, assassinating two people and kidnapping three others.

April 11, 1983—A group of 90 to 100 contras armed with rifles, mortars, grenade launchers, and machine guns attacked the La Colonia State Farm near La Presa Mancotal. After burning the farmhouse to the ground, they kidnapped a woman teacher (a Salvadoran national) from nearby Santa Isabel.

April 12, 1983—Contras destroyed the Rural Infants' Service center at the La Colonia state farm; a campesino family that lived in the center is missing. The same day in San Jose de Bocay, Jinotega, contras entered the school in Agua Sacra Abajo, tying up teacher Hector Rivas and beating him in front of the children. After breaking his ribs, they put two bullets in his head. Nine educators died or disappeared in this area between then and August, 1984.

April 13, 1983—Contras intercepted a vehicle in which the chief of the police sub-station at Palacaguina was riding, killing him and wounding a campesina.

April 14, 1983—In El Cocal, Zelaya Sur, contras seized an INRA motorboat, kidnapping five people. In a separate attack, contras ambushed a civilian truck in the Achuapa sector, near Jalapa, killing two people and wounding two others. They also burned three State vehicles. Also, in La Pedrera, Zelaya Norte, approximately 35 contras ambushed a pick-up truck, killing 4 civilians.

April 16, 1983—Contras assassinated the manager for UNAG at Pantasma, one day after he was kidnapped.

April 18, 1983—Sixty contras invaded the sector of Chusli, near Jalapa, kidnapping a soldier and two campesinos.

April 19, 1983—Fourteen contras armed with rifles and rocket launchers invaded the Vado Ancho sector, cutting the throat of a civilian defender and kidnapping 12 other civilians, among them four health-care workers and five children. In a separate attack, contras kidnapped 30 campesinos in the Monte Frio sector, near Jalapa.

April 20, 1983—Thirty-six men, women and children were kidnapped from La Florida. The same day, 19 people were kidnapped from Monte Frio, Jalapa.

* **April 21, 1983**—Contras attack El Jicaro with heavy artillery, killing one and wounding others. In a separate attack in the vicin-

ity of Cerro El Toro, near Wina, contras kidnapped 3 people who worked as technicians at the Siuna mines; they also burned the vehicle in which they had been traveling.

* **April 23, 1983**—Approximately 80 to 100 contras armed with rifles, rocket launchers, mortars and other weapons attacked the town of Slimalila, Zelaya Norte, forcing the entire population of 1,250 to accompany them to Honduras, and damaging the facilities of INRA, IRENA, the medical dispensary, and the Office of Transport of that community.

April 24, 1983—A group of 200 contras burned a MICON truck and assassinated the driver in the Las Canas sector, near Wiwili.

April 25, 1983—Contras maim and kill Fermin Valenzuela in Villegual, Jinotega. In a separate attack, contras ambushed a pick-up truck at La Belleza, near San Juan de Rio Coco, killing the local head of the Farm Workers Association.

April 28, 1983—Contras kidnapped three tractor drivers and three farmers between Las Uvas and Las Mercedes, four of whom managed to escape.

April 29, 1983—In the district of Cruz Verde, five armed contras robbed and kidnapped Alberto Rodriguez, the local UNAG coordinator and ENABAS manager.

April 30, 1983—Zompapera, Jinotega. One hundred FDN contras ambushed and assassinated 14 people on the road near Wiwili. Two nurses, Adelina Ortega and Dolores Lopez Hernandez, as well as Isabel Molina, an employee of the National Development Bank, were raped and killed in front of the men in the group. Filadelfo and Ramiro Cruz were tortured and then murdered. Also murdered were Reinaldo Mairena, Ronald Blandon, Jose Albergaran, Alvaro Martin Trana, Francisco Reyes, Carlos Cisneros, Francisco Ballesteros, and Albrecht Pflaum, a German doctor who had volunteered three years of service to Wiwili.

Late April 1983—An ARDE commando passed through three small and isolated villages near La Azucena, Rio San Juan, torturing and later murdering 11 peasants who had worked in education, rural cooperatives, and the militia. Another ten peasants were kidnapped. More than 20 families were told that they would be killed if they did not join ARDE's military activities.

May 2, 1983—The bus traveling from Ocotal to Jalapa in the morning was ambushed. Thirty-two people were kidnapped, representing all the men on the bus; six of them were teachers in the high school in Jalapa. Four escaped later in the week. Two vehicles belonging to IRENA were also ambushed.

* **May 3, 1983**—Contras kidnapped three people, including Digna Barreda whom they raped 60 times and a campesino who they tortured and killed. In a separate incident, the bus traveling between Jalapa and Teotecacinte was ambushed. The contra forces opened fire on the bus, wounding a ten year old girl and her mother. The four occupants of a pick-up truck which had been ambushed ahead of the bus were kidnapped. The dead bodies of

three—David Osorio, Alfredo Moran and Gerardo Casco—all small farmowners, were later found with their throats slit and signs of severe torture. The fourth was also later found dead.

May 5, 1983—In the Zacateras sector, contras kidnapped 9 civilians. In a separate attack, a group of 15 contras killed 2 campesinos in the Kuskawas sector.

May 5, 1983—San Juan del Norte, Rio San Juan. Contras attacked a boat carrying food and supplies to a community near here, and kidnapped Alfredo Ballesteros, Cesar Ballesteros, and Cesar's son, German Monterrey.

May 6, 1983—Approximately 200 contras invaded the El Galope State Farm near Rancho Grande, assassinating the TELCOR service manager and kidnapping eight campesinos. They also burned a TELCOR vehicle, a tractor and a warehouse with a large quantity of tools. In a separate attack, in La Dalia, Jinotega, 60 contras ambushed a TELCOR jeep, killing the assistant manager of the TELCOR project in that zone. The same day, an unknown number of people were kidnapped from Monte Frio near Jalapa.

May 8, 1983—A group of approximately 60 contras armed with rifles, mortars and machine guns, attacked the civilian defense post at Las Papayas, killing two and wounding another. They also took away 78 people, some equipment, and 80 head of cattle.

May 9, 1983—In the district of La Laguna, Nueva Segovia, a band of approximately 30 contras kidnapped 17 campesinos and took them to Honduran territory.

May 12, 1983—A group of 15 contras kidnapped six campesinos from the district of El Ocote.

May 17, 1983—Fifty contras kidnapped 20 campesinos in the Las Canas sector. Also, in separate attacks, 20 contras invaded the Cerro las Torres sector, Nueva Segovia, burning a tractor belonging to the State, and two campesinos were kidnapped from the San Pablo de Kubali farm in the jurisdiction of Waslala.

May 19, 1983—Upa, Jinotega. An attack on the Miskito resettlement area killed three and caused the disappearance of 10 to 15 families.

May 22-24, 1983—Thirty contras kidnapped four campesinos at Bilwas, among them a member of the local CDS.

May 25, 1983—In the Las Tiricias sector, on the Rio San Juan, a boat carrying three West German journalists was attacked by contras. All three journalists were kidnapped (one of them wounded) and two members of their military escort were killed. Four soldiers were wounded.

June 1, 1983—Approximately 120 contras invaded the communities of Las Barandas, Guayabo, Kaskita, Platano, and Puerto Cabezas, kidnapping seven campesinos and a soldier.

June 2, 1983—Twenty-three contras armed with rifles, machine guns and grenade launchers kidnapped a family of nine at Las Carranzas, near Somoto.

June 3, 1983—Ambushes between El Corozo and Siuce killed two civilians.

June 4, 1983—A band of 45 contras armed with rifles and machine guns invaded the community of Sarawas, kidnapping 3 persons.

June 5, 1983—A detachment of contras invaded the State Farm of Lisawe, Rio Blanco, Matagalpa, kidnapping three civilian defenders from that sector. On their retreat the contras burned and looted the State farm there; the losses are valued at over one million cordobas. The contras kidnapped 60 campesinos from the Pita del Carmen zone.

* **June 5, 1983**—The contras continued their seige of the town of Teotecacinte, shelling it with mortars, killing three people, injuring three others, and destroying eight houses. Also, a force of 500 to 600 contras seized the El Porvenir sector after a 15 hour battle, taking 50 Nicaraguans with them to Honduras. Nineteen people were listed as missing.

June 6, 1983—A group of approximately 60 contras armed with rifles, grenades, and machine guns, invaded the community of Kuikuinata, kidnapping three people.

June 10, 1983—A group of 50 contras intercepted a pick-up truck belonging to the State lumber company and an IRENA jeep at a bridge on the Dipilto highway. They blew up the pick-up truck on the bridge with C-4 explosives, damaging the bridge and completely destroying the truck. They also kidnapped seven people, including a woman nurse and two IRENA employees.

June 11, 1983—Approximately 150 to 200 contras supported by mortars and rifle fire attacked the town of Ciudad Antigua, Nueva Segovia, kidnapping four persons and burning a store, the health center, and the headquarters of the militia. They also cut the electric and telephone lines.

June 12, 1983—In the La Pita sector, a group of 13 contras ambushed a pick-up truck in which seven civilians and a soldier were traveling. One civilian was killed and the other occupants were wounded.

June 13, 1983—Reymundo Escoto, of Mosante, Nueva Segovia, was kidnapped. He was used as a pack animal and told he would be trained to fight with the contras before escaping.

* **June 19, 1983**—Contras forced 107 people from Set Net Point, South Zelaya, to go with them to Costa Rica.

June 25, 1983—Contras kidnapped the manager of the La Patriota farm near Matiguas, Matagalpa.

July 2, 1983—Contras ambushed a jeep from INE, killing one person and wounding two others.

July 2, 1983—San Juan del Norte, Rio San Juan. Contras entering Nicaragua from Costa Rica attacked this town with mortars and machine gun fire. The attack was repelled by the town's civilian defense, but two people were killed.

July 3, 1983—A group of 100 to 120 contras divided into two groups and armed with rifles, heavy machine guns, mortars, and grenade launchers attacked the community of Sinsin and the bridge there, killing an old man and wounding three children under five years of age.

July 4, 1983—A group of 70 contras kidnapped 18 campesinos from Oyote, Madriz, and took them to Honduras.

July 5, 1983—A group of approximately 40 to 60 contras assassinated two civilian defenders at Macuelizo, near Ocotal.

July 10, 1983—Contras ambushed a boat at Boca Tapada, Zelaya Sur, killing four people including the boat's captain. One woman was injured.

July 20, 1983—A group of 30 contras raked an INE vehicle with automatic-weapons fire, killing the driver, an electric-company employee. In a separate attack, at El Carmen, near San Juan de Rio Coco, contras kidnapped the mother of the head of the local militia and burned a farmhouse. In another attack, contras kidnapped 152 people in Mozonte, Nueva Segovia, including 77 children aged a few days to 12 years, and a pregnant woman who gave birth on the road to Honduras. Almost all were later returned to Nicaragua after spending 7 to 10 months in refugee camps in Honduras.

July 21, 1983—A group of about 20 contras burned the State farm at Daraili.

July 23, 1983—A group of contras invaded Pena del Jicote, Chinandega, kidnapping nine persons and taking them toward Honduran territory.

July 24, 1983—A group of contras intercepted a truck and a jeep near Las Manos, Nueva Segovia, kidnapping three civilians and taking them toward Honduras.

July 28, 1983—Contras kidnapped four campesinos in the sector of El Aguacate, near Ococona.

July 30, 1983—Contras kidnapped eight campesino families from the district of La Escalera.

July 31, 1983—A group of contras burned the school and hermitage of Aguas Calientes, near San Jose de Bocay.

August 2, 1983—Thirty contras ambushed an INRA jeep between Telpaneca and Los Ranchos, Nueva Segovia, killing an INRA technician and wounding four people, including a woman and a child.

August 7, 1983—A group of contras kidnapped a campesino in the sector of Las Canas; later, they kidnapped two other Nicaraguans in the El Limon sector.

August 8, 1983—San Carlos, Rio San Juan. ARDE contras murdered Never Antonio Oporta Gomez, member of the departmental directorate of the National Farmworkers Association.

August 9, 1983—Contras ambushed a MICONS tractor near Morrillo, assassinating a worker and kidnapping 25 people.

August 10, 1983—Contras ambushed a pick-up truck used for public transportation at Valle Los Cedros. Of the 18 people riding on the truck, 15 were assassinated.

August 15, 1983—San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega. One hundred contras attacked this town, the first major attack on a semi-urban center in Nicaragua, and killed more than a dozen people.

August 16, 1983—A group of contras kidnapped two campesinos at El Lecher.

August 18, 1983—A group of 18 contras kidnapped 11 campesinos from Los Caracoles.

* **August 24, 1983**—El Jicaro (Ciudad Sandino), Nueva Segovia. Two hundred contras assaulted and attempted to occupy this town, but were repelled by civilian and military defense units. Two people died in the attack.

August 26, 1983—Rio Blanco, Matagalpa. Contras murdered five members of an agricultural cooperative.

August 30, 1983—Contras attacked the town of San Pedro de Potrero Grande with mortars, rifles and heavy machine guns. Two people were killed and three were wounded. In a separate attack, a group of 60 to 80 contras burned 11 houses at the Santa Fe farm near San Carlos and kidnapped 11 campesinos who worked there.

August 31, 1983—Three contras came to the house of a citizen of Negrowas, kidnapping two of his children, aged seven and 15 years. In a separate attack, a group of 80-120 contras attacked the State Farm at Abisinia, killing two people. Also, contras kidnapped ten campesinos at Ohriwas and later killed four of them.

* **August 31-Septemeber 3, 1983**—Contras attacked four villages in the Paiwas region. In El Anito, six campesinos were assassinated. In El Guyabo, nine were killed and a woman and a girl raped. In Las Minitas, two local leaders were killed. In Oca-guas, three campesinos were mutilated and killed. Houses were burned in all the villages.

September 3, 1983—Contras kidnapped and then cut the throats of 18 campesinos in El Guayo. Among the victims was a teacher for the Evangelical Committee for Aid and Development. They also burned 22 houses.

September 11, 1983—A group of 20 contras attacked the cooperative at Chalmeca, Zelaya Sur, killing a civilian defender and kidnapping three other persons. One person was wounded.

September 15, 1983—Twenty contras burned a coffee farm and a private house in El Zapote.

September 17, 1983—Contras assassinated two campesinos at Aguas Rojas.

September 21, 1983—In the district of El Tabaco, contras assassinated four campesinos who were members of the local civilian defense. On the same day, two campesinos were kidnapped in the Paiwata sector. In a separate attack, 150 contras killed six people and wounded six others at the Quipo cooperative in Siuna.

September 23, 1983—Contras attacked the Yakalwas cooperative in Quilali, killing four people and wounding seven others.

September 25, 1983—In Las Hatillas, a bus carrying a group of merchants from Managua was ambushed. Some of the passengers were beaten, and two immigration workers were reported missing.

September 27, 1983—Approximately 100 contras invaded the

town of Ciudad Antigua, Nueva Segovia, cutting the telephone line, burning government offices, and painting FDN slogans. The town was defended by 16 civilians, one of whom was killed and one wounded in the attack.

October 2, 1983—Approximately 200 to 250 contras ambushed a caravan of five trucks carrying MICONs workers at Cerro Los Chiles, kidnapping 29 people, including a Delegate for the FSLN in that zone.

October 3, 1983—Contras ambushed an INRA pick-up truck at Cerro Blanco, near San Juan de Rio Coco, killing INRA technical workers. In a separate attack, contras kidnapped a group of campesinos at Terreno Grande, near Palacaguina.

October 9, 1983—Eight contras ambushed a pick-up truck carrying 12 persons in the Yolai sector. One person was killed and two were wounded.

October 10, 1983—A speedboat armed with M-50 machine guns and a 20 millimeter cannon fired on the fuel tanks at the Port of Corinto, setting one on fire. The fire spread to the diesel tanks at the port. A Korean tanker anchored at the Port was also fired on in the attack. A Korean seaman and a woman in the port area were injured. In a separate attack, contras kidnapped a woman civilian at El Tablazon.

October 12, 1983—Los Chiles, Rio San Juan. Contras ambushed a Ministry of Construction truck bound for La Azucena, killing a 12 year old boy.

October 14, 1983—Contras kidnapped two people in the community of Balsamo.

October 18, 1983—A 300 member FDN force devastated Pantasma, Jinotega, destroying the school, two peasant cooperatives, the bank, the Agrarian Reform office, a sawmill, the coffee warehouse, three foodstuffs dispensaries, and eight tractors. The contras murdered 40 citizens; seven of the town's 20 civilian defenders were killed trying to fend off the attack. Material losses came to 34 million cordobas. A few days later, FDN leader Adolfo Calero was quoted in the *Miami Herald*: "There will be more Pantasmas." In a separate incident, a group of up to 40 contras kidnapped four workers from the La Flor farm near Penas Blancas.

* **October 1983**—Contras forced some 200 young people from the Miskito village of Sukatpin to accompany them to training camps in Honduras.

October 20, 1983—Fifty contras attacked the "Heroes and Martyrs" Cooperative of San Jose de Bocay killing two, including a civilian defender, and wounding four. In separate attacks, a speedboat armed with cannon fired on the docks at Puerto Cabezas, hitting a ship at anchor, killing one and wounding 11 civilians, among them three children. Also, contras burned the Galilea farm at Guapinol and, near the town of Somotillo, contras using C-4 explosives destroyed a tractor belonging to INRA.

October 29, 1983—Three hundred contras invaded the community of Siawas, Zelaya Sur, kidnapping two popular-education coordinators.

October 30, 1983—Approximately 100 to 150 contras burned the State farm at Las Delicias, wounding a civilian defender.

November 2, 1983—Contras kidnapped nine campesinos from the locale of Macuelizo. In another incident, three heavily armed contras detained U.S.-born Father Francisco Solano while on a pastoral visit to El Coco, south Zelaya. Solano, who had received frequent death threats, was interrogated and asked to join the contras. Before releasing him, the contras told him—three times—to “be very careful.”

November 14, 1983—In the district of El Ojoche, 150 contras attacked a civilian defense post, kidnapping several civilians.

November 18, 1983—About 300 ARDE contras attacked Cardenas, three miles from the Costa Rican border, with cannons, mortars and rockets. Three civilians were wounded and two soldiers killed. Several houses and the new health center were destroyed.

November 30, 1985—Contras ambushed a vehicle carrying Father Augustin Sambola from Rosita to Tasba Pri, but the priest escaped unhurt. He had often been threatened on the contras’ radio broadcasts.

November 1983—Wali, Nueva Segovia. Catelino Vanegas, a religious student, was beaten to death and shot. His brothers also were beaten, but escaped.

December 11, 1983—Contras ambushed a boat near Barra Punta Gorda, Zelaya Sur, killing three people and wounding five.

* **December 16, 1983**—Contras attacked the Jacinto Hernandez collective at El Valle Los Cedros, killing eight, burning eight trucks, and kidnapping a woman nurse and four campesinos.

December 17, 1983—A group of contras invaded the encampment of INRA near the Punta Gorda frontier post, kidnapping all of the personnel there.

* **December 18, 1983**—Approximately 300 contras attacked the settlement of El Coco, killing 16 civilians and totally destroying the settlement.

* **December 19, 1983**—Four hundred contras attacked the town of Wamblan, Jinotega, killing five people, including two women and two children.

* **December 19, 1983**—Contras entered the Miskito village of Francia Sirpe and forced the entire population to accompany them to Honduras. In a separate attack, contras burned the Santa Ana farm near the Colon frontier post and kidnapped the entire family.

December 20, 1983—Some 500 contras attacked the district of El Cua, killing nine people and wounding 16.

December 22, 1983—Contras and Honduran soldiers attacked the cooperative at Los Cedros, Nueva Segovia, killed 15 campesinos, and burned the ENABAS and MICONS warehouses.

December 23, 1983—Approximately 30 contras ambushed a

civilian pick-up truck in Las Playitas, kidnapping two workers for ENCAFE.

* **December 24, 1983**—Contras killed two people and wounded one in an attack on Calderon, Paiwas.

December 25, 1983—Eighty contras kidnapped 20 campesinos in the El Rosario sector and took them to Honduras.

January 1, 1984—Two launches attacked a fishing vessel near Puerto Sandino, killing Noel Briceria.

January 3, 1984—Contras ambushed 12 people who were going by boat on the Torsuany River south-west of Bluefields. Two Nicaraguans were killed, two wounded and three missing. In separate attacks, contras attacked the town of Ciudad Antigua, Nueva Segovia, killing one civilian defender and wounding two unarmed civilians before being driven away; and contras burned the houses of Fila Las Marias, Nueva Segovia.

January 5, 1984—At 12:40 A.M. “piranha” boats fired on Puerto Potosi, killing a civilian defender and wounding two others. Two customs workers were also wounded.

January 8, 1984—MISURA contras killed Miskitos Nolasco and Francela Valisco, who had returned from Honduras to Lapan, Zelaya Norte, and had been granted amnesty by the Sandinista government in December.

January 9, 1984—A mine on the highway between Mozonte and San Fernando destroyed a truck, killing the driver.

January 12, 1984—Approximately 30 contras kidnapped 12 campesinos from the locale of Tito Izaguirre.

January 16, 1984—Contras kidnapped 30 campesinos from El Tablazo, near Dipilto in Nueva Segovia, and took them to the “Las Difficultades” camp in Honduras.

January 21, 1984—Loma Quemada, Rio San Juan. ARDE contras entered Nicaragua 14 km northeast of San Carlos, kidnapping six topographers and three campesinos, and taking them to Costa Rica.

January 24, 1984—ARDE contras kidnapped 30 campesinos between the ages of 13 and 20 from El Zapote, Rio San Juan. In Wiwili, Nueva Segovia, FDN contras attacked the “El Zapote” coffee farm owned by Felix Pedro Medina, and kidnapped six young men.

January 25, 1984—In the Wilike sector, approximately 20 contras ambushed a pick-up truck from the Ministry of Construction, killing two civilians and wounding eight.

January 30, 1984—Approximately 60 contras invaded the town of Pueblo Nuevo, Atlanta sector, Zelaya Sur, kidnapping five civilians who were members of the militia.

February 7, 1984—Approximately 50 contras ambushed a civilian truck near La Azucena, injuring nine civilians, including two pregnant women.

* **February 5, 1984**—Contras invaded the community of Was-pado, Siuna, kidnapping seven persons.

February 16, 1984—A fishing boat (El Pescasa No. 22) exploded two mines set opposite the Pescasa dock. Three of the five crew members were wounded and two were missing. In separate attacks, approximately 35 contras kidnapped ten workers northeast of Atlanta, and contras killed Esteban Galeano in Alo Betel.

February 20, 1984—Approximately 30 contras kidnapped five campesinos at Playa Hermosa and El Cedro.

February 21, 1984—Contras kidnapped 30 campesinos at Cano La Cruz.

March 2, 1984—Contras assassinated two workers in Ruben Dario, cutting out their hearts and feeding them to dogs.

March 4, 1984—Approximately 50 contras kidnapped five campesinos in San Pedro, near San Jose de Bocay.

March 5, 1984—Contras assassinated a member of the FSLN south of Nueva Guinea.

March 6, 1984—Contras and Honduran troops attacked Santo Tomas del Norte, Chinandega, killing one year old Carina Cardenas Rivas.

March 7, 1984—Contras launched a rocket attack from the sea on San Juan del Sur.

March 8, 1984—The Panamanian ship "Los Caribes" hit a mine in the Port of Corinto, injuring three persons and seriously damaging the ship.

March 9, 1984—In Cano Mollefones, contras assassinated five campesinos. In separate incidents, contras kidnapped 25 civilians who were traveling in a MICONs boat in the Siwas canal near La Cruz de Rio Grande. Also, contras kidnapped three civilian members of the militia in La Pedrera.

March 11, 1984—Approximately 100 contras burned houses in Copapar and killed three civilians in Perro Mocho.

March 11, 1984—Approximately 60 contras assassinated 5 campesinos in Fila Los Mojones.

March 12, 1984—Fifty contras invaded La Cuesta El Guayabo, killing two people, kidnapping four others, and burning a truck.

March 13, 1984—Contras kidnapped nine campesinos plus a newspaper boy and an agricultural student from the San Jose farming cooperative in Pueblo Nuevo, Rio San Juan.

March 14, 1984—Contras attacked San Jose, Rio San Juan, killing an eight year old boy and wounding four other children. In a separate attack, contras killed three campesinos and burned the entire village of El Copalon, Rio San Juan.

March 16, 1984—San Ramon, Jalaguina, Matagalpa. Contras kidnapped, mutilated, and beheaded eight farm workers, including Francisco Gonzalez, Guevarra, a teacher; Arturo Calero, local school director; and Jose Zavala Casco, head of the local Sandinista association.

March 18, 1984—Contras kidnapped several campesinos from San Jose, near San Juan de Limay, and retreated to Santa Martha, where they kidnapped 11 more campesinos.

March 19, 1984—Five campesinos were killed in an ambush in San Jose de Cusmapa, Madriz.

March 20, 1984—The Soviet tanker “Lugansk” was damaged by an explosion caused by a mine set near the buoys at Puerto Sandino. Five people were injured. Also, about 200 contras kidnapped two civilians at La Patriota, Matagalpa.

* **March 23, 1984**—Contras killed two people and burned two houses and a truck in La Rica, Jinotega. The same day, contras killed 13 and wounded 15 in San Rafael del Norte, Jinotega; they also stole medicine from the health center and destroyed the gas station, children’s library, and many homes.

March 24, 1984—Fifty contras invaded Quebrada El Agua, kidnapping an adult-education worker.

March 25, 1984—Contras ambushed a MICONS truck in Cuesta Las Brisas, kidnapping all of its occupants. In a separate attack, approximately 100 contras killed five people and kidnapped 13 others at the Las Brisas cooperative.

March 26, 1984—One hundred contras attacked the State farm at El Arco, near San Sebastian de Yali, killing 23 civilian defenders.

March 29, 1984—Approximately 300 contras attacked the border post at Sandy Bay, kidnapping 80 residents of the town, killing four people and wounding eight.

April 1, 1984—Approximately 35 contras attacked the Serrano district, killing the local police chief and kidnapping the head of the local CDS. In a separate attack, 60 contras attacked the Colonia Fonseca, near Nueva Guinea, killing two Nicaraguans and wounding 11.

April 2, 1984—Contras burned two houses and killed a child at Santa Cruz, near Quilali.

April 3, 1984—About 1,000 contras attacked the village of Waslala, central Zelaya, and surrounding areas, killing 37 and kidnapping at least 210. Among the incidents: A family with a newborn baby was taking cover in a ditch. The father was dragged off, tortured by having his fingertips and then his right hand cut off, and then killed with bayonets. Finally, the contras beheaded him and carved a cross in his back. The contras also shot the wife and threw a grenade into the ditch, lodging shrapnel in the woman and her children. On the same day, three children were kidnapped, and the bodies of five campesinos, too disfigured by torture to identify, were found in the nearby hills. Three teenage boys, returning home after hiding in the hills all morning, were attacked with bayonets. Two of the boys, one 14, the other 16, died from their wounds. The third, who had been stabbed five times in his stomach and all over his body, survived. In nearby El Achote a band of contras dragged an agrarian reform worker from his home, and in front of his wife, 11 month old son, and three year old son, cut him into pieces with their bayonets. The man’s wife was then shot, but she lived to watch them behead her 11 month old baby. She was later found hidden in the hills, near dead.

April 4, 1984—Some 150 contras attacked and burned the State farm at La Colonia, near San Rafael del Yali, killing six Nicaraguans.

April 5, 1984—Contras ambushed three State trucks near Kusuli, kidnapping the civilian occupants of the vehicles and burning the trucks. They also burned the school at Kusuli. In a separate attack, contras assassinated a civilian member of the militia and kidnapped 30 campesinos from Laguna Verde. They retreated toward El Morado hill, where they assassinated an adult education teacher.

April 6, 1984—Approximately 30 contras burned houses and health centers in Valle El Guadalupe sector.

April 8, 1984—Contras invaded the community of Maniwatla, killing five and kidnapping 15 people.

April 9, 1984—Contras kidnapped 12 campesinos at La Pita.

April 10, 1984—Contras kidnapped 15 campesinos near Valle El Cua. In a separate attack, contras attacked the ENABAS post in the Kurinwas sector, near Nueva Guinea, assassinating four members of a cooperative, kidnapping one person and taking 500,000 cordobas.

April 15, 1984—Las Chichiguas, La Concordia, Jinotega. Contras kidnapped 12 year old Pedro Martin Herrera Duarte along with four neighbors; Herrera escaped 22 days later.

April 16, 1984—Approximately 150 contras kidnapped 25 civilians at Teocintal hill. In separate attacks, 40 contras burned a State farm located at San Gabriel Hermitage, near San Sebastian de Yali. Also, 30 contras ambushed a MICON'S truck four kilometers south of Mulukuku, killing two civilians and wounding one. In addition, 70 contras attacked the settlement of Los Chiles, killing three civilian defenders and wounding two other people.

* **April 17, 1984**—Three hundred contras attacked the settlement of Sumubila with mortar and rifle fire, killing several civilians, wounding 14, and kidnapping 37. The contras also destroyed the headquarters of the Sandinista Police, the Health Center, the machinery of the cacao project and the INRA warehouses, the senior citizens center and the ambulance. The Moravian Church was also damaged. In a separate attack, approximately 400 contras kidnapped seven campesinos at San Jose de Kilambe.

April 18, 1984—Contras kidnapped 21 families at Wamblancito and took them toward Honduran territory.

April 19, 1984—Fifty contras destroyed the State farm at La Paz, near San Sebastian de Yali.

April 23-24, 1984—Three contra task forces kidnapped three campesinos and destroyed the local medical station, the militia headquarters and two houses in the La Rica district.

April 24, 1984—Twenty contras burned State farms at San Luis and Buena Vista.

April 25, 1984—Approximately 20 contras ambushed an ENABAS truck south of Nueva Guinea, killing the driver and an assistant.

April 29, 1984—Seventy contras burned the cooperative and a house located in Valle Santo Domingo.

May 1, 1984—Contras burned State farms at Las Brisas and La Esperanza.

May 2, 1984—Four contras dressed in uniforms of the militia invaded the community of Cano Azul, kidnapping 9 campesinos, including two minors.

May 3, 1984—In Limbaica, Zelaya Norte, a service truck of the Corporacion Forestal del Pueblo, carrying several Miskito Indians, was ambushed by approximately 70 contras. Nuno Cornelio, Napoleon Dixon and Tomas Campbell were tortured and killed, while Luisa Solorzano and German Aragon were seriously injured. The vehicle was burned by the contras.

May 4, 1984—Approximately 50 contras kidnapped nine campesinos at Colonia La Providencia, near Nueva Guinea.

May 5, 1984—Eight contras kidnapped 14 persons in the sector of Jocomico and took them toward Honduran territory.

May 7, 1984—One hundred contras armed with rifles, machine guns, and mortars, attacked the border post and settlement of Palo de Arco, kidnapping 40 civilians. In addition, six civilians were killed and three were wounded when the contras threw a grenade into a shelter.

May 9, 1984—Six contras kidnapped two civilian defenders in the Quebrada Las Pilas sector, later assassinating one of them.

May 11, 1984—Health worker Ricardo Benandes was ambushed by contras on the road from Telpaneca. The contras machine-gunned him and then set fire to his truck.

May 12, 1984—In San Jose, near Quilali, contras burned a State farm.

* **May 13, 1984**—Sixty contras attacked the Jorgito district, killing five women, nine children, and many men. In a separate attack, 400 contras burned the La Ventana Cooperative in El Jilguero. One person was killed and ten were missing.

* **May 15, 1984**—Five hundred contras attacked the state farm at Castillo Norte, Jinotega, killing more than 20 and destroying the farm.

* **May 16, 1984**—Contras attacked and destroyed the communities of Los Planes, Las Montanitas, El Robledal, Buena Vista, and San Jeronimo, Esteli, causing damages of ten million cordobas and causing hundreds to flee.

May 19, 1984—Contras attacked San Juan del Rio Coco, Jinotega, destroying farm equipment, installations, fuel and food. They also stole cattle, horses, fowl and cash, and burned several houses. They killed Lydia Perez, coordinator of the AMNLAE, and Carmelo Martinez was reported missing.

May 23, 1984—Contras attacked the El Garrobo cooperative near Waslala, burning ten houses. In a separate attack, 60 contras kidnapped 11 families in the Tumarin sector, Zelaya Central.

May 26, 1984—Contras kidnapped four campesinos in the Colonia Providencia.

May 28, 1984—Approximately 250 contras burned the Moises Herrera cooperative near San Jose de Bocay, later killing one civilian and kidnapping seven others in the Bocaycito district. In a separate attack, 100 contras invaded Alamikamba, kidnapping six members of the militia and 40 other civilians and assassinating one member of the militia. They also attacked the local ENABAS post, from which they took 15,000 cordobas, and fired on two IRENA pick-up trucks. Also, three hundred contras invaded Valle La Union, kidnapping three campesinos.

* **June 1, 1984**—Contras attacked the town of Ocotal, killing 16 Nicaraguans and wounding 27. In addition, they burned the State lumber yard, the electric company building, the silos of ENABAS, the coffee plant, the radio station, and other buildings. In a separate attack, at Limbaica, contras burned State facilities and kidnapped several civilians.

June 2, 1984—A group of contras attacked the district of El Pajaro, kidnapping three people. In a separate attack, contras ambushed two trucks in the Las Brisas sector, killing two civilians, wounding one, and kidnapping three others. In addition, the contras burned 150 quintales of grain.

June 5, 1984—Contras kidnapped 63 people in the localities of Alamikamba, Sumugila, La Agricola and Lapan. In a separate attack, ten contras kidnapped four civilians at Brujil.

* **June 10, 1984**—Contras attacked a cooperative near Waswalita, Siuna, killing two people and wounding three.

June 11, 1984—Contras attacked the border post at Wasla, Zelaya Norte, and kidnapped a civilian from the INRA farm there.

June 13, 1984—Contras kidnapped CDS leader Florentino Lopez Estrada near Bluefields. He escaped after being taken to a contra camp in the jungle. Another teacher, Florentin Levan, was also kidnapped in the same area but did not return. Errol Dixon, son of a local CDS leader was later kidnapped with his mother in Brown Bank. She was released but he was not.

* **June 14, 1984**—Contras mutilate and kill Victorino Martinez Urbina in Cuicunita, Siuna.

June 15, 1984—Approximately 30 contras burned the “Oscar Benavides” Cooperative at El Cacao, near Sebaco; six vehicles were also burned.

June 16, 1984—Contras kidnapped 30 campesinos in the Valle San Juan sector, near San Jose de Bocay.

June 20, 1984—In the district of Aza Central, Zelaya Norte, 12 contras kidnapped eight Nicaraguans.

* **June 23, 1984**—Contras kidnap Cirillo Jarquin, Delegate of the Word, in Coperna, Siuna. He later escaped.

June 25, 1984—C-4 explosives were placed on two railroad cars coming from Honduras which were transporting agricultural machinery for cotton. The explosives were detonated in the cotton machinery when the cars were, respectively, across from the Somoto granary and the El Espino Park. As a result the machines were partly destroyed and one person was injured.

June 26, 1984—Contras entered Tasbapauni, Zelaya Sur, and kidnapped schoolteacher Florent Leyan Lopez at gunpoint.

June 28, 1984—Contras entered Brown Bank, near Bluefields in Zelaya, looking for the schoolteacher Pedro Sambola Adkinson, 38. When they found his house, they pulled him out into the front yard and began to torture him in front of his wife, their seven children, his step-father, and his wife's grandfather. The contras cut off his ears and tongue, and forced him to chew and swallow them. Then the contras cut off his penis; then they killed him.

June 29, 1984—A group of 100 contras intercepted an INRA truck in Ocote Quipo, kidnapping ten people.

June 30, 1984—Some 90 ARDE contras took over the town of El Tortuguero, killing eight civilians, including an old woman and a child. Seven soldiers were killed, with five wounded and one missing, and the local Health Center and offices of the National Development Bank were destroyed. In a separate attack, contras coming from Chachagua invaded La Bujona, kidnapping 15 people. In addition, 250 contras ambushed a truck in the El Barro sector, near Wiwili, killing three people and wounding five.

July 1, 1984—In the sector of San Martin and San Ramon, a group of approximately 20 contras ambushed a pick-up truck, killing four people. One person was wounded. In separate attacks, contras kidnapped three civilians from the farm of Francisco Herrera, in Cano Tomas, and 30 contras kidnapped six people at Cano El Guayabo. Also, in San Juan de Karahola, a group of contras ambushed a boat which was on a project for INRA. Two people were killed and four were wounded.

July 2, 1984—Some 300 contras ambushed a truck in the El Guale sector, near San Rafael del Norte, killing 13 people and wounding nine.

July 3, 1984—Approximately 250 contras ambushed three MIC-ONS trucks between Kubali and Puente Zinica, killing three people, wounding three and kidnapping six. In separate attacks, contras invaded San Pedro de Asa, kidnapping 19 people; and killed three campesinos in Waslala.

July 5, 1984—Thirty contras kidnapped 40 people in the town of Minisola. In separate attacks, a group of contras kidnapped 65 civilians; and the bodies of four campesinos murdered by contras were found along a river bank in Rio Escondido, Zelaya.

July 6, 1984—Four hundred contras kidnapped nine civilians in Vigia Sur.

July 7, 1984—Seventy contras ambushed a truck at El Porvenir, killing seven people and wounding four. Two were reported missing.

July 8, 1984—Contras invaded Las Conchitas, kidnapping 8 campesinos.

July 10, 1984—Contras ambushed an IRENA truck in El Jocote, kidnapping one civilian and wounding another. In the sector of Los Alpes, the same group kidnapped four campesinos. In a separ-

ate attack, contras ambushed a pick-up truck south-east of Nueva Guinea, assassinating four civilians and wounding four others. In another attack, ARDE contras invaded Rama Cay in Bluefields Bay. Before retreating with 15 captives, they destroyed several houses, robbed the store, and damaged the school building. Five hundred of the 700 inhabitants of the island have since gone as refugees to Bluefields.

July 11, 1984—Yali, Matagalpa. FDN contras stopped a truck and kidnapped Oscar Perez, an IRENA worker. They then attacked the village of El Ocote and kidnapped Nidia Torres and Roberto Carcamo, and went on to attack the nearby Los Alpes cooperative where they kidnapped Ernesto and Juan Jose Garcia, Primitivo Nunez, Laureano Flores and Denis Vilchez. During this last attack Perez and Torres, who was wounded, managed to escape.

July 12, 1984—Columbus, Zelaya. MISURA forces attacked this Miskito resettlement area, forcing 52 young students to walk to Honduras. Sixteen escaped but the others were taken to MISURA's military school (CIMM) for training. Those who refused were kept in wooden pens. On August 2, 12 escaped and made contact with the U.N. High Commissioner on Refugees. At the airstrip to go to Tegucigalpa, they were retaken by MISURA which held them and beat them until the UNHCR again interceded. One returnee says there are still 22 Columbus students being held against their will at the CIMM. In a separate attack, contras kidnapped four civilians in the El Jiguero sector. Also, in the El Achiote district, a group of approximately 30 contras kidnapped three civilians. In Sontule, Esteli, the contras attacked the Filemon Rivera cooperative killing two and wounding three including West German technical advisor Thomas Hunt, age 24.

July 13, 1984—Contras kidnapped 11 campesinos from the vicinity San Sebastian de Yali. In a separate attack, 250 contras burned the La Perla cooperative at Miraflor; one person was killed and another was reported missing. In addition, contras kidnapped a number of people from the settlement of Tasba Pri.

July 14, 1984—One hundred contras kidnapped three campesinos in the zone of Fila Teocintal. In a separate attack in Ojo de Agua, Nueva Segovia, Antonio Vasquez, a Delegate of the Word, was kidnapped along with his brothers Juan and Teodoro, but all managed to escape. Eulalio Mendoza, who refused to go with the kidnappers, was killed.

July 17, 1984—Contras kidnapped 17 civilians and a second lieutenant at Helado Hill, near San Sebastian de Yali.

July 18, 1984—In Acoyapa, Chontales, contras ambushed a bus containing some 15 foreign workers. French volunteer Katherine Vince and Nicaraguan communications worker Maria Ester Strever were among the four wounded.

* **July 19, 1984**—Eighty contras ambushed a truck of the Bernardino Diaz Ocho cooperative in El Guabo, killing three citizens and wounding 14. In a separate attack, contras ambushed several

military and civilian vehicles in the Paiwata sector, killing 4 people, including a four year old boy, and wounding five others; and also sabotaged the electric and telephone lines.

July 20, 1984—Approximately 120 contras ambushed an unarmed civilian truck with passengers and a pick-up truck of INRA in the sector of Fila Posolera, near Waslala, killing four people, including a four year old boy, and kidnapping another. In separate attacks, an FDN task force attacked El Cairo, near El Espino, killing a civilian defender and wounding six civilians including three small children; and 60 contras raided the home of a miner in Cinco Pinos, kidnapping three people.

July 21, 1984—In Matiguas, Matagalpa, Noel Rivera Morraz, a coffee grower well known in the region for his cooperative attitude towards the Sandinista government and his commitment to maintaining high levels of productivity, was kidnapped by contras and later beaten and bayoneted to death. He left a wife and five children. In a separate attack, contras ambushed a civilian jeep in the sector of El Toro, Rio Blanco Copalar highway, killing 4 civilians and wounding one. In addition they carried off a large quantity of cattle. Also, 18 contras attacked the district of Guadalupe, kidnapping four people. In addition, contras ambushed a truck at San Pablo de Kubali, killing four civilian defenders and kidnapping three campesinos, including an eight year old boy.

July 23, 1984—Two hundred contras attacked the town of San Martin with mortars and rifle fire, kidnapping two civilian defenders. Six others were missing. The contras also burned the Martha Quezada cooperative.

July 24, 1984—Contras killed a campesina in Salto Verde, Sivna.

July 25, 1984—Contras assassinated six members of the Lopez family in Rio Yaoska. In a separate attack, contras killed one woman and kidnapped another at Salto Grande.

July 26, 1984—On the eve of the national drive to register voters for the November elections, the FDN contras murdered seven unarmed villagers in Tapasle, Matagalpa in an effort to discourage their neighbors from registering. All of the victims were castrated and had their throats slit; some were dismembered and had their body parts scattered. One had the skin scraped off his face. Two other men were kidnapped and have not been returned. In a separate attack, a truck which was distributing fresh produce hit a mine placed by contras at Bismona. Three soldiers were killed and four were wounded.

July 27, 1984—A group of contras ambushed a vehicle in the Wilicon sector, wounding three people, among them the secretary of a local voting precinct. Voter registration workers were killed in Yali and Muelle de los Bueyes.

July 28, 1984—A group of some 15 contras attacked six people who were transporting voter registration documents in the sector of Santa Cruz, carrying off the documents. In a separate attack, 20

contras ambushed seven people who were transporting documents of the voter registration precinct in La Vigia, taking the documents. In addition, approximately 20 contras kidnapped five people in the zone Las Valles.

August 2, 1984—Thirty contras invaded the settlement of Monte Creek, kidnapping three civilians. In a separate attack, 30 to 40 contras kidnapped six people from the INRA encampment at Barra Punta Gorda.

August 3, 1984—Contras kidnapped ten campesinos from El Ojoche. In a separate attack, 30 contras kidnapped five people at Pijibay. Among those kidnapped was Santos Jose Vilchez, President of the voter registration office there.

August 4, 1984—In the Layasiksa sector, some 150 contras kidnapped ten people, including four women.

August 6, 1984—Contras penetrated the town of La Fragua, wounding Siriaco Tercero, a member of the militia, and carrying off 60 of his cattle.

August 7, 1984—Fifty contras invaded El Morado, where they kidnapped ten campesinos. They also took away voter registration cards and threatened to kill those who tried to vote in the elections.

August 12, 1984—Eighty contras kidnapped 12 campesinos from the district of Quebrada de Agua. In a separate attack, 200 contras kidnapped 12 campesinos in California Valley and San Jeronimo.

August 13, 1984—Contras attacked the El Paraiso cooperative, killing two members of the cooperative and kidnapping three others.

* **August 15, 1984**—A group of contras kidnapped 50 people at Waspuko Abajo, Siuna, Zelaya Norte.

August 17, 1984—Contras kidnapped 20 campesinos near Las Minitas, Paiwas.

August 21, 1984—In the sector of Central Waspuk, contras kidnapped nine Nicaraguans.

August 23, 1984—At the Jacinto Baca Cooperative at Santa Elena, 60 contras killed three Nicaraguans and kidnapped four others.

August 24, 1984—Approximately 80 contras ambushed a jeep in the Quebrada sectors, kidnapping six people. In a separate attack, 300 contras kidnapped 15 campesinos in the El Guaya sector.

August 25, 1984—Contras kidnapped 14 merchants at Laguna Verde.

* **August 26, 1984**—Contras hack Aneleto Palacios to death in La Union-Labu, Siuna. The same day, contras kidnapped 20 people from Achote, Buenos Aires and Terrero, Nueva Segovia.

* **September 1, 1984**—Contras ambushed pick-up trucks of CEPAD and TELCOR, killing eight people and wounding four others. They also ambushed trucks from the Army which went to give assistance to the wounded, killing two and wounding two. In a separate attack, eight contras ambushed two unarmed militia

members at the "Camilo Ortega" cooperative, killing one. In a third attack, four airplanes and a helicopter attacked a military training school on family visiting day. Four civilians from nearby Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia, were killed: 12 year old girls, Junana Beltran and Elena Herrera, Alba Luz Hernandez, 13; and Maximo Ponce. The helicopter was shot down, killing all three men aboard, two of whom were American citizens from an Alabama-based anti-communist group.

September 4, 1984—One hundred contras kidnapped five campesinos at El Refugio. The next day the same group kidnapped three campesinos at Buena Vista de Ventillas.

September 5, 1984—Contras intercepted a boat which was in transit from Karawala to Laguna de Perlas, kidnapping Ray Hooker, FSLN candidate for the National Assembly, Patricia Delgado, Zonal Secretary of the FSLN for Laguna de Perlas, and Santiago Mayorga, the boat captain. The three were later released. In separate attacks, in the El Granadino district, contras kidnapped seven civilians, including two members of the civilian defense; and in La Cruz del Rio Grande, 200 contras killed four people.

September 6, 1984—Contras stopped a civilian pick-up truck in the La Laguneta sector, kidnapping seven civilians and burning the vehicle.

September 7, 1984—Twenty contras ambushed a boat with four members of the militia on board at Cano Negro, killing three and injuring one. In a separate attack, 20 contras kidnapped 4 civilians from INRA at Monkey Point, south of Bluefields. Also, 60 contras invaded the Santa Rosa district, kidnapping 19 campesinos. The same day, contras ambushed and killed Jacinto Vargas Estrada and two members of the cooperative he headed in Canonero, South Zelaya.

September 8, 1984—Forty contras kidnapped six campesinos at Mina San Albino, Nueva Segovia.

September 9, 1984—Contras kidnapped 11 civilians from the district of Guayaculy.

September 10, 1984—A group of 80 to 100 contras kidnapped nine people at El Tule.

September 11, 1984—Contras kidnapped seven people from Valle La Esperanza.

September 14, 1984—Contras attacked a sector of the district of San Martin, killing a member of the FSLN and kidnapping two civilians, including the president of the local voting precinct.

* **September 15, 1984**—Contras assassinated two campesinos in Villagual, Jinotega.

September 22, 1984—Three civilian workers for the State farm in Palo de Arquito were kidnapped by contras along the border as they repaired wires there.

September 23, 1984—In the San Esteban sector, contras ambushed an Army truck in which mothers and family members of soldiers were traveling, killing eight people (including five civili-

ans) and wounding 19 civilians.

September 26, 1984—A group of 120 contras kidnapped three campesinos from the Canta Gallo cooperative.

October 4, 1984—A group of some 250 contras ambushed and burned two trucks between Venecia and Santa Gertrudis. One man was killed, and seven people, including a woman teacher, are missing as a result of the attack. The contras also burned three other vehicles.

October 5, 1984—Contras attacked the Las Llaves cooperative, killing a civilian.

October 6, 1984—Contras stopped a civilian vehicle at Mata de Guineo, near San Rafael del Norte, killing one person and kidnapping them. In another attack, 60 contras kidnapped three campesinos near Valle El Cua, subsequently killing one of them.

October 7, 1984—Ten contras kidnapped five civilians at Truslava.

* **October 9, 1984**—Contras slit the throats of five campesinos near Yali, Jinotega, and kidnapped seven others.

October 10, 1984—Contras kidnapped 15 families, consisting of approximately 50-60 persons, in the Bambu sector. Also, contras attacked the Juan Pablo Umanzor Cooperative near San Rafael del Norte, killing five members of the cooperative and wounding two others.

October 11, 1984—Some 300 contras attacked the town of Susucayan, near El Jicaro, killing three civilian defenders and wounding one. The same day, they attacked nearby La Jumuyca, kidnapping three civilians, two of whom escaped.

October 12, 1984—Eighty contras ambushed an INRA truck in Rio Saiz, wounding ten civilians, five of them seriously.

* **October 13, 1984**—Contras kidnapped 30 campesinos and attacked Siuna.

October 14, 1984—Contras kidnapped 40 campesinos and burned the State farm at Namaji.

October 15, 1984—Contras kidnapped campesinos near Waspuko, Siuna.

October 17, 1984—A group of some 50 MISURA contras kidnapped 17 civilians and two infantry reservists at Campo Uno, near Siuna.

October 18, 1984—A group of 20 contras invaded the Kurinwacito district, killing four campesinos.

October 19, 1984—Contras looted a cooperative in the Poza Redonda district, kidnapping two civilians, including one woman.

October 21, 1984—Contras kidnapped 25 campesinos in the El Jocote Valley sector.

October 22, 1984—A group of 50 contras ambushed three MIC-ONS trucks and a pickup truck from the Ministry of Health in the Las Cruces sector, killing one civilian and wounding three others. Six soldiers were also wounded.

* **October 23, 1984**—Contras kidnapped numerous campesinos near Uly, Siuna. In a separate attack at 5 A.M., a group of approx-

imately 60 contras attacked the William Baez cooperative at La Paila, killing two civilians and wounding five others.

* **October 24, 1984**—Contras mutilated and killed Luis Cardenas in El Pie de la Cuesta, near El Jicaro. In a separate incident, a group of 150 contras kidnapped 14 campesinos at Siapali, near Quilali, later killing two of them.

* **October 28, 1984**—In several incidents, contras kidnapped 23 campesinos, including Ernesto Pineda, near La Pavona; took 11 campesinos near El Corozo, Siuna; and captured two election workers in El Dorado, Siuna.

* **October 29, 1984**—Contras attacked the Santa Julia cooperative near the town of San Gregorio, 10 kilometers north-east of Jicaro, killing six children and wounding six others. Two people were missing as a result of the attack. In a separate attack, contras ambushed an INRA vehicle in the El Sarayal sector, killing six persons.

October 30, 1984—Contras kidnapped 18 campesinos in the Casa de Tabla sector. In a separate attack, contras killed two persons at Santa Elena.

* **October 1984**—Contras kidnapped Mileydis Salina, 15, and Ermelina Diaz, 14, raping them for 55 days until they escaped.

* **October 1984**—A contra ambush in Frank Tijerino Valley, El Cua, killed one and injured seven.

November 2, 1984—Approximately 250 contras ambushed a Toyota jeep in the district of El Cedro, killing a woman teacher, a political officer of the El Cedro garrison, a CDS member, and two others.

November 3, 1984—Contras kidnapped young boys from the El Rehen Valley, Esteli.

November 4, 1984—Three hundred contras kidnapped 100 civilians at La Vigia, near Wiwili.

* **November 5, 1984**—Contras attacked the Uly cooperative near Siuna with mortars and heavy machine guns, killing a soldier and four civilians, and kidnapping many.

* **November 7, 1984**—Contras kidnapped 15 campesinos near Yali, Jinotega.

November 7-9, 1984—One hundred contras kidnapped five civilian defenders and a woman from the Las Lajas Cooperative near San Jose de Achuapa. They also looted the nearby El Lagartillo Cooperative.

November 10, 1984—A group of up to 200 contras attacked the Kurinwas district, kidnapping four civilians and killing the local ENABAS manager. In a separate attack, contras kidnapped 17 campesinos at Las Canas, Rio Coco. In a separate attack in Yali, Jinotega, contras ambushed a vehicle carrying seven civilians who were conducting a sports program for children. Five were wounded.

* **November 14, 1984**—Contras attacked the La Sorpresa Coop-

erative, killing seven, injuring four (including two children), and burning the cooperative. In a separate attack, a MICONS truck was ambushed in the district of Planes de Vilan. The vehicle was machine-gunned after it hit a mine; two civilians were killed and three injured.

* **November 15, 1984**—The director of the National Development Bank (BND) for Jinotega and one other civilian was killed and four civilians were wounded in an ambush near La Sorpresa. In a separate attack, contras kidnapped 15 civilians in the district of Asadin, near Siuna.

* **November 18, 1984**—Contras burned the Bernardino Diaz Ochoa cooperative, killing six of its members, including three small children.

November 19, 1984—Four employees of the State electric company were kidnapped by approximately 60 members of MISURA in the community of Tasba-Paunie.

* **November 20, 1984**—Contras maimed and killed five members of a campesino family in Coperna Abajo, Siuna.

November 21, 1984—Contras kidnapped 45 campesinos from the La Pita district.

November 25, 1984—Contras ambushed an agricultural transport truck in the district of Posolera, burning the truck, killing six persons and kidnapping ten others; one other person was missing.

* **November 26, 1984**—Contras attacked a cooperative in Floripon, Siuna, killing one. An unexploded grenade later killed another and injured thirteen.

November 28, 1984—A group of up to 100 contras kidnapped 20 civilians in the El Diamante district.

November 30, 1984—A group of 17 contras kidnapped seven civilians in the district of El Sueno; they also carried off an undetermined number of cattle.