## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

MIAMI DIVISION

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Transcript of Trial Proceedings had

before the Honorable Adalberto Jordan,

United States District Judge.

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Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer.

FRANCINE C. SALOPEK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

(305)523-5568

	Page 2		Page 4
	APPEARANCES:	1	THE COURT: All right. If you could just state
	For the Plaintiff: Robert M. Brochin, Esq.	2	your name and just give me generally your qualifications, and
	Amanda D. Smith, Esq.	3	I'll go ahead and swear you in.
	Marisa Fortunati, Esq. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP	4	THE INTERPRETER: May it please the Court, my full
	200 S. Biscayne Blvd., Suite 5300	5	name is Francis, F-R-A-N-C-I-S, Robert, R-O-B-E-R-T, Icaza,
	Miami, Florida 33131-2339	6	I-C-A-Z-A. I am a qualified interpreter. I took the
		7	qualifications examination here in the state of Florida in
	Court Reporter: Francine C. Salopek, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter	8	May of 1998, I believe, at which I passed my qualification,
	United States District Court	9	and I have been an interpreter in the state of Florida
	301 North Miami Avenue, Room 804	10	qualified since that day. And I've been interpreting for
	Miami, Florida 33128-7709	11	approximately the last 19 years in a professional capacity.
	(305)523-5568	12	THE COURT: From English to Spanish and Spanish to
		13	English?
		14	THE INTERPRETER: English to Spanish and Spanish to
		15	English only, sir.
		16	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
		17	Please raise your right hand.
		18	Do you swear, Mr. Icaza, that you will faithfully
		19	and truly certify and interpret from English to Spanish and
		20	Spanish to English in this court proceeding?
		21	THE INTERPRETER: I so swear.
		22	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.
		23	THE INTERPRETER: Thank you, sir.
	FRANCINE C. SALOPEK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER	24	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor?
	(305)523-5568	25	THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Brochin.
	Page 3		Page 5
1	MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2008, 9:08 A.M.		
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	Page 6		Page 8
1	trial.	1	suppose what we're looking at is domestic common-law
2	THE COURT: One second, please.	2	remedies, federal law procedure, as well as substantive law,
3	(Discussion had off the record.)	3	and perhaps Peruvian law. I think it's the former that we
4	THE COURT: When did you file the papers for her,	4	were looking at, and what the cases have fairly much applied
5	Mr. Brochin?	5	since it's a tort it is a tort that we're here on, that it
6	MR. BROCHIN: I believe we filed them on Friday,	6	is the domestic common remedies that are available for tort
7	your Honor.	7	law. And I think the Eleventh Circuit has spoke to that in
8	THE COURT: Okay.	8	the sense that federal law, federal this is a federal
9	Why not file them a day or two earlier than that?	9	forum to allow this Court to apply common domestic remedies
10	MR. BROCHIN: I know. Well, we needed to get her	10	for the violations of international law.
11	certificate of good standing from the federal court, and it	11	So, in the tort world of pain and suffering, those
12	was held up.	12	are the damages we're looking at that are available in common
13	THE COURT: I'll go ahead and grant the motion for	13	law. But if you're asking and this is what we will brief
14	pro hac vice admission for Ms. Smith.	14	you on whether it should be the law of Florida's tort law,
15	MR. BROCHIN: Thank you.	15	some sort of federal body of jurisprudence involving tort
16	THE COURT: Let me just this is a trial on li	16	law, or perhaps the law in Peru, we will do that.
17	excuse me on damages after a default on liability by the	17	THE COURT: That's what I would like to know.
18	defendant, Mr. Hurtado.	18	MR. BROCHIN: We will do that. But as I suggested,
19	I am still almost completely at a loss,	19	I believe it's we are looking at the former, that is,
20	Mr. Brochin, as to what substantive damages law you want me	20	common law domestic common-law remedies that are available
21	to apply. Your memo said nothing about that whatsoever. And	121	for common-law torts, in terms of damages.
22	there's a split of authority in the federal courts as to what	22	THE COURT: Right. I understand, I understand.
23	law is applicable under these circumstances. Some courts	23	Well, you know, one of the issues is figuring out
24	apply the law of the state where the acts leading to	24	whether or not there's any interest in having domestic
25	liability took place, some courts apply a species of federal	25	Florida law apply in a case where the state of Florida hasn't
	Page 7		Page 9
1	common law, and some courts apply the law of the forum state	1	provided the forum or the jurisdiction to entertain this
2	in the United States where the action is being instituted.	2	action. So, you're going to have to explain I mean I
3	So, I'm happy to hear all of the testimony today,	3	think the most persuasive choices are a body of federal
4	but you're going to have to file something to let me know	4	common law and/or supplemented by Peruvian law, or Peruvian
5	what substantive damages law you want me to apply. That's	5	law by itself. But if you think Florida law should provide
б	why I asked for a brief, but the brief said nothing on that	6	the remedies for your clients, I'm more than happy to hear
7	issue.	7	that submission on your part when you file that brief.
8	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor	8	MR. BROCHIN: No, I think it well, I don't
9	THE COURT: I mean I know generally what damages	9	believe it's the law of Peru that's available, although that
10	you want me to award, but without knowing the substantive	10	could supplement it. I believe it's more applicable to
11	law, it makes it very difficult to figure out what my limits	11	federal common law on torts, to the extent there is common
12	are and what sorts of things I can do or not do.	12	law on torts that exist for violations of international law.
13	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, we first of all, if we	13	THE COURT: I'm ready to hear whatever evidence
14	could, we will file a memo and perhaps with the evidence in	14	you'd like to present.
15	to support the applicable law. But in a general way, the law	15	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, if I may be permitted to
16	is not clear on what is applied.	16	give an opening some opening an opening statement, I
17	THE COURT: I know, I know, but you're the	17	perhaps that would put some things in context.
18	plaintiff, and you need to tell me what you would like me to	18	THE COURT: Sure.
19	apply, and I'll figure out whether I think you are right or	19	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, as you mentioned, we're
20	not. But in the absence of you telling me what you want me	20	here today for a trial on damages and to present evidence on
21	to do, I'll figure out what the best result is and figure out	21	behalf of 11 plaintiffs who are seeking damages under the
22	what substantive law to apply. But, right now, you haven't	22	Alien Tort Claim Act and the Torture Victim Protection Act.
		~ ~	
23	given me any guidance as to where you want me to go.	23	These damages are going to arise from the brutal
24			These damages are going to arise from the brutal and cruel and vicious beating and raping and murder of men, women, and children in a very small close-knit community

	Page 10		Page 12
1	known as Accomarca. It's located up in the mountains of	1	MR. BROCHIN: Her relationship it was her
	Peru, some 17, 18,000 feet above sea level.	2	brother.
3	These damages come from the murder of the elderly,	3	THE COURT: Her brother.
4	as the defendant, who is Telmo Hurtado's troops shot an	4	MR. BROCHIN: Gerardo Ochoa Lizarbe is Teofila's
	80-year-old woman, Juliana Baldeon, when she tried to put	5	brother, younger brother.
	water out on the fire that was burning her house with the	6	In fact, the five estates or six estates for
	bodies of her family and her friends and her community, to	7	Teofila, one is the mother and the five are her younger
	the killing of the young, including the plaintiff, nine-month	8	siblings. That's also Plaintiff Victor Ochoa Lizarbe,
	year old (sic) Edgar Pulido Baldeon. Defendant Telmo Hurtado	9	Teofila's brother, age eight; Plaintiff Ernestina Ochoa
	and the Peruvian army slaughtered some 69 men, women, and	10	Lizarbe, Teofila's sister, age six; and Plaintiff Celestino
	children. They burned Lloccllapampa to the ground, and then	11	Ochoa Lizarbe, Teofila's brother, age three.
	they stole the little possessions that they had, as they	12	Plaintiffs Victor, Ernestina, and Celestino also
	changed their clothes for a celebration in the hills of	13	went with their mother to their deaths, as Defendant Hurtado
	Accomarca.	14	and his soldiers rounded up the people in the village for
15	These men, women, and children of Lloccllapampa are	15	execution.
	tranquil people. They were a people of peace. They were	16	THE COURT: So there are, in addition to her, six
	family people. They were people of a community, a tribe, if	17	other family members
	you will. They were farmers and ranchers who lived and had a	18	MR. BROCHIN: Six other family members.
	very strong relationship with the very rugged land on which	19	THE COURT: right?
	they lived. They were people with no arms, no weapons, no	20	MR. BROCHIN: Correct. Her mother and her five
	grenades, no means of defending themselves. They were not	21	younger siblings, ranging from age ten to age one. And
	involved in political causes or movements. They were human	22	that's Ms. Lizarbe at the end.
	beings living peacefully and happily with what God gave them.	23	THE COURT: Okay.
	And they were innocent human beings in a country that was the	24	MR. BROCHIN: And then next to her is Plaintiff
	site of a brutal, brutal civil war between the Peruvian army	25	Cirila Pulido Baldeon, also 37. Cirila was 12, also, at the
	Page 11		Page 13
1	and the Sendero Luminoso, or the Shining Paths. It was a	1	time of the massacre, and she, too, will testify today to the
	civil war that lasted for some 20 years.	2	events of August 14th.
3	So, I'd like to first, if I may, your Honor,	3	Cirila hid in her house for two days with her
4	introduce to you the ten plaintiffs that are before the	4	brother, Alfredo, age five, and her sister Elba, age two, and
	Court.	5	she, too, witnessed the massacre of her family and friends,
6	Here today, as I've introduced to you, are two of	6	
7			including the two other plaintiffs, her mother Fortunata
	the ten plaintiffs. These are the two plaintiffs that	7	including the two other plaintiffs, her mother Fortunata Baldeon Gutierrez that's Cirila's mother and Plaintiff
	survived the massacre on August 14, 1985. Teofila Ochoa	7 8	
8			Baldeon Gutierrez that's Cirila's mother and Plaintiff
8 9	survived the massacre on August 14, 1985. Teofila Ochoa	8	Baldeon Gutierrez that's Cirila's mother and Plaintiff Edgar Pulido Baldeon, Cirila's brother. Edgar, as I
8 9 10	survived the massacre on August 14, 1985. Teofila Ochoa Lizarbe, 37 today, Teofila was a 12-year-old girl back in	8 9	Baldeon Gutierrez that's Cirila's mother and Plaintiff Edgar Pulido Baldeon, Cirila's brother. Edgar, as I mentioned, was nine months old.
8 9 10 11	survived the massacre on August 14, 1985. Teofila Ochoa Lizarbe, 37 today, Teofila was a 12-year-old girl back in 1985. Teofila will testify about her life in Lloccllapampa	8 9 10 11	Baldeon Gutierrez that's Cirila's mother and Plaintiff Edgar Pulido Baldeon, Cirila's brother. Edgar, as I mentioned, was nine months old. And while not plaintiffs, Cirila's family members
8 9 10 11 12	survived the massacre on August 14, 1985. Teofila Ochoa Lizarbe, 37 today, Teofila was a 12-year-old girl back in 1985. Teofila will testify about her life in Lloccllapampa before the massacre in 1985 and after. And she will tell you	8 9 10 11	Baldeon Gutierrez that's Cirila's mother and Plaintiff Edgar Pulido Baldeon, Cirila's brother. Edgar, as I mentioned, was nine months old. And while not plaintiffs, Cirila's family members Lorenzo and Lorenzo's children Torbio, age ten; Damisa,
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	survived the massacre on August 14, 1985. Teofila Ochoa Lizarbe, 37 today, Teofila was a 12-year-old girl back in 1985. Teofila will testify about her life in Lloccllapampa before the massacre in 1985 and after. And she will tell you what Defendant Telmo Hurtado and the Peruvian soldiers did to her and her family on August 14, 1985. Teofila will also tell us about five other plaintiffs, all of who she saw murdered on August 14th. They are Silvestra Ochoa Lizarbe, Teofila's dedicated mother of nine children, who was beaten and burned and killed with her one-year-old baby in her arms. Plaintiff Edwin Ochoa Lizarbe, Teofila's youngest sibling, murdered at age one. There's Plaintiff Gerardo Ochoa Lizarbe, who hid with Teofila on August 14th, until they were split and Gerardo was gunned down trying to escape. Gerardo was age	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Baldeon Gutierrez that's Cirila's mother and Plaintiff Edgar Pulido Baldeon, Cirila's brother. Edgar, as I mentioned, was nine months old. And while not plaintiffs, Cirila's family members Lorenzo and Lorenzo's children Torbio, age ten; Damisa, age eight and Cirila's cousins, Nestor Gamboa, age ten, and Francia Gamboa, age nine, also were beaten and shot and burned and murdered by Defendant Telmo Hurtado. In fact, your Honor, 26,257 people died or disappeared from the region of Ayacucho during the civil war and it is on behalf of these plaintiffs, Teofila Ochoa Lizarbe and Cirila Pulido Baldeon, and their dead mothers, brothers, and sisters that we are here seeking damages. And I do want to talk about damages for a moment in the sense that it is clear to us that under the Alien Tort

	Page 14		Page 16
1	it establishes a federal forum where courts can fashion, and	1	and punitive damages consider six factors, and they are as
2	perhaps a little bit to the uncertainty, but fashion domestic	2	follows, in deciding damages:
3	common-law remedies to give effect to the violations of	3	One, the brutality of the act; two, the
4	customary international law.	4	egregiousness of Hurtado's conduct; three, the unavailability
5	Courts have awarded substantial compensatory damage		of a criminal remedy; four, the international condemnation of
6	awards to plaintiffs in light of the gravity of the abuses	6	the act; fifth, the deterrence of others committing similar
7	involved, and damages are available for the psychological	7	acts; and finally, sixth, the provision of redress to the
8	injury caused by this massacre on August 14th. The law does		plaintiffs, the country, and the world. And I would add,
9	recognize that victims of violations of international norms	9	also to this one small community known as Accomarca.
10	are entitled to compensation for all harm proximately caused		And, your Honor, if I could perhaps, and then I'll
11	by Mr. Hurtado's conduct.	11	return, if I may just show you this map. We'll use this as a
12	To quote a decision recent, it says:	12	reference. This is actually may I speak here?
13	"It's a principle of international law that	13	THE COURT: Just turn the microphone over.
14	every violation of an international obligation	14	MR. BROCHIN: Thank you.
15	which results in harm creates a duty to make	15	Actually, your Honor, this is a map that was drawn
16	adequate reparation." And that such reparation,	16	by the two plaintiffs from the town. And we blew it up and
17	"must wipe out all the consequences of the illegal	17	made it a little fancier, but this is the town of Accomarca,
18	act and reestablish the situation which would have	18	which is beyond the hills. And there are paths, and as I
19	existed if the act was not committed."	19	mentioned, it's a very rugged and mountainous area, and paths
20	Under international law, plaintiffs are entitled to	20	that lead down, for the farming and the ranching, down to a
21	compensatory damages for a broad range of physical,	21	little bit of a flat-lying area here, which we call
22	emotional, and social harm. They include injury to feelings,	22	Lloccllapampa.
23	humiliation, shame, degradation, loss of social position, and	23	I should also tell you that the native language in
24	that compensation should be commensurate to the injury.	24	this area is not Spanish, it's Quechua, which is an Incan
25	The extreme physical and emotional pain suffered by	25	descent language. And while I've come to hear it as a
	Page 15		
	FAYE IJ		Page 1/
1		1	Page 17 beautiful language. I've also come to hear it as a very
1 2	these ten plaintiffs as a result of the inhumane acts	1 2	beautiful language, I've also come to hear it as a very
1 2 3	these ten plaintiffs as a result of the inhumane acts perpetrated by Hurtado will be palpable and felt today.	1 2 3	beautiful language, I've also come to hear it as a very difficult language to speak, but I'm going to try. These are
2	these ten plaintiffs as a result of the inhumane acts perpetrated by Hurtado will be palpable and felt today. These two plaintiffs sitting here before you continue to	2	beautiful language, I've also come to hear it as a very difficult language to speak, but I'm going to try. These are terms in Quechua, which was their native language, and the
2 3	these ten plaintiffs as a result of the inhumane acts perpetrated by Hurtado will be palpable and felt today. These two plaintiffs sitting here before you continue to suffer great harm from their ordeals. They suffer from	2 3 4	beautiful language, I've also come to hear it as a very difficult language to speak, but I'm going to try. These are terms in Quechua, which was their native language, and the village people, including the plaintiffs, that's the language
2 3 4	these ten plaintiffs as a result of the inhumane acts perpetrated by Hurtado will be palpable and felt today. These two plaintiffs sitting here before you continue to	2 3	beautiful language, I've also come to hear it as a very difficult language to speak, but I'm going to try. These are terms in Quechua, which was their native language, and the village people, including the plaintiffs, that's the language they spoke in this area.
2 3 4 5	these ten plaintiffs as a result of the inhumane acts perpetrated by Hurtado will be palpable and felt today. These two plaintiffs sitting here before you continue to suffer great harm from their ordeals. They suffer from nightmares and flashbacks, and from emotional scars and	2 3 4 5	beautiful language, I've also come to hear it as a very difficult language to speak, but I'm going to try. These are terms in Quechua, which was their native language, and the village people, including the plaintiffs, that's the language
2 3 4 5 6	these ten plaintiffs as a result of the inhumane acts perpetrated by Hurtado will be palpable and felt today. These two plaintiffs sitting here before you continue to suffer great harm from their ordeals. They suffer from nightmares and flashbacks, and from emotional scars and losses that run very, very deep.	2 3 4 5 6	beautiful language, I've also come to hear it as a very difficult language to speak, but I'm going to try. These are terms in Quechua, which was their native language, and the village people, including the plaintiffs, that's the language they spoke in this area. THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry.
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	Page 18		Page 20
1	THE COURT REPORTER: Excuse me, Mr. Brochin.	1	leaves aren't on the trees, so the site lines are great.
2	MR. BROCHIN: And they would return back to the	2	And it was the defendant, Second Lieutenant Telmo
3	town of Accomarca, which was beyond the mountain ridge there	3	Hurtado, who was there, of Lince 7, and it was Second
4	So, the photo you're looking at is actually	4	Lieutenant Telmo Hurtado, of Lince 7, who was in charge of
5	standing as if you were on top of this mountain ridge looking	5	this operation, Operation Huancayoc.
6	down. And if you can see the small little landing area	6	Now, after the beatings and the rapings in that
7	that's a lighter tan color, that's that flatland down there	7	field, which took place down here near this tree, Defendant
8	with which they've called Lloccllapampa.	8	Hurtado had them line up basically in two lines, one for men
9	Now, indeed, the people of Accomarca, including the	9	and one for women, and a third line for some extra men I
10	plaintiffs, came down from the town during those months and	10	mean extra women and children. And single file they led the
11	were there in these mountain ranges on the night of	11	women into the main structure of the Gamboa house. They led
12	August 13th.	12	the men into the side structure of the Gamboa house. And a
13	And on that night, Cirila's family heard gunshots	13	few of the women and children into this side area here, which
14	in the town of Pitecc, which is located up on the far corner	14	was a maybe like a kitchen or a corral. It was an open
15	there. And they heard them, and her mother feared for her	15	area where perhaps goats or other animals live.
16	father's life and they left that evening for Huaranjapata.	16	And when they led them down into that area, they
17	And then in the early morning of August 14th, which	17	were summarily executed; first, by firing weapons with
18	was a clear day, a warm day, a sunny day, Hurtado and his	18	counseled shots into the house over and over again.
19	Peruvian soldiers arrived for Operation Huancayoc. It was an	19	Then Lieutenant Hurtado had grenades thrown into
20	operation and a mission to cleanse Accomarca of everyone. It	20	the houses, such that explosions caused a fire and burnt the
21	was to treat all people down there as terrorists men,	21	houses down completely and every person trapped in them.
22	women, pregnant women, children, babies.	22	Teofila, age 12, and Cirila, age 13, watched as
23	And to that end, some 30, 40, perhaps more,	23	their families perished. They smelled the burning fleshes of
24	soldiers arrived rounding up all the people of Lloccllapampa.	24	their mother and listened to their desperate screams for
25	They entered their houses not looking for weapons, not	25	help.
	Page 19		Page 21
1	questioning anyone, not searching houses but rounding up	1	When it was over, Lieutenant Hurtado had his
2	all for a beating and for torture and for raping of women and	2	subordinates change their clothes into civilian clothes and
3	girls, and then to kill them.	3	then march up the mountain for their journey back to the town
4	Teofila's mother, when the soldiers arrived,	4	of Accomarca, down this main path, for a celebration at night
5	offered them soup and fed them, for which they thanked her	5	where they would drink and eat the animals that they just
6	and then hauled her and her four children Victor,	6	stole from the victims of Lloccllapampa.
7	Ernestina, Edwin, and Celestino down to that flatland in	7	But as they were going up that mountain, they saw
8	Lloccllapampa of a killing field.	8	Juliana Garcia Baldeon, an 80-year-old woman, whose house was
9	Cirila, she hid in her house. Cirila's house is	9	burning with bodies of flesh, desperately trying to put this
10	located up here on the ridge, which as you can appreciate by	10	fire out. And wanting to exterminate all, and certainly
11	the photograph is a quite rugged place. Teofila's house was	11	eliminate witnesses, two or three soldiers returned to shoot
12	further down more toward this flat area called Lloccllapampa.	12	and kill her.
13	Down there on the flatlands of Lloccllapampa near a	13	Plaintiff Gerardo, who was hiding with Teofila,
14	tree, some call a pepper tree, the soldiers beat them with	14	tried to run down from her house into the fields of
15	their weapons and kicked them with their boots. They	15	Lloccllapampa to escape and was shot and killed. Again,
16	screamed profanity at them, mindful that no one in	16	Gerardo was ten.
17	Lloccllapampa had weapons or posed any threats, and they	17	Teofila ran to the back area toward a gully as the
18	would drag the women and girls off into the ditch to sexually	18	soldiers shot at her, and hid under a rock as the bullets
19	assault them.	19	flew by, trembling with fear.
20	All the while Teofila and Cirila watched perched	20	Cirila, she and Alfredo and Elba remained holed up
21	from their houses hearing the desperate screams of women	21	in the house, not eating for two days for fear that the smoke
22	being raped and of men being beaten. They could see the	22	from the house to make the food would signal to the soldier
23	brutality, the havoc, the chaos that was brought upon their	23	their whereabouts. And there they remained until two days
24	families. The vista here is long. The mountain range is	24 25	later, when the few survivors of the massacre came quickly out to hurv the dead in those homes
40	far. It was a clear day. And at that time of year, the	25	out to bury the dead in those homes.

## Page 22

Cirila and Teofila and the other few survivors dug

two pits to bury the dead. Both -- most were burned beyond

recognition. Teofila found her mother with her brother in

her arms and his head decapitated. Cirila could not identify

her mother or her brother. Burial was done in haste. They

This gravesite was exhumed a month later. It was exhumed in March of '06, and March of '07, and will be done

Now, after it was over, to escape the horror of

not. She moved back to her house there on the mountains of

in the ensuing days, the Peruvian military returned some two

or three weeks later to hunt down and kill the remaining

survivors to silence any witnesses. And after hiding in gullies by day and eating at night, for two or three weeks,

Cirila was on the run again and in fear for her life. She

waterfall and was left there for dead by the soldiers.

23 girls survived this massacre is remarkable. The fact that 23

24 years later, Teofila and Cirila are here today to testify

25 about the massacre is miraculous. And it is the act of the

was chased by Peruvian soldiers until she took refuge by a

Your Honor, the fact that these two 12-year-old

Huancayoc. And when the massacre of Accomarca came to light

12 Accomarca, Teofila soon left to escape to Lima. Cirila did

still feared the soldiers would return, and they certainly

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feared for their life.

so again in March of '08.

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1	(TEOFILA OCHOA LIZARBE, PLAINTIFFS' WITNESS, WAS SWORN.
2	THE COURT REPORTER: Please sit down. Please stay
3	behind the microphone as best you can and state your full
4	name for the record, spelling your last name.
5	THE WITNESS: First of all, I would like to offer
6	my greetings to his Honor, the judge, and all of the people
7	that accompany us here today.
8	My name is Teofila Ochoa Lizarbe.
9	THE INTERPRETER: The interpreter would spell for
10	the Court, last name Ochoa, O-C-H-O-A, Lizarbe,
11	L-I-Z-A-R-B-E.
12	THE COURT: Thank you.
13	Go ahead, Mr. Brochin.
14	DIRECT EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. BROCHIN:

16 Q. Good morning. Teofila, tell -- where do you live?

17 A. I live in Lima, at Association UPI, May 26, Block D,

18 Lot 22, Santa Clara, Atritarte. 19 Q. And do you work?

- 20 A. Yes, I work in family homes.
- 21 Q. And how old are you?
- 22 A. Thirty-seven years old.
- 23 Q. And are you a Peruvian citizen?
- 24 A. Peruvian.
- 25 Q. Are you married?

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1	utmost courage.	1	A. Married.
2	We will also have Eduardo Gonzalez, hopefully,	2	Q. And what is your husband's name and what does he do?
3	testify, who investigated the Accomarca massacre and	3	A. Sosimo Palacios Baez.
4	contributed significantly to the final report for the	4	Q. And does your husband work?
5	Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission. His testimony	r 5	A. He works as a bricklayer.
6	is critical to the context of the massacre, so the Court may	6	Q. And do you have children and their names?
7	assess properly the breadth of Hurtado's grievous violations	7	A. Yes, I have three children Junior Palacios Ochoa,
8	of international law and his brutal abuse of human rights.	8	Paul Anthony Palacios Ochoa, and Jose Elias Palacios Ochoa.
9	Finally, you will hear from Peruvian Senator Javier	9	Q. What are the names of your mother and father?
10	Canseco, who investigated the massacre. Senator Canseco tool	:10	A. Miguel Miguel Ochoa Quispe and Silvestra Lizarbe
11	testimony from the soldiers and victims alike, and from	11	Solis.
12	Second Lieutenant Telmo Hurtado himself. And as a result,	12	Q. Teofila, I know you have eight brothers and sisters,
13	Senator Canseco is the primary author of the Peruvian Senate	13	three that are alive today. What are the names of your
14	Commission Report on the Accomarca Massacre.	14	brothers and sisters that are alive?
15	In the end, we will ask for a judgment for	15	A. Sophia Esperanza Ochoa Lizarbe, Miguel Ochoa Lizarbe,
16	compensatory and punitive damages, and I know in the end,	16	Roman Ochoa Roman Francisco Ochoa Lizarbe.
17	it's the hope of Teofila and Cirila that Second	17	Q. And how old are your brothers and sisters that are
18	Lieutenant Telmo Hurtado will be held accountable for his	18	alive?
19	atrocious and cruel acts, and in so doing some justice will	19	A. Esperanza is 48 years old, Miguel is 46 years old, Roman
20	be served. And they have asked me to tell you on their	20	is 38 years old, and I'm 37 years old.
21	behalf that they thank you for that opportunity to testify.	21	Q. And did your brother Miguel serve in the Peruvian army?
22	And with that, I'd like to call them to the stand to testify.	22	A. Yes. Yes, he was in.
23	THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Brochin.	23	Q. And was he in the Peruvian army before August of 1985?
24	This is Ms. Lizarbe, right?	24	A. No, I didn't know. No, it was later, later.
25	MR. BROCHIN: Yes.	25	Q. Teofila, I want to talk to you about your life growing

	Page 26		Page 28
1	up in Accomarca.	1	Q. Now, as a child, did the Peruvian army visit the area of
	-	2	Lloccllapampa?
2	Tell Judge Jordan what your childhood life was like	3	A. On August the 14th, 1985, when my mother woke me up -
3 4	<ul><li>when you grew up in Lloccllapampa.</li><li>A. When we lived there in Lloccllapampa, I was there I</li></ul>		Q. Teofila, let me reask the question, because I wasn't
		4	_
	lived there with my mother and my brothers and sisters, all five, and we were happy. Everything was happy, because my	5	clear. I was talking, really, prior to August of 1985, did
6		6 7	the Peruvian army pay visits to the area of Lloccllapampa? A. Yes.
7 8	mother always gave me a lot of love.	8	<ul><li>Q. Could you tell us when they came what they did?</li></ul>
	We were all so very, very happy. We worked the		A. That day I had gone to graze my animals. And when I
9	land to collect the crops. We had our animals. Our animals	9	returned
10	were grazing. Everything was so happy. We were happy with		
	my mother. She always shared every piece of food. We were		
12	so happy, because she always gave us her warmth, and we	12	THE COURT REPORTER: You've got to talk into the
13	always had the love of our mother.	13	end, not the side.
14	We were so happy; we lacked nothing.	14	THE COURT: That's okay. He'll help you fix it.
15	Q. Teofila, did Cirila draw out this map?	15	We have a lot of dead spots in this courtroom. So,
16	A. Yes.	16	although someone next to you and I can hear you, over there
17	Q. And does this show the house where you would live in	17	they may not be able to hear a word you're saying.
18	with your mother and siblings when you came down from the	18	MR. BROCHIN: Yes. I'm going to yell.
19	town of Accomarca?	19	THE COURT: You don't need to, as long as you've
20	A. Yes. That's where we lived.	20	got a microphone near you.
21	Q. And what is tell the judge what this area here, what	21	BY MR. BROCHIN:
	is labeled Lloccllapampa, is like.	22	Q. Not August, 1985; before August, 1985, did the Peruvian
23	A. It is a place. It's a very big place. It's a big	23	army come ever to Lloccllapampa?
	savanna. There are many trees. And on that date, August the	24	A. Yes.
25	14th, by then the harvest was over. And they call it	25	Q. Tell me about when they came. Not on August, 1985, but
	Page 27		
	5		Page 29
1	Lloccllapampa, because it is big. It's very big. They call	1	before then.
1 2		1 2	before then. A. When they arrived at that place of Lloccllapampa, they
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1	Page 30		Page 32
	mother. Tell the Court a little bit about your mother,	1	THE MARSHAL: Oh, he's not?
2	Silvestra.	2	THE COURT: No. So, if you could just have him
3	A. With my mother, we were like friends. We were like	3	have a seat over there on that side, please. Thank you very
4	sisters. She was a beautiful mother and she loved me. And	4	much.
5	she told me that I was a very responsible daughter. And when	5	Good morning, Mr. Hurtado.
6	she would embrace me, she would kiss me, and she would kiss	6	Do you know what is happening here today?
7	and embrace all of her children who lived there with her.	7	THE DEFENDANT: Honestly, no.
8	Q. And did she care for you when you were sick?	8	THE COURT: Well, there has been a civil lawsuit
9	A. Yes, she would care for me. When I fell ill in the	9	that was filed against you by two ladies in their personal
10	past, she would care for me. She would go out and she would	10	and individual capacities, and as representatives of the
11	search for the medicine men, those that knew how to cure.	11	estates of various other individuals who had been killed.
12	She took care of me, because I had fallen ill when I was	12	The claims were brought under two American laws, including
13	three years old. Yes. And she stayed with me until the day	13	the Alien Tort Statute and the Torture Victim Protection Act.
14	came when I got better, when I healed.	14	The claims arise out of a massacre that occurred on
15	Because I had become just like a baby all over	15	April excuse me on August 14th of 1985, in or around
16	again. And she stayed next to me. She stayed next to me	16	the towns of Llocellapampa and Accomarca in Peru.
17	until I recovered. And she would care for me and she would	17	The allegations are that you, acting as a second
18	tend to me, as she would tend to as she would tend to all	18	lieutenant of the Lince 7 squad, went into these areas and
19	of her four other children. She was a woman and she loved me	19	directed and/or approved of the torture and massacre of over
20	very much.	20	
20	Q. Well, did your mom ever want you to leave Lloccllapampa?		50 individuals in that area, including pregnant women, small children, and the elderly.
21		21 22	-
	A. No, never. She never wanted me to leave there. She		This lawsuit was filed against you last year, and
23	always wanted me to stay by her side, because I was a sickly	23	you were served with process, but you didn't respond to the
24	child. No, she would say, I don't want you to leave this	24	complaint. I sent you additional notice telling you that a
25	place. She wanted me to stay there with her and with my	25	default judgment on liability would be entered if you did not
	Page 31		Page 33
1	brothers and sisters.	1	respond to the complaint against you in some way. And when
2	THE COURT: Mr. Brochin, you need to give me an	2	you did not respond, I entered judgment against you, a
3	idea of when you want Mr. Hurtado to testify so that the	3	
1 .			default judgment on liability.
4	marshals can bring him up. So, if you give me a general	4	THE INTERPRETER: He's asking if it please the
5	idea, I can let them know.	5	THE INTERPRETER: He's asking if it please the Court, the interpreter has been asked to speak louder for the
5 6	idea, I can let them know. MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, do you intend to have him	5 6	THE INTERPRETER: He's asking if it please the Court, the interpreter has been asked to speak louder for the defendant.
5 6 7	idea, I can let them know. MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, do you intend to have him sit here through the trial?	5 6 7	THE INTERPRETER: He's asking if it please the Court, the interpreter has been asked to speak louder for the defendant. THE COURT: Does he want me to repeat anything
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	Page 34		Page 36
1	anyone who testifies any questions, I will give you that	1	to answer questions that are posed to you, unless you contend
2	opportunity. Do you understand that?	2	that your testimony might tend to incriminate you, that is,
3	THE DEFENDANT: So far, yes.	3	that it might tend to expose you to criminal prosecution or
4	THE COURT: Do you have any questions for me?	4	liability in the future. And given some of the allegations
5	THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.	5	that have been made against you here, it is my duty to inform
6	I do not have financial resources that would allow	6	you that some of your testimony, depending on what your
7	me legal representation. I do not speak the English	7	answers are, might, in fact, expose you to criminal liability
8	language. And, likewise, I find myself limited from being	8	or prosecution in the United States in the future.
9	able to make any type of statement, because I am ignorant of	9	Before you tell me anything else, do you understand
10	the laws that you are speaking of, because I do not know the	10	what I've explained to you?
11	laws here in the United States, and, likewise, because I am	11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have understood
12	also following a judicial procedure at Immigration.	12	and I ratify my position. I will make no statements.
13	THE COURT: Well, let me see if I can respond this	13	THE COURT: Do you wish to invoke your privilege
14	way, Mr. Hurtado.	14	against self-incrimination under the United States
15	In a civil case in the United States, unlike a	15	Constitution then?
16	criminal case, I do not have the authority or the financial	16	THE DEFENDANT: For no reason.
17	ability to order a court-appointed attorney for you. If you	17	THE COURT: Well, Mr. Hurtado, I'm trying to not
18	had told me about some of these issues when you were served	18	make this difficult for you, but unless you invoke your Fifth
19	with the complaint, I could have tried to postpone the case,	19	Amendment privilege against self-incrimination under the
20	or stay it for a while, so that you could try to find legal	20	United States Constitution, then you are required to answer
21	representation. But I heard nothing from you for months.	21	questions that are put to you. And I'm telling you that you
22	So, it was my belief that you were not interested, in a	22	can invoke your Fifth Amendment privilege and not testify.
23	general way, with litigating this case or appearing in it.	23	THE DEFENDANT: I invoke the Fifth Amendment and
24	With regard to your lack of command of the English	24	not to testify.
25	language, we have an interpreter here, who, from what I've	25	THE COURT: Okay.
	Page 35		Page 37
1	seen so far, is very good, and he'll be able to translate	1	Mr. Brochin, anything else?
2	everything that is said in English to you in Spanish. And		
_		2	MR. BROCHIN: No, your Honor.
3	with regards to American law and American procedures, I can		MR. BROCHIN: No, your Honor. THE COURT: No?
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3	with regards to American law and American procedures, I can	3	THE COURT: No?
3 4	with regards to American law and American procedures, I can certainly try to explain things as we go along or answer any	3 4	THE COURT: No? All right. Mr. Hurtado, anything else you wish to
3 4 5	with regards to American law and American procedures, I can certainly try to explain things as we go along or answer any of your questions.	3 4 5	THE COURT: No? All right. Mr. Hurtado, anything else you wish to say?
3 4 5 6	with regards to American law and American procedures, I can certainly try to explain things as we go along or answer any of your questions. Now, you're not required to stay here beyond your	3 4 5 6	THE COURT: No? All right. Mr. Hurtado, anything else you wish to say? THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
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	Page 38		Page 40
1	questions to him relating to damages. And as I understand	1	BY MR. BROCHIN:
2	the record, Mr. Hurtado has invoked his Fifth Amendment righ		Q. Teofila, we were talking about your mother before the
3	not to respond to those questions, and, therefore, that	3	break. Now, I'd like to talk a little bit about the five
4	testimony would not be available.	4	brothers and sisters that were murdered on August 14th.
5	THE COURT: I mean, there's no other way to put it.	5	Beginning with Geraldo (sic), can you tell us a
6	You know and given the prosecution that is occurring in	6	little bit about Geraldo?
7	this district right now of Mr. Taylor in Judge Altonaga's	7	A. Could you please repeat?
8	courtroom with regard to events that took place in his	8	Q. Sure.
9	homeland, I felt that it was my duty to inform him that he	9	I want to talk a little bit about your five
10	was potentially exposing himself to criminal liability, as	10	brothers and sisters who were murdered on August 14th. Tell
11	well.	11	the judge a little bit about your brother Geraldo.
12	So and I advised him of that because he has no	12	A. On the 14th of August, it was a day, and in the morning,
13	lawyer. If he had a lawyer, that would have been a matter	13	my mother got up very early. And after she got up very
14	for him and his attorney to decide. But he has now invoked	14	early, she woke me up and she said, Go and get the two
15	his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination, and	15	donkeys that are way up there.
16	he has chosen to not be present for this trial. So, as far	16	When I went to bring back the animals, it must have
17	as I'm concerned, we can continue without him.	17	been around about six o'clock in the morning, I saw on the
18	MR. BROCHIN: I would only add and to which we	18	14th of August that all around Lloccllapampa, the whole place
19	agree, your Honor, in terms of that process. But I would	19	was surrounded by soldiers.
20	only add that it was the preference of our clients, who are	20	Q. Teofila, I know you're anxious to tell us the story of
21	before you today, that he sit through the trial, even if he	21	August 14th, and you will. But just tell us a little bit,
22	was to invoke his Fifth Amendment rights.	22	first, about your brother. Tell us what kind of person and
23	THE COURT: I understand. But, you know, no	23	boy Geraldo was growing up in Lloccllapampa.
24	litigant in a civil case can be forced to sit through a	24	A. He was a good boy. He was an obedient boy. He was a
25	trial, and the fact that he's in custody doesn't make a	25	caring and kind, loving boy, and he loved my mother and all
	Page 39		Page 41
1	difference. If he had not been in custody, and you	1	of my other brothers and sisters. He was an exemplary boy.
2	subpoenaed him like you did, if he would have walked in here	2	He worked very hard. He worked in the field, and we would
3	and said, I have the subpoena, but I choose not to testify, I	3	graze our animals, our sheep. And he loved my mother.
4	invoke my rights, and I'm walking out of this courtroom, that		
_		4	Q. And
5	would have been the end of it.	4 5	<ul><li>Q. And</li><li>A. And he went to school up to the third grade in</li></ul>
5 6	would have been the end of it. So, I certainly understand the numerous reasons why		
_		5	A. And he went to school up to the third grade in
6	So, I certainly understand the numerous reasons why	5 6	A. And he went to school up to the third grade in elementary school. He went to school.
6 7	So, I certainly understand the numerous reasons why you and your clients would want to have him here during this	5 6 7	<ul> <li>A. And he went to school up to the third grade in</li> <li>elementary school. He went to school.</li> <li>He was an obedient boy. He was always very good.</li> <li>He was always very good to my mother. And he worked very</li> <li>hard. And we we would go and we would get fruit, and</li> </ul>
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	Page 42		Page 44
1	A. Ernestina was a very chubby little girl. A little girl	1	Accomarca, or down in Llocellapampa, that had weapons of any
2	who had a very strong voice. We were always very happy. We	2	kind?
3	always shared. And she was very precious. And if we had to	3	A. No.
4	borrow something from each other, she was always the one to	4	Q. Did you know of a group known as the "Shining Path"?
5	say, "I have one."	5	A. No.
6	A very obedient little girl. She would do the	6	Q. Living down in Llocellapampa and up in Accomarca, did
7	cleaning chores in the house. She would care for the little	7	you know what the Shining Path was?
8	ones. A beautiful and marvelous little girl.	8	A. No, nothing.
9	Q. And how old was Celestino (sic) when she was murdered?	9	Q. As a child, were you or your family involved in
10	THE COURT: Ernestina, right?	10	political issues or causes or movements at the time?
11	MR. BROCHIN: I'm sorry, Ernestina.	11	A. No.
12	A. Ernestina was seven years old.	12	Q. Teofila, I now want to turn to August 14, 1985.
13	Q. And now Celestino, tell Judge Jordan a little bit about	13	And I know your mom got up early that day, at
14	Celestino.	14	three a.m., and I know you rose a little bit later, at
15	A. He was a little boy. He was a little bit small, but he	15	five a.m., and now I want you to tell the Court what happened
16	also had a bit of a character, personality. He was a	16	on that day.
17	beautiful little boy, and he always wanted just a little bit	17	A. On a day, the 14th of August of 1985, my mother rose
18	more food. He wanted to be given a little bit more food.	18	early at three or four in the morning. She got up to cook,
19	He liked to share with all of our brothers and	19	and you usually cooked very early in the morning over there.
20	sisters. And he was very kind. He loved my mother very	20	And my mother sent me to go and get the donkeys a little bit
21	much.	21	further up the hill.
22	Q. And Celestino, how old was he when he was murdered?	22	I went up to get the burro it's an animal and
23	THE COURT: Wasn't that Celestino?	23	I was scared. The soldiers had already surrounded
24	MR. BROCHIN: Celestino.	24	Lloccllapampa. They had surrounded us already. And I was
25	THE COURT: Okay.	25	scared and trembling, and I returned home. And I said,
	Page 43		Page 45
1	Page 43 A. Celestino was three years old.	1	Page 45 "Mother, I don't know what's happening. I'm scared. They
1 2		1 2	
	A. Celestino was three years old.		"Mother, I don't know what's happening. I'm scared. They
2	<ul><li>A. Celestino was three years old.</li><li>Q. And Edwin, your baby brother Edwin.</li></ul>	2	"Mother, I don't know what's happening. I'm scared. They have weapons."
2 3	<ul><li>A. Celestino was three years old.</li><li>Q. And Edwin, your baby brother Edwin.</li><li>A. Edwin was two years old no, one-year old. Edwin was</li></ul>	2 3	"Mother, I don't know what's happening. I'm scared. They have weapons." And my mother says, "I wonder what's happening?" And then my mother told me that that night she had been unable to sleep. She felt desperate. What will happen?
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1	Then she said, "What will happen? Maybe they'll	1	the gully and began to come towards me. So, then I got up
2	burn something." She sort of felt something was going to	2	and I climbed upwards, and there was a rock. And I hid
3	happen. She made a little hole in the ground, and she buried	3	behind that rock. And where I had fallen, that's where they
4	the birth certificates there, and the money.	4	were looking for me, looking like as if they were looking for
5	She said, "The day your father comes back, make him	5	gold. And from that place where I was, I sat there
6	see where this is." And it was then I felt desperate,	6	trembling. They're going to find me right away.
7	crying, "No, I don't want to stay here. I don't want to be	7	And since they didn't find me, they came back down.
8	big."	8	There were some houses there. And at each house, they would
9	And then she said, "You have to stay with your	9	put a child inside, a boy or a girl. One soldier would go
10	brother Gerardo."	10	inside. And the little girl would scream inside. And then
11	And my mother left. She was taken. And then she	11	the gunshot sounded. And then it caught fire; the whole
12	was carrying my little brother Edwin, another one by the	12	house burned down. And that's what they were doing in each
13	hand, another one pulling the other one along, down to the	13	one of the houses men, women, children.
14	field. And all of the men and the women that they would find	14	And once that was over, and while I was hiding,
15	in the houses, they would take them down to the field.	15	then they went over to where all the people had been burned.
16	Out in that field, they beat, they hit them with	16	They all gathered there, they all got together. And I saw
17	their weapons, they kicked them. And they would abuse of the		that they changed their clothes. They put on white T-shirts.
18	women (sic). And I would look down from my house crying,	18	And then they climbed up to Accomarca, the town, following
19	trembling. And after they brought them together and after	19	the road of Cumo.
20	beating them and abusing them, they were taken in single	20	And from that place, I could see that a woman of 80
20	files. And when they got close to the Gamboa house, Cesario	21	years old was going down carrying her bucket in case someone
21	Gamboa's house, from a tree, my mother looked up to the hous		had survived.
23	and beckoned to me, using her hand (indicating).	23	So I, too, I went down there. I was just about to
23	And I didn't go down. And me and my brother, we	24	come out. And then from up the hill, soldiers came back.
25	were crying. And they put them in the house, all of them in	25	And they killed her, too. And they pushed her in. And from
23	were erynig. And they put them in the house, an or them in	2.5	And they kined her, too. And they pushed her hit. And from
	Page 47		Page 49
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2	single file. And after they went in, just the last ones were going into the house, that's when the firing began. All of	2	that from there, they went off to Accomarca, straightaway. And then at Accomarca, as was said, what I've heard
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	single file. And after they went in, just the last ones were going into the house, that's when the firing began. All of the soldiers started shooting. And then there was a tremendous cry children, little girls, little boys. And then they grabbed and they threw it in the hole, that thing that would explode. And I was desperate and crying. I didn't know what to do. And then the soldiers began to come towards us. And I ran up the hill. I escaped up the hill. And my brother Gerardo ran down. He was followed and he was killed They shot him. And I kept on running up, at Icuje, straight up. And then I saw across from me those that had been that stayed behind, children that had stayed behind in the houses, with about five soldiers. They were bringing little children about maybe five or six children, boys and girls. And I looked at them face-to-face, but we were separated by a gully. And they waved at me like that (indicating). And I said, "Well, they already killed my mother, and they killed all of those people. If I go there, they'll kill me. If I turn around, they'll kill me." And bullets would fly by here, by my neck, bullets would fly by, by my	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	that from there, they went off to Accomarca, straightaway. And then at Accomarca, as was said, what I've heard is they celebrated. They ate the best animals. That's what they did. And I stayed there at that rock, and it was eight o'clock at night. I came out and went under a tree. And I spent the whole night there trembling. No hat, no shoes, crying. There was I had no one. Desperate. Because I had lost the things I had lost what I had loved the most. Under a tree, that's where I was at four o'clock in the morning. And I came across a cousin, indicating a female, who had also lost her mother. So, then she took me with her far away to a woman that was at that place. And she had a little house. And she greeted us, she let us in. "Oh, you've lost your mother. Don't cry," she would say to me. "Eat," she would say to me. I was not hungry. Crying and crying. And in my heart, there was such tremendous pain. And after that, my grandfather found me. And he brought me to Hatumri, to my aunt, where my aunt lived. And

	Page 50		Page 52
1	their legs missing, destroyed like that.	1	A. They were wearing green clothes with a kind of lead
2	My mother, I found her from the waist up with a	2	color. It was kind of a mixture, a combination. They had
3	baby on her back no baby embracing the baby, Ernestina,	3	weapons.
4	no head. And I cried very much. Desperate. Why? My God,	4	Q. And did they have backpacks?
5	why did they take them from me? They took her from me, my	5	A. Backpacks, yes.
6	mother, the one I loved the most. I would faint from the	6	Q. Carrying on their backs?
7	pain.	7	A. Yes.
8	My mother had a large shawl, and we wrapped her	8	Q. Now, you told us about moving to Lima. Did there come
9	with that and we buried her. In two pits, those that were	9	time when you returned to the fields of Lloccllapampa?
10	complete, and then those that were just a piece here or a	10	A. Me?
11	piece there would go into another pit. And we did this	11	Q. Yes. Did you go back to Lloccllapampa for your father?
12	quickly. We were scared that they would return and kill us.	12	A. No. It was 18 years later when my father died, just a
13	Helicopters would fly overhead. We buried them	13	while ago.
14	quickly and we left, along with my aunt and my grandfather.	14	Q. And is that when you returned back to Accomarca?
15	And then after that, I suffered in that town	15	A. Yes, that was the time.
16	greatly. And my aunt brought me to Lima. And in Lima, I	16	Q. And what happened to your father?
17	began to work in family homes. And I was mistreated. There	17	A. My father drank a lot, because he had lost my mother, he
18	was no one to speak for me.	18	lost my brothers and sisters. He cried a lot. He would call
19	So, I worked in a family home. I cared for babies.	19	out to Victor and Ernestina, his children, and he began to
20	And they didn't pay me. I would eat their children's	20	drink alcoholic beverages. That was his suffering. And he
21	leftovers. They mistreated me. I didn't know how to speak	21	became engaged with a woman who had six children, just like
22	Spanish well. They would send me to the third floor on a bed	22	he had, so that he could forget. But his suffering was too
23	that I could I couldn't even sleep on. There I slept and	23	great. So after all of that, my father passed away.
24	cried remembering my mother. "Why did you leave me?" That's	24	Q. And prior to the massacre on August 14th, were your
25	what I would say. So I remained there and worked and worked.	25	mother and father happily married?
	Page 51		Page 53
			idge 55
1	They didn't pay me.	1	A. They were happily married. They were very happy. And
1 2		1 2	
	They didn't pay me.		A. They were happily married. They were very happy. And
2	They didn't pay me. So then I changed over to another household, and it	2	A. They were happily married. They were very happy. And my father would go out on trips to bring us clothes and to bring us you see, up in the mountains, what we get are the cereals, but down in Lima, it's the rice, bread. And when he
2 3	They didn't pay me. So then I changed over to another household, and it was the same there. I had to work throughout the holidays. I began to go to school, until I got to 4th 3rd grade elementary. And because I couldn't do the work, because I	2 3 4 5	A. They were happily married. They were very happy. And my father would go out on trips to bring us clothes and to bring us you see, up in the mountains, what we get are the cereals, but down in Lima, it's the rice, bread. And when he
2 3 4	They didn't pay me. So then I changed over to another household, and it was the same there. I had to work throughout the holidays. I began to go to school, until I got to 4th 3rd grade elementary. And because I couldn't do the work, because I had homework, then I couldn't continue to go to school in the	2 3 4 5	A. They were happily married. They were very happy. And my father would go out on trips to bring us clothes and to bring us you see, up in the mountains, what we get are the cereals, but down in Lima, it's the rice, bread. And when he returned, he with my mother, they would embrace. And with us, too. Very happy. They loved each other very much.
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	Page 54		Page 56
1	loved well loved by my teachers.	1	pieces of arms, ribs, heads, bones, very burned bones,
2	And when Mother's Day would arrive, I would say a	2	completely burned. We found all of that.
3	poem. I would dedicate a poem. I would sing a song, that I	3	Q. Now, you talked about your brother Gerardo running down
4	had no that I did not have my mother, that others did have	4	out of the house toward the fields. Did he say anything to
5	theirs.	5	you as he was running away?
6	When I would open my copybook when I got my	6	A. Yes. He said, "I want to die next to my mother." And
7	report card, there was no one who would go and get it, no one	7	that's where we separated, crying. And he ran down and
8	to pick it up. And I would go get it by myself. And it was	8	that's where they shot him.
9	very sad.	9	Q. Was he scared?
10	When my schoolmates would eat, I had nothing to	10	A. Yes, he was scared.
11	eat. Their mothers would come to school to pick them up.	11	Q. And your other brothers and sisters, as they were being
12	But there was no one to pick me up. Sometimes I would only	12	led away with your mother, did you see them going toward the
13	drink water with lemon in it, dry bread. And that was my	13	fields of Lloccllapampa?
14	life.	14	A. Yes, with my mother. Together with my mother, they went
15	I wanted things, but I had no money. And so, the	15	down.
16	days went by. During holidays, it was off to do very hard	16	Q. And were they scared?
17	work so that I could buy my school supplies, my clothes. And	17	A. Yes, they were scared.
18	that's the way it was.	18	Q. Can you tell us how the memory of what happened to you
19	Q. Now, Teofila, did you become part of or become a member	19	and your mother and brothers and sisters has affected you?
20	of an association of survivors of the Accomarca Massacre?	20	A. It has affected me greatly. Because the one I loved the
21	A. Yes. Some time ago, the elder ones of the orphans had	21	most, the one I loved was taken from me. It affected me a
22	created had formed, and I still you know, I didn't have	22	lot, because I was desperate. When I slept, I would dream of
23	my documents or anything. And then when the years went by in		my mother. In my dreams, I would call her, "Mommy." I would
24 25	2002, we saw the association, the office association, and we began to work. And that's when I joined. For the fight, for	24 25	tremble, desperation, a lot of fear. And the men that I would see, I was very scared of
25		2.5	· · ·
	Page 55		
1	_	1	Page 57
1	my mother, for my brothers and sisters, and for the people	1	them. The soldiers, a lot of fear. When I would see them, I
2	my mother, for my brothers and sisters, and for the people that live in Accomarca, as well as in Lima. They suffer,	2	them. The soldiers, a lot of fear. When I would see them, I would tremble completely. And the pain is still inside me.
2 3	my mother, for my brothers and sisters, and for the people that live in Accomarca, as well as in Lima. They suffer, too. They have not recovered from the pain, the trauma still	2 3	them. The soldiers, a lot of fear. When I would see them, I would tremble completely. And the pain is still inside me. Great suffering.
2 3 4	my mother, for my brothers and sisters, and for the people that live in Accomarca, as well as in Lima. They suffer, too. They have not recovered from the pain, the trauma still in their hearts, pain, bitterness, sadness.	2	them. The soldiers, a lot of fear. When I would see them, I would tremble completely. And the pain is still inside me. Great suffering. To be left with no one, totally. My head would
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## Page 58 Page 60 1 he's done, to feel the pain of what he had done, and that he 1 A. Thirty-seven. should be extradited to Peru so that there is justice there. Q. And are you a citizen of Peru? 2 2 I would tell him to speak. Who were the ones who told him? 3 A. Yes. 3 Why did they do this? My mother, the children, they were Q. And do you have children? 4 4 5 innocent. They didn't know how to -- they didn't even know 5 A. Yes, I have two daughters. how to read or write. I want justice to be done. That's Q. And what are their names and ages? 6 6 7 what I ask for, your Honor. 7 A. Maria Castillo Pulido, 16 years of age; Lizette Diana 8 MR. BROCHIN: No further questions. 8 Castillo Pulido, 13 years old. 9 Thank you. 9 Q. And is there someone you consider to be your husband? 10 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Brochin. 10 A. My husband, his name? 11 Thank you, Ms. Lizarbe. 11 Q. Yes, please. 12 12 A. My husband's name is Victor Castillo Baldeon. This is probably a good time to break, so we'll see 13 you back at one o'clock. Okay? Q. And what are the names of your mother and father? 13 14 MR. BROCHIN: Thank you, Judge. 14 A. My father's name is Panfilo Pulido Chuchon, and my 15 THE COURT: Thank you. mother's name is Fortunata Baldeon Gutierrez. 15 16 (Luncheon recess taken at 11:39 a.m.) 16 THE COURT: What is the father's name again, 17 17 please? 18 18 THE WITNESS: Panfilo Pulido Chuchon. 19 BY MR. BROCHIN: 19 20 Q. And I understand that you have three brothers and 20 21 21 sisters, two of who are alive today. What are the names of 22 22 the two brothers and sisters who are alive? 23 A. Alfredo Pulido Baldeon, 28 years old; Elba Pulido 23 24 24 Baldeon, 26 years old. 25 25 Q. And what is the name of your brother that was murdered Page 59 Page 61 1 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2008, 1:12 P.M. on August 14, 1985? 1 2 THE COURT: Please be seated. A. Edgar Pulido Baldeon, nine months old. 2 3 Sorry I was late. I had a call from Judge Martinez 3 Q. Cirila, I want to talk to you a little bit about your 4 about a committee matter that we're working on, and it took a 4 life growing up in Accomarca and down in Llocellapampa. Tell 5 little bit longer than I thought. So, my apologies. us a little bit about your childhood growing up in Accomarca. 5 6 Mr. Brochin, you can call your next witness. A. Before the 14th? 6 7 MR. BROCHIN: Thank you, your Honor. 7 Q. Yes. Just tell us about growing up in Accomarca as a 8 We call Cirila Baldeon. 8 child. 9 (CIRILA BALDEON, PLAINTIFFS' WITNESS, WAS SWORN.) 9 A. Well, I lived with my mother, along with my brothers and 10 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 10 sisters and my father. 11 First of all, your Honor, and for those of you who 11 Well, I lived with my mother in Accomarca. And it 12 are with me, I swear to tell the whole truth on behalf of my was normal. It was a happy life. I went to school. I would 12 13 mother and on behalf of my people. Thank you. 13 help my parents. We lived happily. And sometimes in times 14 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Baldeon. Have a seat, 14 of summer, after the harvest, we would come down to 15 please. Lloccllapampa to fertilize our fields so that we could have a 15 16 DIRECT EXAMINATION 16 good harvest. 17 BY MR. BROCHIN: 17 Q. And when you would come down from Accomarca to 18 Q. Could you tell us where you live, please. 18 Lloccllapampa, would you come down and stay here at this 19 A. I live at Lima, Peru, at Association 26 of May, Block F, 19 house that is marked on this map here? 20 Lot 3, Santa Clara, Atritarte. 20 A. Yes. 21 Q. And what is your full name? 21 Q. And by the way, did you and Teofila prepare this map 22 A. My name is Cirila Pulido Baldeon. 22 that is shown on this board? 23 Q. And do you currently work? 23 A. Yes. 24 A. Yes. I work in family homes. 24 Q. And you talked about going to school in Accomarca. What 25 Q. And how old are you? 25 school did you go to?

6       the school in the first grade that you go into, they teach       7       You the five vowels. And then we would continue studying and         8       going to school, and we would go into the next grade, and       7       THE COURT: Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 1 was admitted.         9       that would be where they would teach you the book called       9       evidence.)         10       "Laito."       10       With RBCCHIN:         12       you were down in Lloccilapampa, down in the fields, would you       9       evidence.)         13       go up to your school in Accomarca?       10       H MR. BROCHIN:         14       A. Yes.       14       Wend how long a journey would it be for you each day to         15       Q. And how long a journey would it we for you each day to       15       Q. Nor, would fertilize the fields in order to be able         16       tir would be about - well, you see, as we all walked       18       to have a good harvest.         19       D. Now, was a child, prior to A langitts? Exhibit was marked as Plaintiffs Exhibit adve would fertilize the fields in order to be able         10       to about - well, you see, as we all walked       10       Q. Now, as a child, prior to A langitts?         19       to short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       24       A. No. They only came by just a few days before the 14th         20 </th <th></th> <th>Page 62</th> <th></th> <th>Page 64</th>		Page 62		Page 64
2       children, Cesar Vallejo.       2       of 1985?         3       Q. What sort of things were you taight at that school as a young child?       A. Ves, It would be during the summertime.         4       young child?       A. Well, like they teach all children. Once you get into 6       G. Yes.         5       A. Well, like they teach all children. Once you get into 6       G. Yes.       THE COURT: Plaintiff' 1 is admitted.         6       going to school, and we would continue studying and 7       THE COURT: Plaintiff' 1 is admitted.       THE COURT: Plaintiff' 1 is admitted.         12       you were down in Llocellapampa, down in the fields, would you to your school in Accomarca?       10       BY MR. BROCHIN:         14       A. Yes.       A. Wel, me the military soldiers arrived?       15       O. Nor, word the mouth about a typical day that you would the for you each day to the school in Accomarca?       16       A. Well, me the military soldiers arrived?         15       G. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to the two.       15       O. Nor, prior to the military soldiers arrived?         16       fravel from Lhocellapampa would all walk together, then it it       10       O. Well, we would feitize the fields in order to babe         18       it would be about - well, you son, as well walked       10       Norwell, the fields in order to babe         19       toreather would feitize the of the fields in t	1	A. My school in the town was called the school for	1	accurately depict the Lloccllapampa area as it was in August
3       Q. What sort of things were you taught at that school as a       3       A. Yes. It would be during the summertime.         4       young child?       4       Q. Yes.         5       A. Well, like they teach all children. Once you got into       6       Exhibit Number 1 into evidence.         7       you the five vowels. And then we would continue studying and       8       6       (Plainiffs 'Exhibit Number 1 into evidence.         10       'Talito."       10       'Talito."       10       Plantiffs 'Exhibit Number 1 was admitted into         12       you the five vowels. And then we would cach you the bock called       9       evidence.)         13       out your school in Accomarca - when       12       Q. Tell Judge Jordan about a typical day that you would         13       go up to your school in Accomarca?       10       N. BROCHIN:       12         14       A. Yes.       13       C. Well, from my house down in Llocellapampa to the town,       13       14       A. Well, from my house down in Llocellapampa to the town,       14       14       Number (monthild)       15       Q. No, prior to the military soldiers arrived?       15       Q. Now, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985, before that 20       20       Now in the summer months.       12       12       12       12       12       12       12       12	2	children, Cesar Vallejo.	2	
5       A. Well, like they teach all children. Once you get into       5       MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, I would move Plaintiff         6       the school in the first grade that you go into, they teach       6       Exhibit Number I into evidence.         7       you the five vowels. And then we would continue studying and       8       6       IF Exhibit Number I into evidence.         10       Latino."       1       O. Now, would you go to your school in Accomarca - when       10       Definition of the military soldiers arrived?         11       Q. Now, would you go to your school in Accomarca - when       10       O. Tell Judge Jordan about a typical day that you would         12       you were down in Lloccllapampa, down in the fields, would you       10       D. Tell Judge Jordan about a typical day that you would         13       go up to your school in Accomarca 0 to to school?       14       A. Well, from my house, down in Lloccllapampa to the town,         14       A. Well, from my house, down in Lloccllapampa to the town,       16       A. Well, from my house, as well walked         19       together, several kids, we would all walk together, then it       20       day, would the Thirty soldiers arriving.         12       McR. BROCHIN: The large one or the small one?       21       Lloccllapampa?         24       Mere ago on thress.       19       O. Now, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985, befo	3	-	3	A. Yes. It would be during the summertime.
6       the school in the first grade that you go into, they teach       7       THE COURT: Plaintiffs' Lishbit Number 1 into evidence.         7       you the five vowels. And then we would continue studying and       7       THE COURT: Plaintiffs' Lishbit Number 1 was admitted into         9       pitat would be where they would teach you the book called       7       THE COURT: Plaintiffs' Lishbit Number 1 was admitted into         10       Taitho."       10       New, would you go to your school in Accomarca - when       10       Plat would you go to your school in Accomarca - when         12       you were down in Llocellapampa, down in the fields, would you       10       Plat MR. BROCHIN:         14       A Yes.       4       Weel from Llocellapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?         15       fravel from Llocellapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         15       it would be about - well, you see, as we all walled       10       10       0. Now, as a child, froir to A ugust 14, 1985, before that         16       would be short. It would he something like 30 to 40 minutes.       12       10       0. Now, as a child, froir to August 14, 1985, before that         17       beginning this morning what was marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit       22       A. No. How only eame by just a few days before the 14th         18       were clam an	4	young child?	4	_
7       you the five vowels. And then we would continue studying and 8       7       THE COURT: Plaintiffs' 1 is admitted.         8       (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 1 was admitted into 9       evidence.)         11       Q. Now, would you go to your school in Accomarca when 12       you were down in Locellapampa, down in the fields, would you 13       go up to your school in Accomarca?       11       Q. Tell Judge Jordan about a typical day that you would 14       have in Llocellapampa when you were down there during the 13         13       go up to your school in Accomarca?       14       have in Llocellapampa when you were down there during the 14         14       A. Yes.       14       A. Wesl, from my house down in Llocellapampa to the town.         16       travel from Llocellapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?       15       Q. No, prior to the military soldiers arriving.         16       travel from thouse down in Llocellapampa to the town.       16       A. Well, from my house down in Llocellapampa to the town.         18       it would be short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       12       Q. Now, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985, before that 20         20       MR. BROCHIN: The larger one. I believe it should 21       14       A. Well, we lived normally with may other workay - they 24         24       that region and area, if 1 need to ak her.       2       A. No. They only came by just a few days before the 14th 23	5	A. Well, like they teach all children. Once you get into	5	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, I would move Plaintiffs
9       going to school, and we would go into the next grade, and       8       (Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 1 was admitted into         9       that would be where they would teach you the book called       10       10       11       0. Now, would you go to your school in Accomarca - when       10       Yeikence.)       10       10       BY MR. BROCHIN:       11       0. Token the military soldiers arrived?         15       Q. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to       15       Q. Non for to the military soldiers arrived?         16       travel from Lloccllapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         17       A. Well, from my house down in Lloccllapampa to the town.       17       cattle, and we would fertilize the fields in order to be able         16       twould be short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       14       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         12       beinarked. And Cirlla would testify that it accurately       14       14       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         24       that into evidence.       22       Q. Now, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985. before that       14         25       THE COURT: The large one or the small one?       22       Q. Now, in the summer of 1985, who lived with you in this         26       it. MR.	6	the school in the first grade that you go into, they teach	6	Exhibit Number 1 into evidence.
<ul> <li>9 that would be where they would teach you the book called</li> <li>10 "Laitio."</li> <li>10 Ry MR. BROCHIN:</li> <li>11 Q. Now, would you go to your school in Accomarca?</li> <li>14 A. Yes.</li> <li>15 Q. And how long a journey would i be for you cach day to</li> <li>16 travel from Locclapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?</li> <li>17 A. Well, from my house down in Llocclapampa to the town.</li> <li>18 it would be about - well, you sea, as we all walked</li> <li>19 together, several kids, we would all wat kogether, then it</li> <li>20 would be short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.</li> <li>21 MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, I had handed you at the</li> <li>22 beginning this morning what was marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit</li> <li>23 Number I, which is the photograph. I would like to admit</li> <li>24 that into evidence.</li> <li>25 THE COURT: The large one or the small one?</li> <li>26 MR. BROCHIN: The larger one. I believe it should</li> <li>21 MR. BROCHIN: The larger one. The laccurane or and as have.</li> <li>24 THE COURT: There, Just go ahead and show ther the</li> <li>35 maller one, and I'l keep the other one here. You canadmit</li> <li>36 ti.</li> <li>37 BY MR. BROCHIN:</li> <li>40 C. Tirla, is that - what is that a photograph of?</li> <li>41 A. Yes.</li> <li>41 A. Yes.</li> <li>42 be marked. And Cirila would test for the town of</li> <li>43 that I am making with my en, is this the area that would be town of</li> <li>44 known as Lloccllapampa?</li> <li>45 A. Yes. All of that lower area is known as Lloccllapampa?</li> <li>44 known as Lloccllapampa?</li> <li>45 A. Yes.</li> <li>46 Yes.</li> <li>47 THE COURT: What was the nearest icy just so 1</li> <li>48 A. Yes.</li> <li>49 O. Trai, is that - what is that a photograph of?</li> <li>40 A. This is Lloccllapampa?</li> <li>41 A. Well, monther was a very good woman. She loved us a love and with we nearest big cir?</li> <li>41 A. Yes. She never let me miss any school. She always</li> <li>42 that I am making with my pen, is this the area th</li></ul>	7	you the five vowels. And then we would continue studying and	7	THE COURT: Plaintiffs' 1 is admitted.
10       TLaito."       10       BY MR. BROCHIN:         11       Q. Now, would you go to your school in Accomarca – when       12       you were down in Llocellapampa, down in the fields, would you         12       you were down in Llocellapampa, down in the fields, would you       14       A. Yes.         14       A. Yes.       14       A. Wes.       14         15       Q. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to       15       Q. No, priot to the military soldiers arrive?         15       Q. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to       15       Q. No, priot to the military soldiers arrive?         16       travel from my house down in Llocellapampa to the town.       16       A. Well, the military soldiers arrive?         17       A. Well, from my house down in Llocellapampa to the town.       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         18       it would be about well, you see, as we all walked       15       Q. Now, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985, before that         12       beginning this morning what was marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit       24       A. No. They only came by just a few days before the 14th         23       Number 1, which is the photograph. I would like to admit       24       of August, but they went through and they were okay they         24       be marked. And Cirila would testify that it accur	8	going to school, and we would go into the next grade, and	8	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 1 was admitted into
11       Q. Now, would you go to your school in Accomarca – when       11       Q. Tell Judge Jordan about a typical day that you would         12       you were down in Lloccllapampa, down in the fields, would you       12       have in Lloccllapampa when you were down there during the         13       go up to your school in Accomarca?       13       summer months.         14       A. Yes.       14       A. Wen the military soldiers arriving.         15       Q. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to       15       Q. No, prior to the military soldiers arriving.         15       Q. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         16       travel from Lloccllapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         16       ti would be short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       19       Q. Kow, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985, before that         20       would be short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       12       Lloccllapampa?         21       Lloccllapampa?       2       A. No. They only came by just a few days before the 14th         23       Number I, which is the photograph. I would like to admit       24       were calm and there was no violence.         25       THE COURT: The large one . I be	9	that would be where they would teach you the book called	9	evidence.)
12       you were down in Lloccllapampa, down in the fields, would you       12       have in Lloccllapampa when you were down there during the         13       go up to your school in Accomarca?       13       summer months.         14       A. Yes.       14       A. Wen the military soldiers arrived?         15       Q. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to       15       Q. No, prior to the military soldiers arrived?         16       travel from Lloccllapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         18       it would be about - well, you see, as we all walked       18       to have a good harvest.         19       together, several kids, we would all walk together, then it       10       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         20       would be short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       12       Lloccllapampa?         21       MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, I had handed you at the       21       Lloccllapampa?         21       Mumber 1, which is the photograph. I would like to admit       24       A. No. They only came by just a few days before the 14th         23       bemarked. And Cirila would testify that it accurately       3       doejetts that region and area, if l need to ask her.       4         4       THE COURT: Here. Just go ahead and show hert fs	10	"Lalito."	10	BY MR. BROCHIN:
<ul> <li>13 go up to your school in Accomarca?</li> <li>14 A. Yes.</li> <li>15 Q. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to fravel from Loccilapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?</li> <li>16 A. Well, from my house down in Lloccilapampa to the town.</li> <li>17 A. Well, from my house down in Lloccilapampa to the town.</li> <li>18 it would be about well, you see, as we all walked</li> <li>19 together, several kids, we would all walk together, then it</li> <li>20 would be short. It would be something like 30 to 0 minutes.</li> <li>21 MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, I had handed you at the</li> <li>22 beginning this morning what was marked as Plaintiff's Exhibit</li> <li>23 Number 1, which is the photograph. I would like to admit</li> <li>24 that into evidence.</li> <li>25 THE COURT: The large one or the small one?</li> <li>26 marked. And Cirila would testify that it accurately</li> <li>2 depicts that region and area, if I need to ask her.</li> <li>4 THE COURT: Here. Just go ahead and show her the</li> <li>5 smaller one, and I'll keep the other one here. You can admit</li> <li>6 it.</li> <li>7 BY MR. BROCHIN:</li> <li>8 Q. Cirila, is that what is that a photograph of?</li> <li>9 A. This is Lloccilapampa, all of the Lloccilapampa. These</li> <li>9 Q. Did your mother was a very good woman. She loved us</li> <li>7 wery much. She supported us in everything. She was very</li> <li>8 hardworking. She loved us a lot and she gave us advice.</li> <li>9 Q. Did your mother encourage you to go to school?</li> <li>10 Are the hills over here, and up on the top is the town of</li> <li>14 known as Lloccilapampa?</li> <li>15 A. Yes.</li> <li>16 A. Yes.</li> <li>17 up to Accomarca?</li> <li>18 A. Yes.</li> <li>19 A. Yes.</li> <li>10 are the hills here, would this be the paths that lead</li> <li>11 field to make sure she could freed us.</li> <li>12 Q. I'm - if you can see where my pen is and see the circle</li> <li>14 known as Lloccilapampa?</li> <li>15 A. Yes.</li> <li>16 Q. And in the hills here, would this be the pat</li></ul>	11	Q. Now, would you go to your school in Accomarca when	11	Q. Tell Judge Jordan about a typical day that you would
14       A. Yes.       14       A. When the military soldiers arrived?         15       Q. And how long a journey would it be for you each day to       15       Q. No, prior to the military soldiers arrived?         16       travel from Llocellapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         17       A. Well, from my house down in Llocellapampa to the town,       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         18       it would be short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       19       Q. Now, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985, before that         20       would be short. It would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       19       Q. Now, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985, before the 14th         21       MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, I had handed you at the       12       Llocellapampa?         24       that into evidence.       25       THE COURT: The large one or the small one?       25       Q. Now, in the summer of 1985, who lived with you in this         25       mR. BROCHIN: The larger one. I believe it should       1       house in Llocellapampa?       2       A. That would be my father and my mother and my brothers       3         3       and sisters.       4       Q. Teil the COURT: Here. Just go ahead and show herth       5       Gutierrez.       6       A. Well, my mother was a very goo	12	you were down in Lloccllapampa, down in the fields, would you	12	have in Lloccllapampa when you were down there during the
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16       travel from Lloccllapampa up to Accomarca to go to school?       16       A. Well, we lived normally with many other people and the         17       A. Well, from my house down in Lloccllapampa to the town,       18       it would be about well, you see, as we all walked       19       to cattle, and we would fertilize the fields in order to be able         18       it would be about well, you see, as we all walked       19       to have a good harvest.       19       Q. Now, as a child, prior to August 14, 1985, before that         20       would be something like 30 to 40 minutes.       20       day, would the Peruvian Army visit this region of         21       Lloccllapampa?       22       A. No. They only came by just a few days before the 14th         23       Number 1, which is the photograph. I would like to admit       24       were calm and there was no violence.         25       THE COURT: The large one or the small one?       24       were calm and there was no violence.         25       O. Now, in the summer of 1985, who lived with you in this         2       be marked. And Cirila would testify that i accurately       3       and sisters.         3       it. COURT: Here. Just go ahead and show her the       5       Gutierrez.         4       THE COURT: Here. Just go ahead and show ther       5       Gutierrez.         5       A. This is Lloccllapampa, all	14	A. Yes.	14	A. When the military soldiers arrived?
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		-		
			19	THE COURT: How far was Lima from where you lived?
20 above over the other side of the ridge here? 20 THE WITNESS: Well, from my town to Lima, it would	20	-		THE WITNESS: Well, from my town to Lima, it would
21 A. Yes. It's a little bit closer. It's right there.       21 be one night and one day travelling.	21	-	21	
22 Q. And your house would have been up on this ridge right 22 MR. BROCHIN: If I may, I got this blowup, which			22	MR. BROCHIN: If I may, I got this blowup, which
23 here across from the Lloccllapampa area, correct? 23 doesn't have Lima on it; it's got the Ayacucho. Sorry.	22			descrit have Lime on it; it's get the Avecuaho Sorry
24 A. Yes. 24 It doesn't have Lima on it, but it has Ayacucho. And I've		here across from the Lloccllapampa area, correct?	23	uoesii t nave Linia oli it, it s got tile Ayacucho. Solly.
25 Q. And does the photograph that you're looking at 25 also got a small version here for you.	23			

	Page 66		Page 68
1	THE COURT: Great. Thank you.	1	Path"?
2	Thank you.	2	A. No. No, I don't remember, because I was little then,
3	BY MR. BROCHIN:	3	and I knew nothing of those things.
4	Q. And, also, your nine-month brother, Edgar, tell us a	4	Q. Do you know of a group known as the "Shining Path"?
5	little bit about Edgar (sic).	5	A. Of course, now that all of those things have happened.
б	A. Well, he was a precious child. He was well-developed, a	6	Q. Well, prior to these things happening, and living in
7	little bit chubby, and he had kind of like a big forehead.	7	Lloccllapampa, did you know any member of the Shining Path?
8	But he was a happy child.	8	A. No.
9	Q. And what language was spoken in Accomarca and down in	9	Q. As a child, were you ever, or your parents, involved in
10	Lloccllapampa?	10	any political issues or causes?
11	A. Mostly we spoke Quechua.	11	A. No.
12	Q. And did your mother and father and your siblings speak	12	Q. Now, you mentioned earlier about the soldiers coming.
13	or understand Spanish?	13	Did some soldiers from the Peruvian Army come to the
14	A. My mother would speak Quechua to my father, but	14	Lloccllapampa area on August 11, 1985?
15	sometimes whenever they went to the city, sometimes she would		A. Yes. A few days before the 14th of August.
16	speak Spanish.	16	Q. And do you know if they came to take anyone away when
17	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, if I may. Just for point	17	they visited the Lloccllapampa area on August 11th?
18	of reference, the town of Accomarca is down here at the	18	A. All I heard was that they had taken Mr. Seferino
19	for your reference point, it's down here on the bottom	19	Baldeon Seferino Baldeon, who was a man who lived in my
20	toward of the page (indicating).	20	village.
21	THE COURT: I see it. Thank you.	21	Q. Do you know what the soldiers that came on August 11th,
22	MR. BROCHIN: Okay.	22	what they were wearing then?
23	BY MR. BROCHIN:	23	A. Normal military clothes.
24	Q. Now, did your brothers or sisters go to school when they	24	Q. Were they wearing the same military clothes as the
25	were living in Accomarca?	25	soldiers who visited Lloccllapampa on August 14th?
	-		
1	Page 67	1	Page 69
1	A. Yes.	1	A. Yes.
2	<ul><li>A. Yes.</li><li>Q. Did all three both Elba and Alfredo go to school?</li></ul>	2	<ul><li>A. Yes.</li><li>Q. And do you know how many soldiers visited the area of</li></ul>
2 3	<ul><li>A. Yes.</li><li>Q. Did all three both Elba and Alfredo go to school?</li><li>A. Alfredo. Elba wasn't in school yet.</li></ul>	2 3	<ul><li>A. Yes.</li><li>Q. And do you know how many soldiers visited the area of Lloccllapampa on August 11th?</li></ul>
2 3 4	<ul> <li>A. Yes.</li> <li>Q. Did all three both Elba and Alfredo go to school?</li> <li>A. Alfredo. Elba wasn't in school yet.</li> <li>Q. And as children, did you or your family ever fear for</li> </ul>	2 3 4	<ul><li>A. Yes.</li><li>Q. And do you know how many soldiers visited the area of Lloccllapampa on August 11th?</li><li>A. At least 20 or more.</li></ul>
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2	Mrs. Lorenza Janampa, who is my grandmother.	2	the afternoon, they took them to the house of Cesar Gamboa,
3	Q. And when they did that, though, who was left in this	3	who had an adobe and shingle-roofed house. And then he has a
4	house in Lloccllapampa when your mother and father went to	4	little house next to it made of hay or straw. And then
5	the orchard?	5	there's another small little hut next to the adobe house.
6	A. Me and my brother and sister.	6	Into the straw hut, they put all of the men. Into
7	Q. And that was your brother Alfredo and your sister Elba.	7	the adobe hut, they put all of the women. And then in the
8	A. Yes.	8	small little kitchen, a few of the women and the children.
9	Q. And how old is how old at that time was Alfredo?	9	After putting them into those houses, the soldiers stood in a
10	A. Alfredo was five years old; Elba was two years old.	10	line and they began to fire. And then one of the soldiers
11	Q. And how about your younger brother Edwin (sic), where	11	threw something, and then there was an explosion. And then
12	was he?	12	the soldiers would dive onto the ground.
13	A. My brother Edgar was with my mother.	13	And then that's the way it was. There were three
14	Q. She went with your mother and father over to the orchard	14	explosions, and then all three houses caught fire. And then
15	on the night of August 13th (sic)?	15	you could hear the people screaming and the children
16	A. Yes.	16	screaming.
17	Q. Now, on the morning of August 14, 1985, was that a clear	17	Then when I looked down on Lloccllapampa, I saw
18	day?	18	that the house belonging to Jose Chuchon was on fire. And
19	A. Yes. The sun was just coming up.	19	also the house of Mr. Ciprian Gamboa, and that is in
20	Q. And at that time in Lloccllapampa, are the leaves off	20	Apospata.
21	the trees?	21	And then after finishing that, the soldiers ran
22	A. Yes. Because it's summertime, the trees have no leaves	22	around going from house to house to kill all of those who
23	and everything is clear.	23	were left behind.
24	Q. And on the day of August 14th, being a clear day, with	24	After killing all of those people, then they came
25	no leaves on the trees, were you able to see clearly and far?	25	over to the road that goes to Accomarca. And then when they
	Page 71		Dama 72
			Page 73
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	Page 74		Page 76
1	A. They were in Lloccllapampa.	1	Q. Now, when you were watching that, did you know that was
2	Q. But in looking at this map, were they up here in this	2	your mother and your brother going from Jeoje down to the
3	region?	3	trees in Lloccllapampa?
4	A. No. They were all in the area of Lloccllapampa, and	4	A. Yes.
5	another group was coming down from Huancalloccpampa.	5	Q. The women that you saw being beaten and sexually
6	Q. So they were in this area here of Huancalloccpampa?	6	assaulted, were any of them visibly pregnant?
7	A. Yes.	7	A. Well, the town is a small town and we all know who's
8	THE COURT: Where were you when you saw all of this		pregnant. And you can tell because well, you know who's
9	occur?	9	pregnant because, well, their little belly is big.
10	THE WITNESS: In my house.	10	Q. And you could see women with bellies carrying children.
11	BY MR. BROCHIN:	11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Right here on this chart.	12	Q. And these are the people that were led down to the tree
13	A. Yes.	13	area, what we have marked on your map? Is that where the mer
14	Q. And you could see clearly from your point at your house	14	were beaten?
15	here to Huancalloccpampa where the soldiers were?	15	A. Yes.
16	A. Yes.	16	Q. And you saw that?
17	<ul><li>Q. And you were hiding in your house with your brother</li></ul>	17	A. Yes.
18	Alfredo and Elba?	18	Q. Were the soldiers saying or screaming anything at the
19	A. Yes.	19	men, women, and children they were beating and raping?
20	Q. And did the Peruvian military that you saw, did they	20	A. All I heard were yells, not words.
21	have weapons?	21	<ul><li>Q. Now, did you see the fire that ensued in the Gamboa</li></ul>
22	A. Yes.	22	house?
23	Q. And were they wearing backpacks?	23	A. Yes.
23	A. Yes.	24	Q. Can you describe it for us?
25	<ul><li>Q. Do you know what was inside the backpacks?</li></ul>	25	A. What? About Cesar Gamboa?
	Q. Do you know what was inside the backpacks.		A. What: About Cesar Gamboa.
			Decis 77
1	Page 75	1	Page 77
1	A. No, I don't know.	1	Q. About the house burning. Can you describe what you saw
2	<ul><li>A. No, I don't know.</li><li>Q. And is there an area known as Jeoje?</li></ul>	2	<ul><li>Q. About the house burning. Can you describe what you saw</li><li>A. Well, it was in that house they put all of the people</li></ul>
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	Page 78		Page 80
1	like beef or pork. And the whole of Lloccllapampa was	1	Q. And so, Alfredo came back to your house with you and
2	covered in smoke.	2	Elba?
3	Q. Now, did someone come to your house that night of	3	A. Yes. Yes, then he came back.
4	August 14th?	4	Q. And what did he say?
5	A. Yes. Mrs. Damasa Palacios arrived, and she was	5	A. And he told me that my mother and father weren't there.
6	desperate.	6	And then a little while later, my father came and
7	Q. What did Ms. Damasa tell you the night of August 14th?	7	he asked me, "Where is your mother?"
8	A. On the night of the 14th of August, Mrs. Damasa came,	8	And then I spoke to my father, and I told him that
9	she hugged me and held me, and she told me, "Your mother ha	s 9	they had left together, that they had gone away together, and
10	died, too."	10	I want my mother, I want my mother, and I want my mother.
11	Q. Did she tell you Edwin (sic) had been killed, as well?	11	And I began to cry, and he hugged me and held me close.
12	A. Yes, Edgar, the one she was carrying.	12	Q. And then the next day was August 16th.
13	Q. Edgar, I'm sorry.	13	A. Yes. On the 16th of August, some of the survivors
14	And what did Ms. Damasa tell you about your father?	14	appeared. And then we went down to Accospata where they had
15	A. That my father wasn't with them, that my father had been	15	burnt the house, and we couldn't even identify the bodies in
16	able to escape.	16	order to give them a Christian burial. That you couldn't
17	My mother had said that no, that the soldiers	17	recognize anything, because it was nothing but tiny little
18	couldn't do anything to her, that they had an assembly, that	18	bits, tiny little bits, because most of them were in the
19	they couldn't do anything to her, that they had all gotten	19	adobe and shingle house. They were all unrecognizable,
20	together and that they the soldiers couldn't do anything	20	absolutely nothing. And my mother and of my mother, all
21	to her that in and also because she had a baby.	21	we found was a piece of a sweater.
22	Q. Now, the following day of August 15th, did you stay in	22	And some people, you couldn't recognize because
23	the house all day?	23	they had this there were these arms over here, these legs
24	A. Yes, I stayed in my house all alone well, with my	24	over there, the heads over the other. And the majority of us
25	brother and my sister.	25	used sandals over there, and there were sandals all over the
	Page 79		Page 81
1	Q. And how were you feeling the day after, on August 15th,	1	Page 81 place, all burned. Some bits and pieces of clothing. Some
1 2		1 2	5
	Q. And how were you feeling the day after, on August 15th,		place, all burned. Some bits and pieces of clothing. Some
2	Q. And how were you feeling the day after, on August 15th, in your house?	2	place, all burned. Some bits and pieces of clothing. Some people were just from the waist up and other people from the
2 3	<ul><li>Q. And how were you feeling the day after, on August 15th, in your house?</li><li>A. I couldn't sleep, I couldn't eat. All I could do was</li></ul>	2 3	place, all burned. Some bits and pieces of clothing. Some people were just from the waist up and other people from the waist down.
2 3 4	<ul><li>Q. And how were you feeling the day after, on August 15th, in your house?</li><li>A. I couldn't sleep, I couldn't eat. All I could do was cry and cry with my little brother and sister.</li></ul>	2 3 4	place, all burned. Some bits and pieces of clothing. Some people were just from the waist up and other people from the waist down. And then there were about 20 of us there, 20 people
2 3 4 5	<ul><li>Q. And how were you feeling the day after, on August 15th, in your house?</li><li>A. I couldn't sleep, I couldn't eat. All I could do was cry and cry with my little brother and sister.</li><li>Q. In fact, did you eat on the day of August 15th?</li></ul>	2 3 4 5	place, all burned. Some bits and pieces of clothing. Some people were just from the waist up and other people from the waist down. And then there were about 20 of us there, 20 people there, and they opened two big pits. And they buried them
2 3 4 5 6	<ul><li>Q. And how were you feeling the day after, on August 15th, in your house?</li><li>A. I couldn't sleep, I couldn't eat. All I could do was cry and cry with my little brother and sister.</li><li>Q. In fact, did you eat on the day of August 15th?</li><li>A. No. Because I was scared, because I was scared, and I</li></ul>	2 3 4 5 6	place, all burned. Some bits and pieces of clothing. Some people were just from the waist up and other people from the waist down. And then there were about 20 of us there, 20 people there, and they opened two big pits. And they buried them there as quickly as possible, because we were very scared.
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-	Page 82		Page 84
1	A. My mother, who was there with my my grandmother who	1	where I hid.
2	was there with my mother, my grandmother's name is Lorenza	2	And then two soldiers continued to look for me in
3	Janampa.	3	the gully, and they continued to shoot. And then since they
4	Q. And did your grandmother have two children?	4	couldn't find me, they went away, and I stayed behind that
5	A. My father went to visit my grandmother, Maxima Pulido.	5	waterfall all day long until nightfall.
6	Q. Now, after August 16th, and after burying the bodies,	6	Q. How did you feel when you were staying all night in that
7	you returned back to your home here in Lloccllapampa?	7	waterfall?
8	A. Yes, I went back to take my brother and sister we	8	A. Scared. The only hope that I had was the only hope
9	went further down the river to hide.	9	that I had to escape was to stay there, because if I came out
10	Q. So, you left the house that you were in on the days of	10	and they saw me, they would kill me.
11	August 14th and 15th and went somewhere to hide?	11	Q. Were you by yourself?
12	A. Yes. That we only came back to we only went back to	12	A. Yes, I was alone.
13	get something, food to take with us, because we couldn't go	13	Q. Did there come a time when you met up with Pedro
14	out in the daytime, because we were scared and we thought	14	Baldeon?
15	that they would come back and kill us, because the	15	A. Well, then I kept on walking down the gully in the
16	helicopters were constantly flying overhead.	16	water. It was nighttime; it was about seven o'clock at
17	Q. And you took your brother Alfredo and Elba with you?	17	night. I was scared, and I was walking, and I came across
18	A. Yes.	18	Pedro Baldeon. And we walked out of that gully together to
19	Q. And where did you go?	19	go back to my house after the soldiers had left.
20	A. We went down to Puccapampa, close to the river.	20	Q. When the soldiers Peruvian soldiers were chasing you
21	Q. And how long did you stay there in hiding at Puccapampa	21	toward the waterfall, were they shooting at you?
22	down near the river?	22	A. Yes.
23	A. Almost three weeks, something like that.	23	Q. Now, did there come a time when the Peruvian Army
24	Q. And there come a time, after being there for three weeks	24	established some sort of military outpost in Accomarca?
25	and hiding, that the Peruvian soldiers returned (sic)?	25	A. Well, after that later on, after the Senate
	Page 83		Page 85
1	A. Well, after three weeks, since everything was peaceful,		
	A. Wen, after three weeks, shiele everything was peaceful,	1	commission had come and gone, and after the accusations had
2	we returned to my house.	1 2	commission had come and gone, and after the accusations had been made, it wasn't until then that they came and they
			_
2	we returned to my house.	2 3	been made, it wasn't until then that they came and they
2 3	we returned to my house. Q. And did there come a time after you returned to your	2 3	been made, it wasn't until then that they came and they established a military outpost in Accomarca.
2 3 4	we returned to my house. Q. And did there come a time after you returned to your house you're talking about you returned to your house here	2 3 4	<ul><li>been made, it wasn't until then that they came and they established a military outpost in Accomarca.</li><li>Q. And do you know what the purpose of that military</li></ul>
2 3 4 5	we returned to my house. Q. And did there come a time after you returned to your house you're talking about you returned to your house here near in Lloccllapampa, correct?	2 3 4 5	<ul><li>been made, it wasn't until then that they came and they established a military outpost in Accomarca.</li><li>Q. And do you know what the purpose of that military outpost was?</li></ul>
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	Page 86		Page 88
1	behind, abandoned.	1	So I went to the hospital all by myself to give
2	Q. How long did you live in Accomarca after the massacre of	2	birth. I nearly died. I had a cesarean section. No one to
3	August 14, 1985?	3	visit me, no one to be with me, because I was just lying in
4	A. All the time up until '93. It was in '89 I went out to	4	the hospital by myself.
5	Ayacucho, which is a city, because then I would go to	5	I left the hospital. I was discharged after eight
6	Ayacucho, I would come back to the town, and like that. But	6	days, after the operation. Then I started to work right
7	I moved finally and definitively in '93 to Lima.	7	away, lifting heavy things. And then I had an infection in
8	Q. When you were in Accomarca from 1985 and Ayacucho from	8	the operation wound, and they had to operate again. And I
9	1985 to 1993, did you go to school (sic)?	9	almost died. And I was very frustrated laying in the
10	A. No, I went to school until '89.	10	Ayacucho hospital.
11	Q. Was life normal for you after August 14, 1985?	11	My husband put up a big fight, and he managed to
12	A. No, it was difficult.	12	find me, locate me, and he came with his commanding officer
13	Q. How so?	13	to find me. And at the headquarters, he got some medications
14	A. Because I was 12, I had a brother of five and a sister	14	for me, and it was better, it was better. And I didn't have
15	of two. I had to take care of my little brothers and	15	any money to get out of hospital, money to pay my expenses.
16	sisters. Since I was the oldest, I had to help with their	16	So that's where I was; I was in the hospital.
17	schools, with their food, with their clothes.	17	And then it was a friend helped me out to get out
18	My father, because of his pain, he also became an	18	of the hospital. And so, I continued to work until my
19	alcoholic. He would drink; he would cry. And I had to look	19	husband got out of the Army in '93. And in '93, we moved to
20	after all of them. Because sometimes for us up in the	20	Lima.
21	mountains, it's difficult to work in the fields and work in	21	Q. Your husband served in the Peruvian Army?
22	the house. And it was difficult because I was never able to	22	A. Yes.
23	overcome that trauma, that nightmare, until now, because	23	Q. How long was he in the Peruvian Army?
24	those events that took place are always present in my dreams.	24	A. Two years.
25	Q. Do you have nightmares?	25	Q. Your child, Maria, was born, and how's she doing today?
	Page 87		Page 89
1	-	1	_
1	A. Yes, I always have nightmares. Nightmares that I was	1	A. Yes, she's a very intelligent girl. She's going to
1 2 3	A. Yes, I always have nightmares. Nightmares that I was being burned, that the soldiers were chasing me. And that's	2	A. Yes, she's a very intelligent girl. She's going to school. And she's in the preparatory school at the academy.
2	A. Yes, I always have nightmares. Nightmares that I was	2 3	<ul><li>A. Yes, she's a very intelligent girl. She's going to school. And she's in the preparatory school at the academy.</li><li>She's thinking very clearly. She wants to go to university.</li></ul>
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1	Q. Are you involved in an association for the survivors of	1	A. 2006 and 2007.
2	the Accomarca massacre?	2	Q. And you saw similar things when you went in 2007?
3	A. Yes. Yeah, we made an association of family members of	3	A. Yes.
4	those affected by political violence from the district of	4	Q. Now, how has the memory of what happened to you and your
5	Accomarca.	5	mother and your brother Edgar affected you?
6	Q. Are you involved with that association?	6	A. Well, it affected me greatly, because my mother I've
7	A. Yes, yes, we are.	7	always needed my mother. I always had my mother to support
8	Q. And what does it do?	8	me when I was a child. And I missed her in my childhood and
9	A. Yes, I'm in the association. There are eight of us who	9	my adolescents, even till now. Even now I need my mother to
10	lead it. You have a chairman, and I am the secretary of the	10	help me, to give me support with my children, so that my
11	records. And then you also have Celestino Baldeon; he's the	11	children can at least say that they have a grandmother.
12	chairman of the association. Pompio Baldeon is the finances;	12	It's difficult. My I ask myself sometimes why
13	he's the finance he's the treasurer. Then you have	13	my brother didn't survive, because now I'll have no more
14	Florian Palacios; he's a vice chairman. We have an	14	brothers. Maybe he would have he would have been a good
15	association.	15	man. Maybe he would have loved me, loved me even more than
16	Teofila Ochoa, she's the secretary for public	16	my other brothers and sisters.
17	relations; Francisco Ochoa, secretary for organization; and	17	Q. Well, how would your life be different if Telmo Hurtado
18	then you have Carmela Soto Martinez, secretary for human	18	and his Peruvian soldiers did not brutally do what they did
19	rights; and Emiliano Quispe, and he is the ranking member.	19	to you in Lloccllapampa on August 14, 1985?
20	Q. And what does the association of survivors actually do?	20	A. Well, it would have been different because at least I
21	A. Well, we formed the association in order to get justice,	21	would have gone to school with my brother and sister. My
22	in order to give us strength, to give us the strength we need	22	mother would be alive. She was young. My little brother was
23	to fight to the end, so that the guilty are punished.	23	nine months old. He would be a young man, full of life.
24	Q. And have you or your family members or anyone in the	24	My town, maybe it would have been a better town,
25	association for the Accomarca Massacre received any	25	because ever since that date, there's been nothing but
	Page 91		Page 93
1	compensation as a result of that massacre?	1	poverty. Because people there have continued to live under
2	A. No, nothing.	2	that trauma.
3	Q. You talked about earlier the gravesites for your family.	3	There's much alcoholism. There are others who are
4	A. Yes.	4	now deaf, others are mute. There are others who have lost
5	Q. Were they down here close to the Gamboa house?	5	their minds, have gone insane, the children. It's destroyed
6	A. Yes, that's where the two pits are.	6	-
7			our entire town, destroyed all of our houses. It took all of
	Q. And the beating and the raping of women and girls, was	7	our entire town, destroyed all of our houses. It took all of our animals. They took all of our things, and we had to
8	that done here with this tree area in the area called	7 8	our entire town, destroyed all of our houses. It took all of our animals. They took all of our things, and we had to start all over again.
8 9	that done here with this tree area in the area called Lloccllapampa?	7 8 9	our entire town, destroyed all of our houses. It took all of our animals. They took all of our things, and we had to start all over again. And from that trauma, many people moved to the
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	Page 94		Page 96
1	A. I don't know why, but I do know I wanted to achieve	1	THE COURT: Sure.
	justice.	2	MR. BROCHIN: Thank you.
3	And I would ask his Honor that everything we have	3	THE COURT: We'll go ahead and take our afternoon
4	said here, it is the whole truth and we live this in our own	4	break now, though. Okay.
5	bodies. I would ask that he be deported to Peru as soon as	5	MR. BROCHIN: Okay.
6	possible so that he can answer for the crimes he has	6	THE COURT: We'll see you back in 15 minutes.
7	committed.	7	MR. BROCHIN: Thank you.
8	For us, it has been very difficult to travel all	8	(Recess taken at 2:57 p.m. until 3:20 p.m.)
9	the way over here to achieve justice. In my town, we have	9	THE COURT: Ms. Smith, you can call your next
10	spent our whole lives traumatized in this nightmare since	10	witness.
11	that year when this happened.	11	MS. SMITH: The plaintiffs call Eduardo Gonzalez.
12	And the children, what was their sin? My	12	(EDUARDO GONZALEZ, PLAINTIFFS' WITNESS, WAS SWORN.)
13	nine-month-old brother and the other children, children	13	THE COURT REPORTER: Please sit down. Please stay
14	months old to children of 13, 80-year olds, lactating	14	behind the microphone as best you can and state your full
15	mothers, people who spoke Quechua, who couldn't even speak	15	name for the record, spelling your last name.
16	Spanish, and did not know even to read or to write, what was	16	THE WITNESS: My name is Eduardo Gonzalez-Cueva.
17	their sin?	17	MS. SMITH: Your Honor, Mr. Gonzalez will testify
18	And then in order to achieve justice, that's why	18	in English.
19	I'm here, where one can tell the whole truth.	19	THE COURT: That's fine.
20	Q. We thank you.	20	THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. The spelling of
21	MR. BROCHIN: We have no further questions.	21	your last name?
22	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.	22	THE WITNESS: Gonzalez, G-O-N-Z-A-L-E-Z, Cueva,
23	(Witness excused.)	23	C-U-E-V-A.
24	THE COURT: Who is the next witness, Mr. Brochin?	24	
25	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, we'd like to call two	25	
	Page 95		Page 97
1	more witnesses, and we'll try to keep them short. But I'd	-	DIDECT EXAMINATION
		1	DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	also like to enter the deposition transcript of a deposition	1 2	BY MS. SMITH:
2 3	also like to enter the deposition transcript of a deposition we took. We don't intend to read it, but we'd like to file		
3		2	BY MS. SMITH:
3	we took. We don't intend to read it, but we'd like to file	2 3	BY MS. SMITH: Q. Mr. Gonzalez, can you tell us your nationality, please.
3 4	we took. We don't intend to read it, but we'd like to file it with the Court. It is the deposition of Clemente Baldeon	2 3 4	<ul><li>BY MS. SMITH:</li><li>Q. Mr. Gonzalez, can you tell us your nationality, please.</li><li>A. I'm a Peruvian citizen.</li></ul>
3 4 5	we took. We don't intend to read it, but we'd like to file it with the Court. It is the deposition of Clemente Baldeon Teccsi, who was a survivor and eyewitness. And it was a	2 3 4 5	<ul><li>BY MS. SMITH:</li><li>Q. Mr. Gonzalez, can you tell us your nationality, please.</li><li>A. I'm a Peruvian citizen.</li><li>Q. And where do you live now?</li></ul>
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	Page 98		Page 100
1	Research in New York City.	1	the Institute of Peruvian Studies, a leading social science
2	Q. The New School for Social Research.	2	association in my country. I also taught at the Catholic
3	A. That is correct.	3	University of Peru. And when I moved to New York to study, I
4	Q. And the dates of your degrees, your baccalaureate was	4	also conducted research for my professors and
5	received	5	Q. Let me just
6	A. In 1993. My license to operate as a sociologist was	6	A I taught, too.
7	received in '94. And my master's was received in '98.	7	<ul><li>Q. Let me just interrupt you so we can get some dates in</li></ul>
8	Q. Wonderful. Thank you.	8	there.
9	And any other specialized degrees or other training	9	You're at the Institute of Peruvian Studies. When
10	in sociology?	10	did you hold the research assistant position, for which
11	A. Yes. I have curried a couple of diplomas. I studied	11	years?
12	with my university and the Jagellonian,	12	A. In 1994.
13	J-A-G-E-L-L-O-N-I-A-N, University in Poland, studies on	13	Q. And the professor at you mentioned, I believe, at
14	democratic theory, and with American University in	14	Catholic University, the professorship?
15	Washington, studies of human rights.	15	A. Yes, I believe it was parallel to my position in the
16	Q. Thank you.	16	Peruvian Studies Institute.
17	And when you said "my university" in your last	17	O. I see.
18	answer, did you mean the Catholic University in Lima?	18	And when did you move to New York to attend the New
19	A. No. I am referring to a joined course by the New School		School on your Fulbright?
20	and the Jagellonian University.	20	A. I moved to New York in mid-1995, after receiving my
21	Q. Thank you.	21	scholarship from the Fulbright Foundation.
22	And could you just, very briefly again for the	22	Q. I see. I see.
23	Court, review the positions that you've held since the	23	And when you were in New York, could you tell us
24	completion of your sociology license in 1994?	24	about the teaching positions that you held.
25	A. Yes. I have held a number of research positions.	25	A. Yes. I co-taught a course in the master's program. And
	Page 99		Page 101
1	Page 99 O. From the	1	Page 101 I also taught in undergraduate an undergraduate college
1 2	Q. From the	1 2	I also taught in undergraduate an undergraduate college
	<ul><li>Q. From the</li><li>A. The time when I got my license in sociology?</li></ul>	-	I also taught in undergraduate an undergraduate college from my university.
2	<ul><li>Q. From the</li><li>A. The time when I got my license in sociology?</li><li>Q. Exactly. Thank you.</li></ul>	2	I also taught in undergraduate an undergraduate college
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1	International Criminal Court.	1	Q. Thank you.
2	Q. I see.	2	And after the conclusion of your employment with
3	And was there a time that you were employed by the	3	the Truth Commission, what was your next place of employment?
4	Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission?	4	A. I was hired by the then-nascent International Center for
5	A. More or less a year after I went back to Peru. A Truth	5	Transitional Justice. Given my experience with the Truth
6	and Reconciliation Commission was in start (sic) in our	6	Commission, and from that time on, I have been helping the
7	country. That happened after the fall of the regime led by	7	work of similar institutions, truth commissions in different
8	Mr. Alberto Fujimori.	8	countries around the world.
9	Q. And what year was that, sir?	9	Q. And your first position with the ICTJ?
10	A. Mr. Fujimori fell from power in November of the year	10	A. Was a senior associate.
11	2000. He fled the country. A provisional government was	11	Q. And did you move from that position to the position that
12	established immediately thereafter. And that provisional	12	you hold today?
13	government called for a government of national unity, and one	13	A. Yes. I was recently asked by the organization to be the
14	of its first measures was to establish a Truth and	14	deputy director for our work in the Americas.
15	Reconciliation Commission.	15	Q. And that is the position you hold today?
16	Q. And what was your initial position with the Peruvian	16	A. That is my current position, yes.
17	Truth Commission?	17	Q. Thank you.
18	A. I was hired by the commission to undertake the task of	18	Could you describe briefly, then, given that
19	enabling victims to appear before the national audience and	19	educational and professional experience, your the subject
20	tell their stories, such as I did today. My formal title was	20	matter of your specialized field.
21	coordinator for the public hearings and victim protection	21	A. Yes. My specialization is on the field of transitional
22	unit.	22	justice. This is a relatively new field, which emerges from
23	Q. And how long did you hold that position?	23	the intersection of human rights law and political science.
24	A. I did hold it over 2000 all the year 2002.	24	Transitional justice refers to the different ways in which
25	Q. And then after that, were you employed in a different	25	societies are dealing with a violent past or with a
	Page 103		Page 105
1	position with the Truth Commission?	1	dictatorial past, and trying to establish the truth about
2	A. Yes. After conducting successfully a number of	2	what has happened, and try to ensure that the measure of
3	hearings, the commissioners requested me to join an editorial	3	justice and reparation is available for victims of mass
4	committee that would be in charge of compiling all the	4	
		-	violations.
5	information created by the commission, and, therefore,	5	violations. Q. And would you say that your expertise is concentrated in
5 6		5 6	
	information created by the commission, and, therefore,	5	Q. And would you say that your expertise is concentrated in
6 7 8	<ul><li>information created by the commission, and, therefore, producing the final report of our institution.</li><li>Q. And did you, in fact, assist in the production of that final report?</li></ul>	5 6 7 8	<ul><li>Q. And would you say that your expertise is concentrated in Peru?</li><li>A. I have developed my expertise over time, during my employment in the ICTJ. My main expertise is on the field of</li></ul>
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	Page 106		Page 108
1	briefly, for the Court.	1	in Peru in the course of the confrontation with the Shining
2	A. Yes. During my professional experience dealing with	2	Path, to contribute to national reconciliation, and to make
3	transitional justice and human rights, I have participated in	3	specific policy recommendations so that the country would
4	enumerable conferences. During the time I served at the	4	not would, hopefully, prevent the occurrence of this kind
5	coalition for the ICC, I travelled extensively, explaining to	5	of situations.
6	different sectors what was the International Criminal Court.	6	Q. And in this fact-finding function, what sources did the
7	And then with the Truth Commission, and after the Truth	7	Truth Commission look to?
8	Commission, I have given technical assistance and shared my	8	A. The Truth Commission was fortunate to have a number of
9	expertise in different countries, too.	9	very varied sources. As you will probably know, the
10	Q. Thank you.	10	violence in Peru took place mostly under democratically
11	Just a little background on the Peruvian Truth and	11	elected regimes. So, there was abundant information in the
12	Reconciliation Commission in particular. To inform the	12	prosecutors' offices and, in general, in the state
13	Court, can you describe briefly what is a truth commission?	13	institutions. So, the Truth Commission had access to those
14	A. Yes. A truth commission is a nonjudicial body.	14	pieces of information.
15	Q. A nonjudicial body?	15	The commission also had access to information that
16	A. Nonjudicial. Normally, a panel of experts or persons of	16	had previously been unavailable, such as military
17	very high moral repute that are called to help establish the	17	documentation, and also declassified documents that the
18	truth about crimes that occurred in a violent or dictatorial	18	government of the United States put at the service of the
19	past. And that are supposed to help further judicial	19	Truth Commission. And, finally, the commission had access to
20	investigations, to help victims channel their voices in the	20	direct first-person testimonies from victims, witnesses, and
21	public sphere, and are supposed to also help explain the	21	in some cases also from people of the either the insurgent
22	facts and try to find some kind of recommendation, so that	22	organizations who were in prison, or members of the security
23	there is a measure of deterrence in the future.	23	forces of Peru.
24	Q. And the Peruvian Truth Commission, when it was formed in	24	Q. Thank you.
25	2002, who were the members of that commission? The	25	And you mentioned the first-person testimonies.
	Page 107		Page 109
1	commissioners.	1	How many different testimonies were taken over the course of
1 2	commissioners. A. Yes. The Truth Commission was established by	1 2	_
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2 3 4	commissioners. A. Yes. The Truth Commission was established by presidential decree in June, 2001, actually. Q. Pardon me.	2 3 4	How many different testimonies were taken over the course of the Truth Commission? A. Yes. Over the 23 months that the commission was in existence, we took approximately 17,000 testimonies in all
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<ul> <li>commissioners.</li> <li>A. Yes. The Truth Commission was established by presidential decree in June, 2001, actually.</li> <li>Q. Pardon me.</li> <li>A. And in September, 2001, it received an actual confirmation of its membership, which was 12 members, including academics, specialists in human rights issues, spiritual leaders of Peru, and one of several members of the Catholic church.</li> <li>Q. And how large was the Truth Commission staff?</li> <li>A. The number of the staff varied over time. Peru is a very large country, and we needed to establish an institution that was able to receive testimony all over the country. At the largest moment of the Truth Commission, we had 14 office in different areas of Peru, and a staff of about 500 persons.</li> <li>Q. Five hundred?</li> <li>A. Yes.</li> <li>Q. And I know you described this briefly a moment ago, but could you tell us what were the specific objectives of the Truth Commission?</li> <li>A. The Truth Commission was mandated, first and foremost, with finding the facts about what happened, establishing</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	How many different testimonies were taken over the course of the Truth Commission? A. Yes. Over the 23 months that the commission was in existence, we took approximately 17,000 testimonies in all the territory of Peru. Q. And among those 17,000, was there a set of cases that the commission determined warranted special attention or investigation? A. The commission decided that there was no moral difference between cases. All cases deserved the attention and the care of the commission. However, at the same time, the commission recognized that there were a number of cases that had created a very deep impact in the national psyche, in the national consciousness, events that had been extremely traumatizing for our society. And the commission decided that it was fair to ensure that a number of very exemplary cases of brutality would be deeply studied, reconstructed, and that the results of our investigation should be put in the hands of the prosecutorial services of Peru so that justice will have a chance to be served. Q. And were the events which took place on August 14, 1985
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<ul> <li>commissioners.</li> <li>A. Yes. The Truth Commission was established by presidential decree in June, 2001, actually.</li> <li>Q. Pardon me.</li> <li>A. And in September, 2001, it received an actual confirmation of its membership, which was 12 members, including academics, specialists in human rights issues, spiritual leaders of Peru, and one of several members of the Catholic church.</li> <li>Q. And how large was the Truth Commission staff?</li> <li>A. The number of the staff varied over time. Peru is a very large country, and we needed to establish an institution that was able to receive testimony all over the country. At the largest moment of the Truth Commission, we had 14 office in different areas of Peru, and a staff of about 500 persons.</li> <li>Q. Five hundred?</li> <li>A. Yes.</li> <li>Q. And I know you described this briefly a moment ago, but could you tell us what were the specific objectives of the Truth Commission?</li> <li>A. The Truth Commission was mandated, first and foremost, with finding the facts about what happened, establishing facts that until that moment had been an object of</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 5 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	How many different testimonies were taken over the course of the Truth Commission? A. Yes. Over the 23 months that the commission was in existence, we took approximately 17,000 testimonies in all the territory of Peru. Q. And among those 17,000, was there a set of cases that the commission determined warranted special attention or investigation? A. The commission decided that there was no moral difference between cases. All cases deserved the attention and the care of the commission. However, at the same time, the commission recognized that there were a number of cases that had created a very deep impact in the national psyche, in the national consciousness, events that had been extremely traumatizing for our society. And the commission decided that it was fair to ensure that a number of very exemplary cases of brutality would be deeply studied, reconstructed, and that the results of our investigation should be put in the hands of the prosecutorial services of Peru so that justice will have a chance to be served. Q. And were the events which took place on August 14, 1985 in the Accomarca District one of those special cases?

	Page 110		Page 112
1	that was given to the unit that investigated those cases?	1	volume that you mentioned memorializes the events that took
2	A. Yes. Those cases were entrusted to a specific unit	2	place in Accomarca?
3	called a "special investigations unit." And a summary of the	3	A. Yes. As I said, the editorial committee was in charge
4	investigations of that body was included in one specific	4	of ensuring the consistency and the solidity of our final
5	volume of the final report of the Truth Commission, volume	5	THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. Which committee:
6	number 7.	6	A. Editorial committee was in charge of ensuring the
7	Q. And the cases that were investigated by the special	7	consistency, the solidity of our investigation, and,
8	investigations unit, did the commission determine that those	8	therefore, we all in this editorial committee had a different
9	cases warranted additional or different public hearings?	9	role.
10	A. In some cases, the Truth Commission thought that some	10	I was particularly in charge of Volume VII, that is
11	cases were important in terms of ensuring that some measure	11	the special cases. And in that capacity, I had to oversee
12	of justice will happen, and, therefore, it exercised its good	12	the production of this particular volume. And, certainly, I
13	judgment to decide what cases had a good chance of actually	13	became very familiar with the Accomarca case.
14	seeing justice done.	14	Q. Do you recall which specific chapter within Volume VII?
15	In some other cases, the Truth Commission selected	15	A. It is Chapter 2.15.
16	cases because of their educational value. We wanted the	16	Q. Thank you.
17	Peruvian population, who for years have not believed the	17	A. Of Volume VII.
18	victims, who for years have been prejudiced against the	18	Q. Thank you.
19	victims, to actually hear and learn that these things were	19	I'd like to discuss with you the Truth Commission's
20	real.	20	findings in general. Can you describe for the Court's
21	Q. And	21	information, briefly, what is the Shining Path.
22	A. Those are the cases that we selected for public hearings	22	A. Yes. The Shining Path is an insurgent organization,
23	in front of a national audience.	23	communist to Maoist organization, that attempted to establish
24	Q. And was the case of the Accomarca Massacre one of those	24	a communist government in Peru by force, after a process that
25	cases that were selected for special public hearing?	25	they thought would be a generalized peasant uprising that
	Page 111		Page 113
1	A. The Accomarca case, being one of the most paradigmatic	1	would be extremely bloody and violent, but that would
	cases, was selected both as a case for possible		would be extremely bloody and violent, but that would
2	eases, was selected both as a case for possible	2	ultimately lead to a communist society.
2 3	judicialization, and also as a case	2 3	
	_		ultimately lead to a communist society.
3	judicialization, and also as a case	3	ultimately lead to a communist society. It was a political party that emerged as a splinter
3 4	judicialization, and also as a case THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? "For possible?	3 '4	ultimately lead to a communist society. It was a political party that emerged as a splinter of radical parties in the Marxist left during the '70s, and
3 4 5	<ul><li>judicialization, and also as a case</li><li>THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? "For possible'</li><li>A. Judicialization. In Spanish I could say it?</li></ul>	3 '4 5	ultimately lead to a communist society. It was a political party that emerged as a splinter of radical parties in the Marxist left during the '70s, and it evolved on to be an armed organization that made extensive
3 4 5 6	<ul> <li>judicialization, and also as a case</li> <li>THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? "For possible"</li> <li>A. Judicialization. In Spanish I could say it? (Speaking Spanish.)</li> </ul>	3 '4 5 6	ultimately lead to a communist society. It was a political party that emerged as a splinter of radical parties in the Marxist left during the '70s, and it evolved on to be an armed organization that made extensive use of terror tactics. Q. And was the Shining Path active in any one particular part of Peru predominantly?
3 4 5 6 7	<ul> <li>judicialization, and also as a case</li> <li>THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? "For possible</li> <li>A. Judicialization. In Spanish I could say it?</li> <li>(Speaking Spanish.)</li> <li>THE INTERPRETER: Prosecution.</li> </ul>	3 ' 4 5 6 7	<ul><li>ultimately lead to a communist society.</li><li>It was a political party that emerged as a splinter of radical parties in the Marxist left during the '70s, and it evolved on to be an armed organization that made extensive use of terror tactics.</li><li>Q. And was the Shining Path active in any one particular part of Peru predominantly?</li><li>A. At the worst moment of the violence, the Shining Path</li></ul>
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<ul> <li>judicialization, and also as a case THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? "For possible</li> <li>A. Judicialization. In Spanish I could say it? (Speaking Spanish.) THE INTERPRETER: Prosecution.</li> <li>A. Prosecution, hopefully. And as a case for public hearings.</li> <li>Q. I see.</li> </ul>	3 74 5 6 7 8	<ul><li>ultimately lead to a communist society. It was a political party that emerged as a splinter of radical parties in the Marxist left during the '70s, and it evolved on to be an armed organization that made extensive use of terror tactics.</li><li>Q. And was the Shining Path active in any one particular part of Peru predominantly?</li><li>A. At the worst moment of the violence, the Shining Path was present everywhere in the country. But the cradle for</li></ul>
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	<ul> <li>judicialization, and also as a case THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? "For possible</li> <li>A. Judicialization. In Spanish I could say it? (Speaking Spanish.) THE INTERPRETER: Prosecution.</li> <li>A. Prosecution, hopefully. And as a case for public hearings.</li> <li>Q. I see. And I just want to examine for a second your</li> </ul>	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	<ul> <li>ultimately lead to a communist society.</li> <li>It was a political party that emerged as a splinter of radical parties in the Marxist left during the '70s, and it evolved on to be an armed organization that made extensive use of terror tactics.</li> <li>Q. And was the Shining Path active in any one particular part of Peru predominantly?</li> <li>A. At the worst moment of the violence, the Shining Path was present everywhere in the country. But the cradle for the Shining Path</li> </ul>
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	<ul> <li>judicialization, and also as a case THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? "For possible</li> <li>A. Judicialization. In Spanish I could say it? (Speaking Spanish.) THE INTERPRETER: Prosecution.</li> <li>A. Prosecution, hopefully. And as a case for public hearings.</li> <li>Q. I see. And I just want to examine for a second your specific role with respect to the Accomarca hearings and the Accomarca chapter that you mentioned.</li> </ul>	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	<ul> <li>ultimately lead to a communist society.</li> <li>It was a political party that emerged as a splinter of radical parties in the Marxist left during the '70s, and it evolved on to be an armed organization that made extensive use of terror tactics.</li> <li>Q. And was the Shining Path active in any one particular part of Peru predominantly?</li> <li>A. At the worst moment of the violence, the Shining Path was present everywhere in the country. But the cradle for the Shining Path</li> <li>Q. Cradle?</li> <li>A. Cradle the emerging place for the Shining Path was</li> </ul>
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1	Page 114		Page 116
1	is certainly a higher figure in the rural areas.	1	just describe for us what the consequences on those rural
	Q. So, the literacy rate is quite low.	2	indigenous populations were to the increased Shining Path
3	A. Certainly.	3	activities prior to 1985.
	Q. A very large percentage, perhaps 85 percent, are	4	A. Yes. The Shining Path organized itself on the basis of
5	illiterate.	5	a number of military plans. And the initial military plans
6	A. Eighty-five percent of people in Peru are literate, in	6	of the Shining Path aimed at displacing and destroying
7	general, over all Peru.	7	traditional communal indigenous authorities and replacing
8	Q. I see.	8	them with new authorities designed by the Shining Path and
9	A. In Ayacucho, the rate of literacy descends to about	9	responding only to this clandestine structure.
10	70 percent.	10	So, that resulted in a very authoritarian treatment
11	Q. Thank you.	11	of the indigenous population. It also resulted in a number
12	So I got it reversed.	12	of killings of indigenous authorities who resisted the
13	A. Yes.	13	Shining Path and assassinations of every person who would be
	Q. So, approximately 30 percent in Ayacucho cannot read.	14	considered perhaps an informant of the security forces.
	A. Cannot read or write, no.	15	Q. And in this dynamic that you're describing, were the
	Q. In the rural population of Ayacucho that you just	16	rural indigenous populations willing participants in Shining
	mentioned, what other characteristics do they share? Do they	17	Path activities?
	speak the same language?	18	A. The Truth Commission found that there were many
	A. The rural population of Ayacucho dedicates to	19	different situations in the rural areas in Ayacucho, but that
	agricultural activities, basically. They speak a specific	20	the indigenous population, the peasant population, in
	form of Quechua, the language that the Incas spoke in Peru.	21	general, were found between two fires, between two very
22	Q. The language that the Incas spoke?	22	authoritarian and violent forces. On the one side, the
	A. Yes, that is correct.	23	Shining Path trying to create basis for their project. On
24 25	They speak a specific variety of Quechua, the	24	the other side, the security forces that try to repress
25	Ayacucho Quechua. And they have very specific culture and	25	whatever they consider suspect of supporting the Shining Path
	Page 115		Page 117
	forms of communal life and organization. There are	1	and the insurgency.
	indigenous communities that have dedicated themselves for	2	Q. And just for the Court, let's review briefly, and we'll
	centuries having dedicated for centuries to agricultural	3	try to keep it brief, the role of the Peruvian executive
	labors.	4	branch at the time of the rise of the Shining Path.
	Q. And why is it, in your opinion, that the Shining Path selected Ayacucho as a base of operations?	5 6	Perhaps you could start in 1985 with the
	A. Ayacucho was objectively a very deprived area of Peru.	0 7	<ul><li>description of who who was president of Peru?</li><li>A. Peru recovered its democracy in 1980, after 12 years of</li></ul>
	There were objective evidences of social oppression and	8	a military dictatorship. We had a freely, democratically
	injustice, mistreatment of the peasant population, ignorance,	9	elected president from 1980 to 1985, Mr. Fernando Belaúnde, a
	poverty. And they found a space for their violent doctrine.	10	conservative. In 1985, a social democratic young leader was
11	Ayacucho was also an area where universities were	11	elected president, Mr. Alan Garcia. And they exercised the
	creating a crop of young people with high aspirations, but	12	power of the executive branch.
	with no avenues for social mobility. And the Shining Path,	13	Q. I see.
	therefore, found a number of people who were desperate enough		And I think I misdirected you a bit there. In
	to think that an armed struggle would be the solution for the	15	1980, President Belaúnde was elected, correct?
	province of Peru.	16	A. Yes, that is correct.
	Q. And the young people that you just mentioned who were	17	Q. And prior to that, it was a military dictatorship.
18	desperate for the new idea, were those in urban areas or	18	A. Yes, we suffered 12 years of a military dictatorship.
19	rural areas?	19	Q. And President Belaúnde, how you described let me
<i>.</i>	A. There have been a number of studies on this issue. And	20	start this way. You described the rise of the Shining Path
20	mostly what the studies made with members of Shining Path in	21	in the, I believe, late '70s, correct?
	5		
21	jails have shown that basically the profile of a Shining Path	22	A. Yes. They were quite active in the '70s preparing for
21 22		22 23	A. Yes. They were quite active in the 70s preparing for the armed struggle.
21 22 23	jails have shown that basically the profile of a Shining Path		

	Page 118		Page 120
1	A. President Belaúnde dismissed the Shining Path as cattle	1	Ayacucho, their direct authority was no longer the civilian
2	rustlers.	2	authorities that they had elected, but basically the military
3	Q. Cattle rustlers?	3	authorities in charge of operations in the region, yes.
4	A. He called them cattle rustlers. He believed that they	4	Q. And just to review return to the executive branch,
5	were perhaps some kind of traditional Latin American	5	when did President Belaúnde's term end?
6	guerrilla, in the style of a Castroite	6	A. In July of 1985.
7	THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry. "Latin	7	Q. And who was elected at that time?
8	American"	8	A. Mr. Alan Garcia was elected.
9	A. Latin American guerrilla movement, such as a Castroite	9	Q. And President Garcia, was he elected on the same type of
10	or a Guevara-styled movement, and he thought that it was a	10	political platform, the same kind of conservative platform
11	very traditional organization.	11	you mentioned with respect to President Belaúnde?
12	Q. And did he at any point create a or encourage the	12	A. Certainly not. President Garcia was elected at the
13	creation of a legislative provision that reacted to the	13	height of a very progressive movement. He was elected with
14	Shining Path?	14	enormous numbers and on the basis of a platform of economic
15	A. President Belaúnde, as I said, was at the beginning	15	reform, and, very interestingly, a platform of reducing the
16	extremely negligent about the emergence of the Shining Path	16	human rights violations that took place in Ayacucho.
17	And he, for two years, thought that it was a police issue.	17	Q. And we'll return to that in a moment, but just to
18	And he did not care to prepare any kind of specific strategy	18	complete the summary. President Garcia's term ended in what
19	to deal with this organization.	19	year?
20	After and plus, he had been the object of a	20	A. President Garcia ended in 1990, July of 1990.
21	coup d'état in the '60s. And he was very reluctant to bring	21	Q. And who was elected, just briefly?
22	in the military to deal with this organization. He did not	22	A. At that point, elections were held and Mr. Alberto
23	trust the military.	23	Fujimori was elected president.
24	However, by the end of 1982, it was very clear that	24	Q. And how long did his term
25	the Shining Path activity had overrun the police forces in	25	A. His term should have ended in July, 1995. However,
	Page 119		Page 121
1	Ayacucho, and at that point, President Belaúnde made a sudder	1	Mr. Fujimori staged a coup d'état in alliance with the Armed
2	change and simply entrusted the authority both the	2	Forces, dissolved the courts and the Parliament of Peru,
3	military and the political authority over Ayacucho to the	3	changed the Constitution, and allowed himself to be
4	Armed Forces directly, through a specific norm that	4	reelected. So, he held a second mandate until the year 2000.
5	established something called the political and military	5	At that point, he altered again the constitutional mandate in
6	commands over the area of Ayacucho.	6	order to be reelected for a third term. But his third term
7	Q. So, President Belaúnde, in response to the Shining Path,	7	was interrupted due to scandals dealing with human rights and
8	established a political and military command over certain	8	with corruption.
9	portions of the country.	9	Q. His third term was interrupted due to scandals due to
10	A. That is right.	10	human rights and corruption?
11	According to our Constitution, the executive branch	11	A. That is correct.
12	can declare it an emergency, a given area, and during an	12	Q. And who assumed power at that point?
13	emergency, certain liberties can be temporally abrogated or	13	A. Mr. Fujimori escaped the country in November of the year
14	limited. However, President Belaúnde added to that	14	2000, a few months into his third mandate. And at that
15	characteristic the creation of specific powers for the	15	point, the Congress of the republic selected a provisional
16	military forces, so that they will, in all effects, become	16	president, Mr. Valentín Paniagua.
17	also the political authority over the areas declared an	17	Q. And Mr. Paniagua's President Paniagua's term ended
18	emergency.	18	very briefly, I understand?
19	Q. So, President Belaúnde created an emergency zone by	19	A. Yes. It was basically a caretaker administration that
20	which a political military command established both military	20	was in charge of organizing new elections and trying to fix
20 21	and political control	21	some of the desperate situations that had been left by
21	and political control.		
21 22	A. That is correct.	22	Mr. Fujimori. His government lasted until July of the year
21 22 23	<ul><li>A. That is correct.</li><li>Q. And that was over portions of the country, including</li></ul>	22 23	Mr. Fujimori. His government lasted until July of the year 2001.
21 22	A. That is correct.	22	Mr. Fujimori. His government lasted until July of the year

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1	an economist, Mr. Alejandro Toledo, was elected president.	1	Q. During this period in the 1980s, did the executive
2	Q. And when did President Toledo's term end?	2	branch essentially abdicate responsibility for dealing with
3	A. He ruled Peru for five years, and he left the	3	the Shining Path to the military?
4	administration in July, 2006, at which Mr. Alan Garcia was	4	A. I think that is a correct characterization. In fact,
5	elected, for the second time, president of the Republic of	5	during these years, it was very clear that the Armed Forces
6	Peru.	6	were determining the strategy unfettered of any kind of
7	Q. This is the same Alan Garcia who was president between	7	control. There were no cases of military subject to any kind
8	1985 and 1990.	8	of a trial or justice proceedings because of crimes. There
9	A. Physically it's the same person, yes.	9	was no investigation into allegations of crimes committed by
10	Q. I understand. Thank you for that summary.	10	the Army.
11	Could you describe for us, sir, the increasing	11	So, yes, in fact, it was very clear that nobody was
12	violence against civilians suspected of being affiliated with	12	in charge except the Army. And in all cases, it was clear
13	the Shining Path prior to 1985, say between 1980 and 1985.	13	that the executive branch was not in charge of defining
14	A. The Truth Commission found that the number of	14	strategies to fight against terrorism, and that, in general,
15	extrajudicial executions and the number of enforces	15	civilian authorities had decided to be powerless.
16	appearances, the number of tortures, and in general the	16	Q. And did the executive branch retain any meaningful
17	violence against the civilian population reached a pike (sic)	17	oversight in any way?
18	between 1983 and 1985. Those were the years of the highest		A. Certainly not. In fact, the escalation of human rights
19	violence in the conflict in Peru. And that pike coincides	19	violations were a very sensitive issue in Parliament in Peru
20	with the entry into action of the Armed Forces in Ayacucho.	20	during those years, and it's partly why President well, a
21	Q. Could you describe that briefly, the entry into action	21	candidate with a platform based on human rights, such as
22	of the Armed Forces in Ayacucho?	22	Mr. Garcia, had such success
23	A. Yes. As I said, a political military control was	23	Q. In 19
24	established, and it was entrusted to a general by the name of	24	A when he ran for president in 1985.
25	Clemente Noel. Mr. Noel applied a policy of indiscriminate	25	Q. In 1985 the first time.
	Page 123		Page 125
1		1	Page 125 A. Yes.
1 2	repression in areas suspected of harboring Shining Path	1 2	A. Yes.
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	Page 126		Page 128
1	outside the town of Accomarca were one of the cases selected	1	today?
2	for investigation by the special unit that you mentioned,	2	A. Yes, it is consistent.
3	correct?	3	Q. Did the Truth Commission make specific findings with
4	A. (Witness nodding head affirmatively.)	4	respect to a military operation carried out by the Peruvian
5	Q. And have you heard the testimony that was given this	5	Army in the Accomarca District in August of 1985?
6	morning by our two plaintiffs in this action?	6	A. The Truth Commission established that what happened in
7	A. Yes, I have heard the testimony already.	7	Accomarca was a result of a plan that was designed by the
8	Q. And I believe you testified that you heard the testimony	8	highest military authorities of the subzone of security in
9	given by survivors of the massacre during the Truth	9	which Accomarca was. The operation had a specific name,
10	Commission hearings, is that correct?	10	Operation Huancayoc
11	A. At the public hearings, yes, I did.	11	Q. Could I interrupt you for one moment? Do you know if
12	<ul><li>Q. And generally are those testimonies consistent with each</li></ul>		Huancayoc it's a place name?
13	other?	13	A. Yes. It refers to the geographic area in which
14	A. They're very consistent. Most of the facts that the	14	Accomarca is located, is some kind of a quebrada, a pass?
15	Truth Commission reconstructed are there. It is I mean	15	Q. Is it
16	not having heard these plaintiffs before, it is it is very	16	THE INTERPRETER: White?
	interesting to hear how much there is a coincidence between	17	A. No, a pass within
17	what you hear them say today, what you found in the Truth	18	
18	Commission, and what was available in the testimonies of		THE INTERPRETER: A pass.
19	,	19	A. A pass between mountain regions.
20	other persons surviving the massacre of Accomarca.	20	Q. Let me ask you, have you heard it referred to by another
21	Q. As a Peruvian, how did it make you feel to hear this	21	name today, Huancayoc?
22	testimony this morning?	22	A. I think that some people may refer to Huancayoc was
23	A. This is not it's really not an easy question. As a	23	Huancallocepampa (sic).
24	Peruvian, I am ashamed of what I have heard. I do believe	24	
25	that what happened was the result of disrespect for human	25	A. Yes, that is correct. "Pampa" in Quechua means a plain,
	Page 127		Page 129
1	life in general but in particular is a mark of the great		
1	life in general, but in particular is a mark of the great	1	a specific area. So, Huancalloccpampa is a name that you
1 2	shame of Peru, which is racism against the indigenous	1 2	could use in the area.
	shame of Peru, which is racism against the indigenous population. I think that the treatment that the indigenous	2 3	could use in the area. Q. So, Operation Huancayoc in Spanish referred to an
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	Page 130		Page 132
1	Path had in the area.	1	is why Lynx 7 interfacing (sic) Lloccllapampa, this lower
2	Q. And did the Truth Commission make specific findings with	2	area here.
3	respect to how many patrols went into were part of	3	Q. Lloccllapampa is the same the word that
4	Operation Huancayoc?	4	A. What the commission found was that the military patrols.
5	A. The Truth Commission established that four patrols were	5	the Lynx patrols, entered into the area; they gathered the
б	assigned the direct responsibility of executing the	6	population that they found in Lloccllapampa. They with
7	Operation Huancayoc.	7	the pretext of an assembly. However, when they had reduced
8	Q. And did the Truth Commission make a finding with respect	8	the population or had controlled the population, which was
9	to who led those patrols?	9	basically civilians, they proceeded to separate the men and
10	A. Yes, it did. The commission established that the	10	the women. They mistreated and tortured the men, and they
11	patrols had code names representing wild animals. There was	11	raped the women.
12	a patrol called Tiger, under the command of another	12	After that, they conducted the men and the women
13	lieutenant, Castenada; a patrol code named Wolf I do not	13	into two different houses that were apparently very close.
14	remember who was the person in charge of that patrol; a	14	And after putting them in that state of indefinition, they
15	patrol named Lynx 7, "lynx," as in the wildcat, Lynx 7	15	were completely defenseless, Mr. Hurtado gave the order of
16	Q. And in Spanish that would be "lince"?	16	killing the persons, and he led by launching hand grenades
17	A. "Lince," that is correct.	17	into the houses.
18	Under the command of Second Lieutenant Telmo	18	Q. He, himself
19	Hurtado; and another patrol called Lynx 6 under the command	19	A. He, himself.
20	of a person by the name of Juan Rivera Rondon.	20	The persons were killed by the effect of hand
21	Q. And did the Truth Commission find that the military	21	grenades and machine gun fire.
22	commanders and the persons you have mentioned gave any	22	Q. And after the events you just described, and the
23	specific orders with respect to the treatment of civilians	23	explosions in the house and the burning of the house, were
24	during Operation Huancayoc?	24	there other incidents of violence throughout the day and
25	A. The Truth Commission cites the deposition of Mr. Hurtado	25	immediately thereafter?
	Page 131		Page 133
1	when he was under investigation after the crime.	1	A. The whole day was an orgy of violence.
2	Mr. Telmo Hurtado stated during his investigation,	2	After the soldiers had so killed the persons in
3	his military investigation, that he had actually asked	3	those in those houses, they left the area and apparently
4	whether every or any civilian, any inhabitant, who was	4	went to celebrate, to the town of Accomarca, what they
5	found in the area of the operation should be considered a	5	consider was the destruction of Shining Path group. And
6	terrorist criminal? And he was answered that, yes, every	6	according to witnesses, some of the soldiers, for instance,
7	civilian in the area should be considered a terrorist	7	took women's clothes, put them on, and started to dance,
8	criminal.	8	mocking the women of the area.
9	Q. And just to clarify, the objective of the operation was	9	And that in those celebrations, they realized that
10	to, as you stated it, I believe, capture or destroy?	10	there were some survivors. They apparently saw an old woman
11	A. It was what the commission found is that the actual	11	who was trying to put out the fire with a bucket. So, they
12	military language says "capture and/or destroy."	12	dispatched soldiers to go back to the area of the massacre
13	Q. Capture and/or destroy.	13	and kill the woman, which they did.
14 15	<ul><li>A. Yes.</li><li>Q. Can you please describe the findings of the Truth</li></ul>	14 15	After that happened, the soldiers, as I said,
16	Q. Can you please describe the findings of the Truth Commission with respect to the specific events of August 14,	15 16	celebrated. They killed the animals of the population, ate the animals, stole the property of the peasants in the area.
17	1985. The Court has heard the testimony of the plaintiffs,	17	There is no evidence at all that during that day
18	so if we could just review briefly.	18	there was any kind of armed confrontation between the
19	A. Yes. What the commission found is that the operational	10 19	Peruvian Army and any kind of insurgent group, and there is
20	scheme included detaching two patrols, the patrol code name	20	no evidence whatsoever that the soldiers actually found any
21	Tiger and the patrol code name Wolf, to encircle the area of	21	kind of war material, subversive propaganda, or any kind of
22	the operation, not to allow the escape of persons in that	22	material indicating that, in fact, the Shining Path had been
23	area. And that the patrols called Lynx 6 and Lynx 7 would be	23	present in that area.
24	intervening into the area. Lynx 6 would attack the higher	24	Q. And did the Truth Commission make findings with respect
25	region, and Lynx 7 would intervene in the lower region, which	125	to violence in the Accomarca District specifically directed

	Page 134		Page 136
1	towards witnesses of the events of August 14, 1985, after	1	service, and, therefore, cases that should be directed to
2	the	2	military jurisdiction, or whether they were common crimes
3	A. Yes. The Army made a very clear attempt to make	3	that should be tried by a civilian court.
4	investigations impossible, or at least very difficult. And	4	And the Senate investigative committee concluded
5	until mid-September, there were a number of killings, about a	5	that the events were common crimes, that they could not in
6	dozen killings in the area, preceding the arrival of an	6	any way be described as acts of military service, and that
7	investigative committee created by the Senate of Peru.		they should be tried in our normal jurisdictional system.
8	Q. And that investigative committee, we'll get to that in a	8	Q. And the findings of the Senate commission, were those
9	with the model of	9	consistent with the findings of the Truth Commission later?
10	Can you describe the findings of the Truth	10	A. Yes.
11	Commission with respect to the impact on the community in	11	Q. And when did the Senate commission investigation
12	Accomarca immediately after the massacre?	12	conclude? How long was it?
13	A. Yes. In fact, I had mentioned a minute ago that I	13	A. The Senate commission concluded, if I'm not mistaken, in
	participated in the public hearing where the survivors of the	14	A. The Senate commission concluded, if Thi not mistaken, in October of '85.
14	Accomarca Massacre were. One of the survivors said		
15 16		15 16	Q. And did there come a time where the full Peruvian Senate adopted the Senate commission's findings?
17	described the effect of the massacre in his community in these words. He said, "My village was like a foreign village		
18	in the middle of Peru."	17 18	<ul><li>A. Which was in October of 1985, yes.</li><li>Q. And after the Senate's investigation concluded, were</li></ul>
	Q. After the massacre?		there any other investigations or proceedings regarding the
19 20	A. After the massacre.	19 20	Accomarca Massacre?
20		20	
21	What happened after the massacre is that the	21	<ul><li>A. There were two concurrent investigations.</li><li>Q. Immediately afterwards?</li></ul>
22	population got displaced. Many families went to either Ayacucho or Ica, the closest cities, and some went to Lima,		A. Yes. One was an investigation by the civilian
23	the capital of Peru. The economic activity of the area was	24	prosecutor in Ayacucho, who had jurisdiction over this area.
25	completely disrupted. And, in fact, Accomarca, as many other		
25		2.5	
	Page 135		Page 137
1	towns affected by this kind of violence, has suffered	1	system. The military justice decided to open a dispute over
2	towns affected by this kind of violence, has suffered long-term consequences until now.	2	system. The military justice decided to open a dispute over jurisdiction.
2 3	towns affected by this kind of violence, has suffered long-term consequences until now. Q. I'm going to ask you one or two more questions about	2 3	system. The military justice decided to open a dispute over jurisdiction. Q. Let me just review with you briefly
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1	decided in March of 2000 sorry of 1986, that actually,	1	amnesty and would not serve time in prison.
2	since the events took place in a military area, those	2	Q. You mentioned two amnesty laws. The first was the
3	conducts should be examined in military justice system.	3	amnesty law? What was the second?
4	Q. So, just to clarify, the military filed a dispute of	4	A. Yes. Mr. Fujimori issued in June well, his
5	jurisdiction asserting that the case should be prosecuted by	5	Parliament issued in June of two sorry of 1995, a law
6	the military.	6	stipulating this amnesty for military and police personnel.
7	A. They did. And they won that dispute.	7	But some of her judges decided not to comply with amnesty,
8	Q. They won that dispute.	8	because in their opinion, it was a violation of the
9	And was there a course of military proceedings,	9	Constitution. And according to our Constitution, every judge
10	then, after the Peruvian Supreme Court jurisdiction, which	10	has the right to exercise control, a constitutional review.
11	decided the jurisdictional question?	11	So, Fujimori's Parliament issued a second law
12	A. There was a long story there, which is also partly why	12	interpreting the powers of the judges and reducing those
13	the case of Accomarca is considered by the Truth Commission	13	powers in the case of this law in order to make the
14	to be so exemplary. First, because of the evident brutality	14	application of the amnesty automatic.
15	of the massacre, but also because after the massacre,	15	Q. It forced the judges to comply
16	Accomarca is a case study of impunity.	16	A. It forced the judges to comply with the amnesty.
17	The military system investigated Mr. Hurtado on the	17	Q. And so, during the period between the massacre, itself,
18	1985 sorry Mr. Hurtado and the members of his patrol,	18	the investigations, the course of court proceedings up and
19	and other military officers involved in the	19	down and up and down until 1993, when his very modest
20	Operation Huancayoc. And in 1987, the military courts	20	sentence was finally confirmed, there was no sentence, so
21	decided that only Mr. Hurtado was guilty of something, and	21	Mr. Hurtado did not serve any time, is that correct?
22	that something was the lesser offense of abuse of authority.	22	A. There's no evidence that in the eight years intervening
23	So, he was not guilty of homicide or anything else.	23	between the massacre and the 1993 decision, he served any
24	He was guilty of abuse of authority. He was sentenced to	24	time in prison.
25	four years in prison and a civil reparation of about \$300 at	25	Q. And we know that his sentence was nullified by the
	Page 139		Page 141
1	the time.	1	amnesty in '95. Between '93 and '95, is there any evidence
			anniesty in 95. Detween 95 and 95, is there any evidence
2	Q. Just to clarify, you mentioned there was a long story.	2	that he served any portion of his sentence?
2 3	<ul><li>Q. Just to clarify, you mentioned there was a long story.</li><li>Was there a series of court opinions between 1987 and 1992</li></ul>	2 3	
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23 A. That was the Barrios Altos case.23 not just because this is actually what happened	
	it is a case,
24In 2001, the court made that decision. And after24Peruvian government was intimidated, but also	ed later, the
	so because, again,
25 the decision, Peru asked the court 25 there are some elements within the Army that	t let you believe
Page 143	Page 145
1 Q. When you say "the court," you mean the Inter-American 1 that that that was the plan all along.	
2 A. The Inter-American Human Rights Court, yes, made such a 2 Mr. Hurtado also said, in the military	
3 decision. 3 investigation, that he was actually instructed by	by his
4 And after that decision, Peru asked the court 4 superiors not to report the crimes, because the	e superiors
5 whether that decision, that is the nullity of the amnesty, 5 were afraid that that will create justice process	ses such as
6 applied only to the massacre of Barrios Altos, or whether it 6 the ones that were taking place in Argentina a	at the time.
7 had general effects for all the crimes and massacres that 7 Q. And would you say that the Accomarca M	Aassacre was
8 took place in Peru. And the court answered in 8 notorious internationally?	
9 September, 2001, that its decision had general effects. 9 A. Well, the Accomarca Massacre was report	rted in The
10 Q. After the amnesty law was annulled, via this the 10 New York Times, in the Nuevo Herald here in	n Miami. It has
11 Barrios Altos case and its incorporation into Peruvian law, 11 figured in reports by the the human rights re	eports of the
12 was any prosecution against Defendant Hurtado initiated? 12 U.S. Department of State. It has figured in re-	ports of the
13 A. The Supreme Court of Peru incorporated the decision of 13 Inter-American Commission of Human Right	s, and also in a
14 the Inter-American Court shortly after the court decision; I 14 report by the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudi	icial Executions
15 believe it was early in 2002. And by virtue of that 15 of the United Nations. It is a very important of	case, not just
16decision, all the old cases could be reactivated.16for Peru, but around the world it's considered	a textbook
17I understand that Mr. Hurtado actually left the17case of atrocity and impunity.	
18 country in 2002, and even though there is an investigation 18 Q. Would an award of compensatory and pu	nitive damages ir
19 going on on the case of Accomarca, a trial is not possible, 19 this Court to these plaintiffs against Defendan	nt Hurtado
20 because our judicial system does not recognize the20 would it serve the larger purpose of transition	al justice in
21 possibility of a trial in absentia.21 Peru?	
22Q. So, he can't be prosecuted in Peru.22A. I believe that these defendants this defendants	endant,
23A. He cannot be prosecuted in Peru for these crimes, if he23Mr. Hurtado, represents not just his person, be	
24 is not there.24 terrible strategy and the arrogance of the milit	
25 Q. A couple of general questions.25 authorities that consider that they could do as	they please

	Page 146		Page 148
1	with full impunity.	1	Mr. Gonzalez, thank you very much. You're excused.
2	And I believe that these victims, these survivors,	2	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
3	beyond themselves, represent the population of Peru who	3	(Witness excused.)
4	the rural population of Peru who have been massacred during	4	THE COURT: You can call your next witness.
5	the whole armed conflict, and who have been victimized not	5	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, we would call Javier
6	just by these atrocities, but also by the despise, the lack	6	Canseco.
7	of compassion, the lack of interest of society.	7	(JAVIER CANSECO, PLAINTIFFS' WITNESS, WAS SWORN.)
8	So, I do believe that a favorable finding or the	8	THE COURT REPORTER: Please sit down. Please stay
9	favorable decision for this for these survivors would send	9	behind the microphone as best you can and state your full
10	a very powerful effect. One, for people in positions of	10	name for the record, spelling your last name.
11	power, it would deter them to treat the indigenous population	11	THE WITNESS: My name is Javier, and my last name
12	of Peru in the way they have treated it; and, in general, to		is Diez Canseco. That is D-I-E-Z, and separately
13	the urban Creole population of Peru, who has despised for	13	C-A-N-S-E-C-O.
14	ages the indigenous population of Peru, who has mistreated	14	THE COURT: Whenever you're ready.
15	them. I think we heard one of the witnesses telling how she	15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
16	was mistreated when she went to Lima just for the fact of not	16	BY MS. FORTUNATI:
17	speaking Spanish and looking indigenous.	17	Q. Senator Canseco, are you a citizen of Peru?
18	So, I believe that a favorable finding for these	18	A. I am a citizen of Peru, yes.
19	witnesses, for these victims, will be extremely powerful for	19	Q. And would you tell us where you are from in Peru.
20	our nation in terms of upholding the rule of law and	20	A. I'm from Lima, was born in Lima.
21	affirming the sanctity of human rights.	21	Q. And would you tell us what university you attended and
22	Q. I'm going to show you, if I may, what's been previously	22	your educational degree.
23	marked as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 2.	23	A. I studied humanities in the Catholic University in Lima,
24	MS. SMITH: May I?	24	between 1965 and 1966. I studied one year of law school in
25	THE COURT: Yes.	25	National University of San Marcos. And then I studied social
	Page 147		Page 149
	5		idge ill
1	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2 was marked for	1	sciences between 1968 and 1971 in the Catholic University in
1 2	_	1 2	
	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2 was marked for		sciences between 1968 and 1971 in the Catholic University in
2	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2 was marked for identification.)	2	sciences between 1968 and 1971 in the Catholic University in Lima.
2 3	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2 was marked for identification.) BY MS. SMITH:	2 3	sciences between 1968 and 1971 in the Catholic University in Lima. Q. And is your degree in social sciences, then?
2 3 4	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2 was marked for identification.) BY MS. SMITH: Q. Mr. Gonzalez, can you identify that document?	2 3 4	<ul><li>sciences between 1968 and 1971 in the Catholic University in Lima.</li><li>Q. And is your degree in social sciences, then?</li><li>A. Yes, in the Catholic University.</li></ul>
2 3 4 5	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2 was marked for identification.) BY MS. SMITH: Q. Mr. Gonzalez, can you identify that document? A. I'm sorry?	2 3 4 5	<ul><li>sciences between 1968 and 1971 in the Catholic University in Lima.</li><li>Q. And is your degree in social sciences, then?</li><li>A. Yes, in the Catholic University.</li><li>Q. Thank you.</li></ul>
2 3 4 5 6	<ul><li>(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2 was marked for identification.)</li><li>BY MS. SMITH:</li><li>Q. Mr. Gonzalez, can you identify that document?</li><li>A. I'm sorry?</li><li>Q. Can you identify the document?</li></ul>	2 3 4 5 6	<ul><li>sciences between 1968 and 1971 in the Catholic University in Lima.</li><li>Q. And is your degree in social sciences, then?</li><li>A. Yes, in the Catholic University.</li><li>Q. Thank you.</li><li>And, Senator, when did you first become involved in</li></ul>
2 3 4 5 6 7	<ul> <li>(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2 was marked for identification.)</li> <li>BY MS. SMITH:</li> <li>Q. Mr. Gonzalez, can you identify that document?</li> <li>A. I'm sorry?</li> <li>Q. Can you identify the document?</li> <li>A. Yes. What I have in front of me is the Chapter 2.15 of</li> </ul>	2 3 4 5 6 7	<ul> <li>sciences between 1968 and 1971 in the Catholic University in Lima.</li> <li>Q. And is your degree in social sciences, then?</li> <li>A. Yes, in the Catholic University.</li> <li>Q. Thank you. <ul> <li>And, Senator, when did you first become involved in the legislature?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<ol> <li>Q. And, Ser</li> <li>Deputies, ho</li> <li>A. Five yea</li> </ol>	Page 150		Page 152
2 Deputies, ho	ator, your term in 1980 for the Chambers of	1	Deputies, I was not only member, but I was vice president of
-	-	2	the commission between 1980 and 1985.
- In Incyca	-	3	Then as soon as December, 1980, I was head of the
4 O. And in 1	985, what did you do?	4	first subcommission that dealt with human rights violations
	Senate on a national district, and I was	5	in which the police were accused of violations in Ayacucho, a
	he second national preferential vote in the	6	commission that operated with three members since 1981 and
7 nation.	the second national preferencial vote in the	7	dealt with around nine different cases.
	s that mean the second largest number of votes in		Q. And, Senator, in the course of your legislative career,
9 the country?	, that mean the second hargest number of votes in	9	about how many investigations into human rights were you
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	er the system of preferential votes.	10	involved in?
	that also a five-year term, Senator?	11	A. It's difficult to say, but I'd say that no more than 30.
	was also a five-year term, until 1990.	12	Q. No more than 30?
	t did you do in 1990?	13	A. (Witness nodding head affirmatively.)
	I ran again for Senate. And I was elected	14	Q. Or at least 30?
	te, until the April 5, 1992, when Fujimori gave	15	A. Not least (sic) than 30, yeah.
-	oup and he dissolved Congress (sic). He took	16	I also worked on investigations dealing with
	he judicial power. He dismissed the national	17	corruption, and human rights dealing with handicapped people
	I think is the word in English what we call	18	other than human rights violations.
19 the "fiscal de		19	Q. Thank you, Senator.
	OURT: The attorney general.	20	And, Senator, you just you were present for
21 A. The attor		21	Mr. Gonzalez's testimony, correct?
	DRTUNATI: Thank you, your Honor.	22	A. Yes.
	/ITNESS: Thank you.	23	Q. And I know he testified somewhat about the history of
24 BY MS. FOI	•	24	Peru and the Shining Path. But I'd like you to give us a
	r in 1992, he dissolved Congress, so then	25	brief explanation of the political situation in Peru from the
	Page 151		Page 153
1 what did you	do? Did you return to Congress at any time?	1	years 1980 to 1985.
	as part of the democratic opposition of	2	THE COURT: I don't really need it.
	vernment, and I didn't ran (sic) for the	3	MS. FORTUNATI: I'd just like him to give it as his
	assembly that Fujimori called late 1992,	4	perspective as a member of the legislature what was going or
	d other political parties, we considered it a	5	in the government at that time.
	ction, so I didn't run. I ran again in 1995,	6	A. I can be very brief, because I
	lected part of this unicameral Congress again,	7	THE COURT: That's okay. Try your case as you see
8 until the year		8	fit.
	thappened in the year 2000, Senator?	9	MS. FORTUNATI: If it's very brief, your Honor?
	r 2000, I didn't run. It was a very	10	THE COURT: He can be as long as he wants.
-	election, since Fujimori ran for the third	11	A. I coincide with what Mr. Gonzalez has said about this
	was absolutely illegal. And I also had a	12	issue. I'd only add one thing. That Peru had sort of a
-	the time, so I didn't run.	13	schizophrenic political regime, because the same day that we
_	er he fled from the country, and we had this	14	were electing the president of the republic democratically,
1	overnment led by Dr. Paniagua, Valentín	15	Mr. Belaúnde, is the same day that Shining Path, as not only
15 transitional g	he called for new elections, I ran in the year	16	an insurgent, but as a terrorist movement, began its
Ū.	, again, elected member of Congress, until the	17	operations in Peru. And this led to, what Mr. Gonzalez had
16 Paniagua, and	-	18	-
16 Paniagua, and		110	quite extensively explained, a double political system in the
16 Paniagua, and 17 2001 and was	u, Senator.	19	country, a democratic and constitutional regime in some
<ol> <li>Paniagua, and</li> <li>2001 and was</li> <li>year 2006.</li> <li>Q. Thank yo</li> </ol>	u, Senator. ile you were in the legislature, you		
<ol> <li>Paniagua, and</li> <li>2001 and was</li> <li>year 2006.</li> <li>Q. Thank yo</li> <li>And wh</li> </ol>		19 20	country, a democratic and constitutional regime in some
<ul> <li>Paniagua, and</li> <li>2001 and was</li> <li>year 2006.</li> <li>Q. Thank you</li> <li>And who</li> <li>mentioned the</li> </ul>	ile you were in the legislature, you	19 20	country, a democratic and constitutional regime in some areas, and a militarized political regime in other areas.
<ul> <li>Paniagua, and</li> <li>2001 and was</li> <li>year 2006.</li> <li>Q. Thank yo</li> <li>And will</li> <li>mentioned that</li> <li>were a membioned</li> </ul>	ile you were in the legislature, you It while you were in the Chamber of Deputies, you	19 20 21	country, a democratic and constitutional regime in some areas, and a militarized political regime in other areas. And the rules, procedures, and authorities were different in
<ul> <li>Paniagua, and</li> <li>2001 and was</li> <li>year 2006.</li> <li>Q. Thank yo</li> <li>And wi</li> <li>mentioned that</li> <li>were a membion</li> <li>continue in the</li> </ul>	ile you were in the legislature, you tt while you were in the Chamber of Deputies, you er of the Human Rights Commission. Did you	19 20 21 22	country, a democratic and constitutional regime in some areas, and a militarized political regime in other areas. And the rules, procedures, and authorities were different in these areas.

	Page 154		Page 156
1	dictatorship for some basic reasons. First, during the	1	say it in English.
2	military government, we didn't have Shining Path. So, there	2	Q. That's correct.
3	were killings and social conflicts and people killed, but	3	A. That reported what had happened in Accomarca.
4	they were not in the same sort of situation than after	4	I must say that the commission was also in charge
5	Shining Path began operating.	5	of investigating a clandestine grave with seven bodies in
6	On the second hand, what we can call forced	6	Pucayaccu, a different area of Ayacucho.
7	disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and generalization	7	Q. And, Senator, you just stated that you went to Accomarca
8	of torture as an institution in security investigations was	8	to view the you did the exhumation and viewed the
9	really extended in the country and grew a lot. And on the	9	gravesite. Would you tell us about the trip to Accomarca,
10	second hand, I think that we had two periods after 1980. One	10	please.
11	between 1980 and the end of 1982, when the police forces	11	A. Yes. We travelled to Accomarca in a helicopter. We
12	dealt with the counterinsurgent strategy, and the other one	12	went with the president of the commission, Senator Valle
13	that began, really, November 1, 1983, when the first military	13	Riestra, with other members of the commission,
14	political command under General Noel was established in	14	Senator Del Prado and Senator Delgado Barreto, and with
15	Huamanga, Ayacucho. And since then, we lived under several	15	Deputy Olivera.
16	of these commands in different areas of the country.	16	We also went with the judge and the public
17	Q. Senator, were you a member of the Senate commission that	:17	prosecutor and with doctors from the legal/medical institute
18	investigated the mass killings in Accomarca?	18	of the state, so as not to interfere with the judicial
19	A. Yes, I was member. I proposed the commission in the	19	procedures dealing with the exhumation.
20	Senate session in which Senator Rojas Guaroto denounced the	20	Q. And, Senator, when you arrived in Accomarca, what did
21	case, and I orally proposed the institution of this	21	you find there?
22	commission. And what the Senate did was to confer the	22	A. We landed at first in Accomarca, and then we flew to
23	capabilities of an investigation committee to the ordinary	23	Lloccllapampa. In Accomarca, I made the very, very brief
24	human rights committee of the Senate.	24	visit to the cemetery, and we found a new body, a new
25	Q. And, Senator, would you tell us what those capabilities	25	person
	Page 155		Page 157
1	Page 155 are?	1	Page 157 Q. I'm sorry, Senator, first would you explain why you went
1 2		1 2	
	are?		Q. I'm sorry, Senator, first would you explain why you went
2	are? A. Well, basically, an investigative commission has	2	Q. I'm sorry, Senator, first would you explain why you went to the cemetery?
2 3	are? A. Well, basically, an investigative commission has subpoena powers. It can obtain the document and bring	2 3	<ul><li>Q. I'm sorry, Senator, first would you explain why you went to the cemetery?</li><li>A. Well, we went to the cemetery, because for two reasons. One, there was nobody in town. I mean, all the houses were abandoned, even though in a couple of houses,</li></ul>
2 3 4	are? A. Well, basically, an investigative commission has subpoena powers. It can obtain the document and bring towards it whatever person it asks to interrogate. And it	2 3 4	<ul><li>Q. I'm sorry, Senator, first would you explain why you went to the cemetery?</li><li>A. Well, we went to the cemetery, because for two reasons. One, there was nobody in town. I mean, all the houses were abandoned, even though in a couple of houses, still you had some smoke coming from the kitchen. And there</li></ul>
2 3 4 5	are? A. Well, basically, an investigative commission has subpoena powers. It can obtain the document and bring towards it whatever person it asks to interrogate. And it has the capability of reconstructing several facts and	2 3 4 5	<ul><li>Q. I'm sorry, Senator, first would you explain why you went to the cemetery?</li><li>A. Well, we went to the cemetery, because for two reasons. One, there was nobody in town. I mean, all the houses were abandoned, even though in a couple of houses,</li></ul>
2 3 4 5 6	are? A. Well, basically, an investigative commission has subpoena powers. It can obtain the document and bring towards it whatever person it asks to interrogate. And it has the capability of reconstructing several facts and informing Congress about them, given an opinion of political responsibilities of these facts, and if it does some findings of criminal or legal procedures, then it is, because of our	2 3 4 5 6	<ul> <li>Q. I'm sorry, Senator, first would you explain why you went to the cemetery?</li> <li>A. Well, we went to the cemetery, because for two reasons. One, there was nobody in town. I mean, all the houses were abandoned, even though in a couple of houses, still you had some smoke coming from the kitchen. And there was a military patrol in the city, in the place, in the town. So, it was evident that the people had been had fled or</li> </ul>
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	Page 158		Page 160
1	correct, Senator?	1	removed the general that was head of Huamanga, General Mori
2	A. Yes.	2	also, and removed also his chief, the head of the second
3	Q. I'm just checking.	3	military region of Peru, General Sinesio Jarama. So, we had
4	A. We returned there.	4	a new military chief, who was not a general, but a colonel,
5	<ul><li>Q. And you arrived at the cemetery, and you had just</li></ul>	5	Colonel Brun, B-R-U-N, in the interview.
6	testified that you had found a new body when I interrupted	6	We interviewed him, we interviewed the inspector of
7	you.	7	the area, the military inspector of the area, and we
8	A. Yes. And then we got, again, in the helicopter, because	8	interviewed Lieutenant Rivera Rondon, R-O-N-D-O-N, and we
9	they hurried us in telling us that we didn't have much	9	also interviewed Sublicutenant Telmo Hurtado Hurtado.
10	time if we wanted to fly back to Ayacucho. And we went to	10	Q. And, Senator, I want to get to those interviews in one
11	Lloccllapampa. We landed there had.	11	moment, but first I want to clarify the dates. What dates
12	And there we found burned houses and we identified	12	were you in Huamanga?
13	the graves. And the judge and the public prosecutor began	13	A. In Huamanga, we were on the 18th and 19th. We went
14	the operation of beginning the first exhumation with the	14	the 18th, we had the interview with the lieutenants. And on
15	doctors that went from this legal/medical institute.	15	the 19th, we went to Accomarca and Llocellapampa.
16	Q. And, Senator, were you there when the grave was opened?		<ul><li>Q. And so, the day before you went to Huamanga was the day</li></ul>
17	<ul><li>A. Yes.</li></ul>	17	they removed to the heads or the political head
18	Q. And, Senator, what did you find? Would you describe the		political command (sic)?
19	contents, please.	19	A. The night we were before.
20	A. We find a horrible spectacle, parts of human beings,	20	O. And, Senator
21	several parts belong to children. They were all mixed up	21	A. All the period before if you excuse me, your Honor
22	with mud. There was it smelled terrible. It was very	22	all the period before that night of the 17th of September,
23	impressive, really. It wasn't a burial. It was like a	23	the armed forces denied that this mass killing had occurred.
24	mixture of mud and parts of human beings burned up, were jus	: 24	They systematically denied it. And it was a very special
25	tossed somewhere in a very rapid forum.	25	day, because they admitted this after Senator Rojas Guaroto,
	Page 159		Page 161
1		1	Ū.
1 2	And when we began working on this, some people came	1	the senator that had made the case in the Senate, went to
1 2 3	And when we began working on this, some people came from the hills and got near us, and we got contact with new		the senator that had made the case in the Senate, went to Ayacucho and came back to Lima with pieces of bones. And in
2	And when we began working on this, some people came	2	the senator that had made the case in the Senate, went to
2 3	And when we began working on this, some people came from the hills and got near us, and we got contact with new persons that talked to us and explained what had happened.	2 3	the senator that had made the case in the Senate, went to Ayacucho and came back to Lima with pieces of bones. And in a press conference, he put the bones over the table, and he
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	Page 162		Page 164
1	Q. And, Senator, would you describe the room that you	1	man. He spoke with decision. He showed character. And even
2	interviewed the defendant in?	2	though that, he was nervous and it was a tense interview. It
3	A. It was a relatively large room in which there were	3	was the last interview that day. We first interviewed Rivera
4	several high-ranking officials, among them	4	Rondon, then we spoke with the military inspector of that
5	Q. Were these military officials?	5	military area, and finally, we spoke with him.
6	A. Sorry?	6	He was this interview was tense also, because
7	Q. I'm sorry, Senator. Were these military officials?	7	the president of the Senate commission was called by phone
8	A. Yes, military officials. The inspector of the zone, the	8	twice, once by the president of the Senate and the second
9	military political chiefs, Colonel Brun, other officials who	9	time by the president of the defense commission of the
10	didn't give their names, and the lieutenants the	10	Senate, ordering him to leave the military base and to stop
11	lieutenant and the sublieutenant were brought in the room	11	the interrogation. So, we had a couple of mini-crisis in the
12	when they were interrogated. They were not permanently in	12	process. It was really complex. But, finally, it continued
13	the room.	13	and we got to the interview with Telmo Hurtado.
14	Q. And, Senator	14	The president was also tense because of this
15	THE COURT: Can I interrupt you for a second?	15	pressure, and at the moment Hurtado said that he didn't want
16	MS. FORTUNATI: Of course.	16	to answer more questions of the present.
17	THE COURT: I don't know how much longer you have	17	So, in the Senate investigative commission, we
18	with him, and I'm in no hurry, either today or tomorrow, but	18	changed roles, and Senator Delgado Barreto assumed the
19	if you're going to have much longer with him, we probably	19	conduction of the meeting and I began questioning Hurtado.
20	need to take a break right now. So, you let me know how you	20	So, I had a direct period of questions for him in which he
21	want to proceed.	21	expressed his view of what he had done and of the military
22	MS. FORTUNATI: We probably have about 25 more	22	operation that he had conducted.
23	minutes, so we could take a break.	23	Q. Senator, what did he say when you questioned him about
24	THE COURT: Okay.	24	the killings in Accomarca?
25	MS. FORTUNATI: That will be fine, your Honor.	25	A. He assumed responsibility. He said that it was a
	Page 163		D 165
	Idge 105		Page 165
1	THE COURT: Let's do that.	1	military operation in a so-called red zone that the previous
1 2		1 2	
	THE COURT: Let's do that.		military operation in a so-called red zone that the previous
2	THE COURT: Let's do that. MS. FORTUNATI: Thank you.	2	military operation in a so-called red zone that the previous expert has defined, and that he took an informant linked to
2 3	THE COURT: Let's do that. MS. FORTUNATI: Thank you. THE COURT: Do you have anything else after the	2 3	military operation in a so-called red zone that the previous expert has defined, and that he took an informant linked to Shining Path with his patrol, and this informant permitted
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	Page 166		Page 168
1	And he said, "I participated."	1	According to those reports, on this operation, ten
2	And I asked him, "Did you use grenades?"	2	people were killed on the way to Accomarca and Lloccllapampa
3	And he said, "To destroy, yes."	3	on the way, not in Lloccllapampa. And that was a very
4	So, he was asked several times, because other	4	important issue to understand that maybe if he would have
5	members of the commission also asked him on this issue. And	5	said, We had a confrontation and we killed so many people, he
6	finally, we taped all this and then we transcribed it, and	6	wouldn't have the problem that he had.
7	it's in part in the report we made for Congress.	7	Q. Would you explain that problem to us?
8	Q. Senator, what did you think when he admitted this to	8	A. Well, the problem that he had was that he was finally
9	you?	9	accused of killing unarmed civilians, no? And if he would
10	A. It was really shocking. It was I mean he was a young	10	have said something similar than what the other patrols said,
11	man, but he was so clearly far away, distant from the people,	11	no? He would have received, as they received, four days of
12	from it's like if they were not human beings.	12	military arrest, or six days for of military arrest,
13	He said, "These persons are sort of	13	because of not of abusing authority with people that fled.
14	ideologically possessed. They are absolutely full	14	That's the sanctions they received.
15	of ideology, and they cannot be changed. And if I	15	Q. Senator, did you recognize the defendant in this
16	interrogate them, and I find that there's nothing	16	courtroom today?
17	more useful in them, then I proceed. If there's	17	A. Yes.
18	something useful, then I take them to the military	18	Q. Is the man you saw in this courtroom sitting over here
19	base or give them to the intelligence or to the	19	the same man that you interviewed?
20	police service. But if they're not useful	20	A. Yes, that is Telmo Hurtado Hurtado, as I remember him.
21	anymore, then I eliminate them."	21	Q. Senator, when you were in the Senate, did you at the end
22	Q. Senator, did he tell you whether or not the women and	22	of the investigation prepare a report about this
23	children and old people that he killed were armed?	23	investigation?
24	A. No, he never said they were armed. And in his report	24	A. Yes. We had a report, a majority and a minority report.
25	and in his findings, he doesn't present any arm captured in	25	The report was voted after four days debate in Congress, and
	Page 167		Page 169
1	Page 167 the area (sic). He doesn't even argue that there was a	1	Page 169 it was approved with a specific resolution stating that the
1 2		1 2	
	the area (sic). He doesn't even argue that there was a		it was approved with a specific resolution stating that the
2	the area (sic). He doesn't even argue that there was a shooting in the area, because there wasn't. He simply says that he felt that they were after interrogating them, they were linked or members of Shining Path, and they he	2	it was approved with a specific resolution stating that the crimes had occurred, and that these sort of crimes should be
2 3 4 5	the area (sic). He doesn't even argue that there was a shooting in the area, because there wasn't. He simply says that he felt that they were after interrogating them, they were linked or members of Shining Path, and they he proceeded to eliminate them.	2 3	it was approved with a specific resolution stating that the crimes had occurred, and that these sort of crimes should be considered crimes to be dealt with under common law and no under military procedures and judges, and that Congress should pass a law to establish clearly that extrajudicial
2 3 4	the area (sic). He doesn't even argue that there was a shooting in the area, because there wasn't. He simply says that he felt that they were after interrogating them, they were linked or members of Shining Path, and they he proceeded to eliminate them. As a matter of fact, the guy he took the man he	2 3 4 5 6	it was approved with a specific resolution stating that the crimes had occurred, and that these sort of crimes should be considered crimes to be dealt with under common law and not under military procedures and judges, and that Congress should pass a law to establish clearly that extrajudicial executions, disappearances, and torture were not crimes to be
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	Page 170		Page 172
1	A. Yes, of course. There's several specific notes that I	1	try to convince me of what that theory is. And if I were
2	signed in the report, specifically dealing with sayings of	2	you, I would have a fallback position. And if you don't
3	Mr. Telmo Hurtado during the interview in the military base.	3	think, you know, our main theory is correct, then you should
4	I quote part of the transcriptions that were signed by all	4	adopt this one. That's really all I need from you.
5	the members of the commission when the transcription occurred		And then, of course, you can suggest to me, under
6	as being authentic.	6	those different scenarios, what damages you believe I should
7	MS. FORTUNATI: Your Honor, at this time, we'd like	7	award and how you come to them.
8	to move to admit Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 3 into evidence.	8	MR. BROCHIN: That is that's exactly what we
9	THE COURT: Three is admitted.	9	will do. And in that, we would to the extent there would
10	(Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 3 was admitted into	10	be a closing, if you will, we will incorporate that into
11	evidence.)	11	those papers, as well.
12	MS. FORTUNATI: Judge, would you like me to leave	12	THE COURT: Sure. That's perfectly fine. That's
	it there?	13	perfectly fine.
14	THE COURT: You can just leave it there. Thank	14	Let me just give you it's almost even hard to
15	you.	15	discuss, because you're talking about the value of human
16	MS. FORTUNATI: Your Honor, at this time, we have	16	life, and you're trying to put some sort of a monetary value
17	no further questions for this witness.	17	on it, because, in the end, that's really all that courts can
18	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much.	18	do. But please keep in mind that whatever law you think I
19	Senator, thank you very much. You're excused.	19	should apply in terms of damages is going to have to take
20	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	20	into account what sort of evidence you've presented and not
21	(Witness excused.)	21	presented here.
22	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, the plaintiffs rest.	22	For example, there's been no evidence or testimony
23	THE COURT: Do you want to present a closing	23	about how to value the lives of those who were killed under
24	argument or do you want to do it on paper?	24	some traditional tort theories. Right? For example, what
25	MR. BROCHIN: Your Honor, I was gonna suggest	25	their earning capacity would have been, you know, how long
	Page 171		Page 173
1	perhaps on paper, or, if you like, we could return at some		2
-	perhaps on puper, or, if you like, we could retain at some		they would have lived how to reduce that to present value
2	time later to present that, along with any other issues of	1 2	they would have lived, how to reduce that to present value, all of that. So, just understand that whatever theory you
2 3	time later to present that, along with any other issues of law that may be outstanding.	2	all of that. So, just understand that whatever theory you
3	law that may be outstanding.	2 3	all of that. So, just understand that whatever theory you think I should go with, you're going to have to put that into
3 4	law that may be outstanding. THE COURT: No, you don't need to. I mean the part	2 3 4	all of that. So, just understand that whatever theory you think I should go with, you're going to have to put that into perspective, in light of the evidence that I've heard.
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1	MR. BROCHIN: Yeah. That's gonna	1		-	
2	THE COURT: That's fine.	2			
3	MR. BROCHIN: Let's see, today being	3			
4	THE COURT: Today is the 11th.	4			
5	MR. BROCHIN: How about if I ask for two weeks from				
6	tomorrow?	5			
7	THE COURT: Perfect. That's fine.	0			
8	So, tomorrow is the 12th. So, on the 26th, your	-			
9	memorandum is due.	8			
10	MR. BROCHIN: Good.	9 10			
11	THE COURT: Okay?				
12	MR. BROCHIN: And, your Honor, if I just may make a	11  12			
13	point. I know I want to speak on behalf of the plaintiffs				
14	here, because they've many times asked me to do so, to thank	13  14			
15	you for the time that you gave them today to listen to their				
16	testimony, because	15 16			
17	THE COURT: There's no need to thank me. I mean				
18	that's what we're here for.	17 18			
19	MR. BROCHIN: I know that. But they really wanted				
20	me to thank you and say how much they appreciated just being	19 20			
20	heard.	20			
22	THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much,	21 22			
23	Mr. Brochin.	23			
24	All right. We're in recess, and I'll wait to get	24			
	your memorandum.	25			
	Page 175	<u> </u>		ge	177
1		1		ge	<b>1</b> //
1 2	MR. BROCHIN: Thank you, your Honor.	1 2	INDEX OPENING STATEMENT PAGE		
	THE COURT: Make sure that I've got all of the	3	By Mr. Brochin 9		
3	exhibits. I know I have the photograph from Accomarca here,	-			
4	and I've got the map, the one that was hand drawn, and I've	5 6	INDEX OF WITNESSES PLAINTIFFS' WITNESSES PAGE		
5 6	got the other one. But if there are any others, just leave them right there with Fran and I'll pick them up.	7	Teofila Lizarbe		
7	MR. BROCHIN: Very good.	8	Direct by Mr. Brochin 24		
8	THE COURT: Okay?	0	Cirila Baldeon		
9	MR. BROCHIN: Will do.	9	Direct by Mr. Brochin 59		
10	THE COURT: The other thing you need to do is make	10	Eduardo Gonzalez Direct by Ms. Smith 97		
11	sure that because I may mark some of these as I go through	11	Direct by Ms. Smith 97		
12	my analysis, so make sure that you file copies of these with		Javier Canseco		
13	the clerk. And if some of them are pretty thick, you're	12 13	Direct by Ms. Fortunati 148		
14	probably going to have to do it through scanning or	14	INDEX OF EXHIBITS		
15	otherwise. So, maybe check with the clerk and see what way		PLAINTIFFS' EXHIBITS: MARKED RECE	IVED	
16	is electronically the easiest to do, especially when it comes	16	1 17 64 4 95		
17	to the reports and things like that. Okay? So just file	17	2 147 147		
18	them and just indicate that these are copies of the exhibits		3 169 170		
19	for the plaintiffs that were admitted at the trial on	18 19	CERTIFICATE		
20	damages.	20	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from		
21	All right? Thank you very much.	21	the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.		
22	MS. SMITH: Thank you, your Honor.	22 23			
	MR. BROCHIN: Thank you, Judge.	ر <u>د</u>			
23					
23 24	MS. FORTUNATI: Thank you, your Honor.	24	Francine C. Salopek, RMR, CRR Date		
		24 25	Francine C. Salopek, RMR, CRR Date Official Court Reporter		

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