

150 QUESTIONS

FOR A GUERRILLA

by General Alberto Bayo

THE MAN
WHO
TRAINED
CASTRO



150 Questions for a Guerrilla Revisited

Bayo's Opus Presented with Corrections, Additions, Subtractions, Updates,
Commentary and Additional Material for the 21st Century Revolutionary

Editor's Note

This edition of Alberto Bayo's *150 Preguntas a un Guerrillero* is marked by significant alterations. It was the understanding of the editorial group that Bayo's intention was to present a comprehensive and utilitarian guidebook for aspiring revolutionaries. Bayo even references at one point that guerrillas should spend their leisure time in camp memorizing the contents of his book, suggesting that it would be carried by individual fighters in the field. With this in mind it was decided that any changes that contemporized, corrected or ideologically updated the work would be in line with its underlying spirit, and therefore should be made. The goal of this process was to revivify the text, removing it from the realm of mere historical curiosity and ensuring that it could be used for its original purpose in future conflicts. Nevertheless, certain portions of this book may seem rather anachronistic, the advent of vastly improved communication methods having made certain of the tactics described herein rather less effective than when it was first published. This being said, these sections have been left in place largely unchanged, both for the interest of the reader and with the hope that he may glean valuable information to be put to use in other ways in his pursuit of the *Guerrilla*.

1. In order for a guerrilla to succeed, exactly what preconditions should exist?

To be right in your struggle against the injustices which a people suffer, whether from foreign invasion, the existence of a government which is an enemy to the nation, an oligarchic regime, etc. If these conditions do not exist, the guerrilla war will always be defeated. Whoever revolts unrighteously reaps nothing but a crushing defeat.

2. Who should take part in a guerrilla unit?

Primarily only young men who are firm in their convictions, cautious in their dealings, have proven their spirit of self-sacrifice, personal courage, patriotism, and great dedication to the cause of the folk should take part in a guerrilla war.

3. In addition to these moral qualifications, what else must one who intends to join our guerrilla organization do?

He must truthfully and in detail answer questions on a questionnaire which includes such information as the applicant's full name, place and date of birth, marital status, names of parents, spouses and children, places of work since the age of eighteen, names of friends in the Revolutionary Movement, whether he has ever been arrested and many other questions which our Movement has worked out. The applicant must give a history of his political position. After he has completed the questionnaire and we have obtained a favorable impression from the data supplied, he will be admitted to the appropriate guerrilla unit.

4. If the results of the investigation of his questionnaire reveal the applicant to be an informer or spy who intends to enter our ranks to betray us, what shall we do with him?

He will be judged by the Summary Court Martial as a traitor to the revolution.

5. If in spite of all steps we take, a despicable spy infiltrates the organization, what shall we do with him?

Once his status has been verified as such, he will be judged by Court Martial and without pity sentenced to death. We can pardon a political enemy who fights for an ideal which in our estimation is wrong, but never a spy. Such a man deserves no consideration even though to the enemy he may be a hero or martyr. The accused should be given every right which his situation warrants, especially since he may really be an agent working for us who was ordered by his supervisors to engage in counter-espionage.

6. How many guerrillas work in a guerrilla unit?

The ideal number is between ten and twenty. The fewer the men, the greater the mobility.

7. How fast does a guerrilla unit make an amphibious landing and how is it achieved?

The unit is only as fast as the slowest of its members. To effect a landing everything must be planned and rehearsed in advance so that as soon as the unit hits the beach every member moves quickly, silently, well disciplined and well briefed in his particular task. Those who are assigned

to take the hills commanding the beach move off to the left flank, those who are to take and hold the center run forward and assume their positions, then rapidly unload the material from the boat as quickly as possible, maintaining discipline and absolute silence as though they were a group of deaf mutes, not even being able to signal to one another.

8. *What is done with guerrillas who cannot withstand long marches?*

They are brought together to form slower units within which, however, everyone has to keep up.

9. *Who should captain a guerrilla unit?*

The captain should be the one who, because of his special qualifications of command ability, character, intelligence, caution, zest for combat, etc. is proven worthy of the post.

10. *Should a guerrilla be informed of the higher command organization?*

Yes, he should know it and abide by it so that when there are casualties there will be no disagreement as to who is to command a unit. Vacated positions are taken over by the person with the next highest authority and who will be respected and obeyed by all subordinates. The death of every previous right-wing group has been ego. Personal rivalries should be stamped out among the command, in favor of united struggle.

11. *What weapons should a guerrilla unit carry?*

The unit should be equipped with the same type of rifles to facilitate the supply of ammunition, and in addition, it is good to have a light machine gun, a rocket propelled grenade launcher and an effective sniping rifle which will always prove useful in our operations. Each guerrilla should always carry his own first-aid kit, canteen, and a watch synchronized with the unit leader's. Many will need field glasses. A guerrilla should also wear as a belt a rope some six feet long which can be used at night by a companion who holds on to one end thus not losing contact with his unit. This "tail" is worn wound around the waist. The part left over is what his companion, following behind, holds on to. No one is ever lost this way, no matter how dark the night is. It can be used in scaling peaks, crossing rivers, and for tying up bundles of firewood.

12. *How should the guerrilla unit be equipped?*

Its men should have good heavy shoes with thick soles. They should be able to count on one good compass per unit. These are indispensable. Maps of the sector should always be available in order not to have to ask directions of any peasant. If this becomes necessary the peasant should only be used to confirm data already on the map.

13. *How should a guerrilla unit be organized?*

Exactly like an army corps, with its staff, its different positions and responsibilities filled by guerrillas so all the work does not fall on one man. Therefore the guerrilla unit is composed of the following departments: intelligence, operations, sabotage, recruiting, training, armament, munitions, quartermaster, medicine and communications. The guerrilla unit differs from the

regular army in that these departments are manned by only one or two men within a guerrilla unit of ten to fifteen men.

14. What are the duties of each of these departments?

Intelligence should compile all the information it can on all members of the guerrilla unit, all enemies, those indifferent to the movement on the location of water, springs and rivers, on roads, highways, trails, bridges, on the conduct of the guerrilla members, on sympathizers who wish to join the unit, on soldiers, informers, spies, etc. At the same time it will obtain or make maps of the terrain and the principal targets in the sector assigned to the unit. It will conduct espionage and counterespionage activities, keep records on unit personnel regarding all combat performance whether outstanding or unimpressive; and carry on cryptographic work (coding and deciphering messages, documents of courts martial, etc.). The Intelligence department should be under the direction of the second in command of the guerrilla unit, who should himself possess a high degree of intelligence, wisdom, and caution.

The *Operations* department will supervise all attacks and other missions the unit undertakes and will evaluate the results of these endeavors. It consults with the comrades responsible for carrying out the missions, keeps the commander posted on the development of projects so he can make the final decision as to whether the operation will be put into effect. When the captain is unable to command a unit because of wounds, severe illness, or necessary absence, the head of Operations takes over his command, filing all data required for operations, both proposed and ready for accomplishment, along with different scale maps of the sector.

Leadership of the *Sabotage* department, the main one of the ten composing our staff, falls to an active officer, extraordinarily dynamic, extremely intelligent and clever, having a creative imagination, adaptability, and a real vocation for his assignment. He must conduct his missions so that all types of sabotage are exploited to the fullest; if possible hitting new objectives daily.

The *Recruiting* department obtains personnel to fill out our ranks or replace our losses. It will list the names of young volunteers, separating them into three groups. In the first group will be those who are to replace our casualties; in the second, those who can serve as machete men or demolition agents; and in the third those who should be used only for the construction of fortifications and other such tasks.

The officer in charge of *Training* will supervise the training in handling firearms and close order drill, and all educational and cultural programs of the guerrilla unit.

The *Armament* department is concerned with the maintenance of the unit's weapons, with the shotguns of the shotgunners serving with our forces as well as with our handguns, sniper rifles, and machine guns. It will keep lists of instructors and armorers and their assistants, providing for the acquisition of replacement parts needed to maintain our arms in good repair.

The *Munitions* department is in charge of everything pertaining to the guerrilla unit's ammunition. It trains those civilians who are to pass cartridges on to the guerrillas, and furthermore maintains small caches of cartridges and spare parts so that in no encounter will the guerrilla be without munitions.

The *Quartermaster* department, because of its vital importance, will be the province of one of the most responsible men in the unit. This department sees to it that food is never lacking for the troop, rationing intelligently whatever it has, and assuring by its negotiations, orders, and purchases the feeding of the unit.

The *Medical* officer doesn't have to be a doctor or nurse, although it would be helpful if he were. This department has the responsibility for keeping a complete stock of medicine, and whatever else is needed to bring our comrades back to health. This includes the addresses of doctors and nurses in our sector who will either voluntarily treat our men or who will be forced to do so when called upon.

The *Communications* officer is tasked with maintaining contact with other parts of the unit when dispersed, with groups operating in other sectors and with the guerrilla command. He will have custody of the unit's radio equipment.

In Combat

15. What physical training should a guerrilla have before going on missions?

He will engage in even longer marches until reaching a total of fifteen hours duration with only a short rest of ten minutes every four hours. He will also practice night marches of seven hours at least.

16. How should one move about in the field at night?

One should walk as though riding a bicycle, lifting the feet high each step in order not to trip over stones, tree trunks, or other objects in your way. Use your compass at least every hour to check your directions. If you have no compass you can orient yourself by the polar star whose location you will learn in our manuals.

17. How should guerrillas treat one another?

Everyone should be friendly or at least cooperative. Practical jokes and tricks are considered bad taste. They cause enmity among the men, weaken the unit's strength, and therefore are forbidden in our organization.

18. How can one orient himself during the day?

By means of the sun. Stand pointing your right arm and side toward the place the sun has risen. This arm points toward the east, the opposite side is the west, in front of you, north, and at your back, south.

19. When in the field we come upon a house or peasant's hut, how should we proceed before entering for the first time?

Only two of our number will go in; the others will let the occupants of the building know they are surrounded in case they are enemies or intend to betray us. When a careful search of the house has been made and the possibilities of betrayal or the hiding of enemies in the house have been ruled out, the rest of the guerrilla unit can enter after lookouts have been placed on the hills overlooking the road along which enemies might come. While we are inside, we will not let anyone leave, for he might warn an enemy. The recruiting officer will be in charge of interrogating the owner and discerning his true feeling toward us. Afterwards he will be asked to help as an informal agent, or as a farm guerrilla. If he refuses, showing open sympathy for the enemy cause, he will be made an example to enemies of the revolution, for it is impossible in an area where the guerrilla unit is operating to allow the existence to individuals who might be working against us. Once he has been dealt with his house or farm all of his property will be expropriated without any compensation. All his belongings will be dispensed among of our forces.

20. What shall we do with the young men who wish to join our unit?

The recruiting department will process them one by one, investigating their merits and deciding whether we can accept them as fellow soldiers in our revolutionary struggle. If they prove satisfactory they will be trained as farm guerrillas; if we have the weapons and the need for more people, they can be taken in as regular guerrillas after receiving the proper training. I personally trained Calixto Sánchez's guerrilla leaders who later landed in Oriente, and in Cabonico, and whose initial operation was a complete success. Not a cartridge was lost; only one boat, which got stuck on the beach. Many times in my classes I emphasized that those who did not voluntarily offer to join up might be accepted one at a time, searched, and given a rigorous interrogation by the recruiting officer to decide who should be assigned to our elite, to the regulars (the less inspired) or to the third department- the unreliaables. But we never accept people merely because they claim to be on our side. Calixto Sánchez's leaders did not follow this warning, one which I learned well in a hundred encounters with the enemy. When a group of soldiers dressed as peasants came up shouting, "Viva Fidel Castro!", our people received them with open arms. The soldiers then drew their pistols from hiding and arrested our men saying they were surrounded by many others in the mountains. Our guerrillas, new at the tricks of war, were stricken by fear, the disease that all unseasoned troops are subject to. The rest is well known. They were taken prisoners and that butcher Colonel Cowley assassinated all that were with Calixto Sánchez. Cowley, in turn, was later brought down by a heroic shotgunner of the 26th of July Movement. Only the seven men in Calixto Sánchez' advanced guard, commanded

by Héctor Cornillot, survived this encounter and later most of them joined the Sierra Maestra units.

21. What should the guerrilla unit do after an amphibious landing?

Once on the beach, we march toward the highest ridge offering concealment. Of course this is after appropriately hiding all the heavy materiel we have unloaded. If we succeed in moving inland in secrecy, we carry along our materiel to hide in even safer places in the highlands.

22. Can you tell me some of the assignments in which women can participate?

Here are some of the missions they can undertake:

1. To form a small platoon of attendants for each guerrilla unit.
2. To provide pairs of people to serve as scouts in front and on the flanks.
3. To provide liaison pairs to give proper personnel status reports to the command post.
4. To act as runners to maintain contact with the flanks.
5. To provide large platoons to comb (clean) the enemies from our zone of control. This job must be done frequently.
6. Other platoons can ask the loan of hammers, nails, saws, picks, shovels, hoes, barbed wire, food, canteens, empty bottles and tin cans, and typewriters that the commander requires.
7. Others may compile a list of volunteers, both men and women, of the proper age to give service.
8. To form political groups to inquire of the political leanings of our people in our zone.
9. To select individuals who are ready and able to make our status reports, plans, selected scale maps, detailed operational information, to keep guerrilla service records, speeches to our people, etc.
10. Those with Artistic talent, a knack for writing, and knowledge in shocking advertisement may work in our propaganda units. Propaganda for the revolutionary movement must speak to other potential revolutionaries, telling them of the gravity of the situation and the harshness of its solution
11. To form brigades of propagandists for revolutionary ideas to carry out meetings in plazas and other places.
12. To form police platoons, in which women should participate, to impose order and to prevent robbery, pillage, violations, and abuses.
13. To provide and guard storage for our material.
14. Women will also be used to bring complete information from cities not yet dominated by us. By sending many of them to the same place without their knowing that they have the same mission, more complete and cross-checked information will be gained.
15. To form water carriers and quartermaster personnel and distributors of provisions from the women.
16. Women can be used to form a corps of nurses and helpers.
17. To form the sections of radio operators.
18. To establish a report-carrying section using trained dogs.

19. Cooks.
20. Cook's helpers.
21. Wood carriers for the kitchen.
22. Kitchen dishwashers.
23. Water carriers for the kitchen.
24. Seamstresses.
25. Clothes ironers.
26. Laundresses.
27. Registrars of home residents (preferably women).
28. Bathkeepers.
29. Typists, for deployment to sections that ask for them.
30. Separation, storage, and control of captured enemy clothing.
31. Hospital personnel.
32. To form units of saboteurs of trains, highways, bridges, wire communications, etc.
33. To make groups of slingers and throwers of incendiary bombs.
34. Teams of sling instructors.
35. To provide picked groups designated to prepare incendiary bottles, filling them with gasoline and capping them, so that they will be ready at the proper time.
36. The bravest and most intelligent women should form units to go among our enemies and sow fear.
37. Statisticians.
38. To form a group of carpenters to make sawhorses, barbs, fence stakes, trench floors when the ground is wet, grenade boxes, frames to mount rails in trenches, etc.
39. As groups to collect rails for fortification works.
40. To carry the rails to the place of their use.
41. To form recruiting parties to bring people from villages not yet controlled.
42. To form espionage and counterespionage sections.
43. To make up flag and signal communication sections.
44. For fortification works, using whatever workshops that are available.
45. To provide day and night relief teams.
46. To form cavalry with whatever vehicles are available among our people.
47. Enemy aircraft spotters.
48. Basket carriers to carry dirt from the trenches.
49. Arms cleaners.
50. Cold steel weapons (cutting weapons) storage.
51. Providers of gasoline
52. Investigation of traitors.
53. Food storage.
54. Throwers of incendiaries against vehicles on the roads.
55. Personnel to set up and improve airfields.
56. Tree cutters.

57. Keeper of the "operations diary."
58. Correspondents.
59. Letter carriers.
60. Tool keepers.

23. What is the first offensive action that a recently formed guerrilla unit should take?

Our first action, as soon as we reach our sector is to cut, in as many places we can, all roads, bridges, railroads and petroleum sources so that our enemies will only be able to travel on foot. We must force them into infantry roles. Because of their inferior training and lack of morale due to the fact that they are armed forces at the service of the oligarchic enemies of our people, and because of their lack of fighting spirit they should be very inferior to our forces who, with greater mobility and efficiency of personnel, are in better condition than the enemy. We should not become panic-stricken under any circumstances, even though the enemy might throw thousands of men at us. We will have a better chance to inflict casualties on him. It would be more dangerous to our guerrilla team of fifteen men if they assigned twenty-five soldiers to hunt us down. This is worse than having a thousand after us. Always remember that Sandino fought against the Americans for seven years without once being cornered in spite of his pursuers' many thousands of perfectly trained men with motorized units and dozens of radios beaming concentric rings around the Sierra de Segovia where our hero was fighting. After seven years of fruitless pursuit they had to grant him a truce on his own terms. Augusto César Sandino, the Nicaraguan patriot, was assassinated a short time after leaving the Segovia highlands.

24. What should we do with the peasants who wish to join us?

The recruiting officer will organize them into two different divisions. The first will be made up of fighting men whom we trust completely, while the second will be made up of those who can be utilized on secondary combat tasks such as water carriers, wood cutters for the mess units, and porters for long marches. Individuals who display an avid desire for combat and have unquestionable backgrounds will be issued machetes and incendiary bombs. They will march along with our unit as members of machete and bomb squads.

25. When should we do battle with the enemy?

This is the prime question for a guerrilla unit. The answer should be learned by heart and always put into practice. The perfect guerrilla, that is the one who best serves the daily interests of our people's revolutionary cause, is one who never invites the enemy to do battle. Nor does he accept a challenge to fight the enemy who hopes to meet us where he would hold the advantage. Every good guerrilla should attack by surprise, in skirmishes and ambushes, and when the enemy least suspects any action. When the soldiers recover and prepare to repel our attack, we should all fade out of sight and redeploy in safer places. Obviously, in all actions we try to inflict the heaviest possible casualties. We will never lose visual contact with our enemies, that is, we will accompany them from afar keeping within field glass range so that we are constantly aware of their position. If we do not fire into their quarters every night we are not performing our duty as

guerrillas. A good guerrilla is one ensures that his men are not exposed to enemy fire; he makes sure they cannot see his troops with camouflage and skillful tactics. He hounds the enemy day and night, carrying on "minuet" tactics. That is, he advances when the enemy falls back; retreating to our right when the enemy plans to encircle us on that flank. We always keep the same distance from the enemy forces: some 800 to a thousand yards by day, sending two or three of our sharpshooters up as close as possible during the night to pester them, and thus bringing about the highest number of casualties.

26. How should a police headquarters be attacked?

If the headquarters is built in the center of a lot one hundred yards wide by fifty in length, there will be fifty yards between the building and the fence surrounding it. First, we have to take the adjacent buildings with our fire and force the garrison to take cover, waiting for reinforcements and outside help. Once we are in possession of a neighboring building and have set our riflemen around the headquarters so that no one can escape, we will begin our plan of attack as follows: in the building we have taken, we will dig a tunnel toward the center of the headquarters. Once we have the first shaft and the tunnel begun, we put two men with pick axes shoulder to shoulder digging a six-foot-high tunnel. Each one digs out a cubic yard of earth. They then withdraw while the dirt is quickly removed by others with shovels and baskets. When one side of the tunnel is clear of loose dirt, the shovel and basket men withdraw and the pick men begin again. All the workers thus have a break and can perform their tasks with greater efficiency. The tunnel bores away underground, just wide enough to allow two to work without interference. All work as fast as possible; the supervisor relieves the men when they seem to be slowing down. It is next to impossible for reinforcements to reach the garrison by day so it will probably surrender. If it does not do so soon, it should be blown up- first with the object of taking it over; secondly, as a lesson for other police headquarters to surrender quickly. To hasten the job, not only one tunnel will be dug, but many leading under the headquarters. We do not know what kind of earth we will encounter in any one tunnel, nor whether the first mining attempt will be successful. A second or third bombing may be needed. If on igniting the charge we discover that the blast is not underneath the building, our soldiers, ready and waiting, should be sent into the tunnel to reach the garrison from the crater or at least to occupy the crater. It has to be somewhere near the building and as such can serve as a good place to attack the building from.

For these operations we need the following teams: strong men for the picks, shovel man, and basketmen; those to handle the lanterns and other tunnel lights; those who will shore up the tunnel after it is dug; and finally those who will set the charge, as well as soldiers to race down the tunnel after the explosion.

Before setting off one tunnel explosion under the headquarters, all other tunnel activities from other buildings must be halted so as to safeguard our comrades.

We have to be prepared at all times for a counterattack from the garrison itself as well as by the army, keeping a 24-hour guard posted. We also will make beforehand the necessary preparations for accommodating the wounded, prisoners, and the dead resulting from the attack. One man will

be assigned to take care of all equipment we might capture. All enemy survivors will be given a thorough interrogation to learn what should be done with them.

If, after the first explosion the garrison still does not surrender, we keep up work intensively on the other tunnels as well as in the first one. After an unsuccessful first attempt we should be able to correct the angle for the next try. Up to the time of the second bomb, the first crater can be used to pin down the occupants of the building from close by.

After the headquarters has been taken, the teams we have utilized in the tunnel operations will be sent on to other targets to do similar work. When all garrisons in our zone have fallen, these specialists will be given jobs in our corps of engineers. The leaders of tunneling operations will at all times inform the general staff of their progress.

As a closing note to this section keep in mind that from all of the world's famous prisons, men have escaped by digging their way under walls and past sentinels.

Addendum

Within the modern age the effective assault on the Police Station has been drastically changed. Things now depend on rapidity of attack even more than they did. In a good size town at least a company of men is required to ensure victory. Unless you intend to rely on bluffs and trickery, which we as realistic guerrillas do not depend on. A principle of guerrilla warfare is when you develop a plan have three other men dissect the plan for points of failure. For each point of failure come up with three solutions to have in place for in the event of that point failing. The most effective methods of attack on police station are as follows.

Without explosives: the guerrilla forces should divide itself into several teams, with watches synchronized. The response time of the police station should also be memorized by the guerrillas. There should be several goals when attacking a police station without explosives. Chiefly being the escape of the guerrillas involved in this attack, secondly the acquisition of the arsenal within the police station. Thirdly the acquisition of information they have acquired on the guerrilla movement. The guerrilla army should organize teams to fulfill each of these tasks. First as many units as possible should be drawn away from the station itself. This can be achieved by sending a few guerrillas to start large fires on the outskirts of the town and then having teams of guerrillas ambush the responding officers when they arrive. Secondly the power substations, and the cell towers within the area should be disabled. The power substations are vulnerable to mylar balloons, forming a new conduit between two lines, as well as small arms fire and molotov cocktails afterwards. Once the moment the attack should begin on the police station. Three or more teams of men are required for this task: the first are the snipers that will cover the assault teams, the second are the main assault team who will storm the station which is made up of the most hardened fighters you have, and thirdly the team of sappers following them. The sappers are responsible for the acquisition of all valuable information, and the securing of the arsenal.

These men should have axes, crowbars, bolt cutters, axes, and a cutting torch. The assault team should be heavily armed and armored, unlike most guerrillas. They should be carrying the best arms and armor your guerrilla company has access to. Body armor, armor-piercing ammunition for their rifles and slugs for their shotguns should be issued. They should carry grenades, flashbangs, smoke grenades and claymore mines. Grenades are used during the main assault, and claymore mines when exiting the police station.

If you happen to capture any high ranking enemy officers, or those who would have information in your movement take them to a temporary location where a separate guerrilla team will extract information from them. They can also be valuable in the ransoming of prisoners, and as leverage in negotiations. They should only be made an example of if they were particularly grievous enemies to the revolution, and their execution would be a larger blow to the system's arsenal of manpower.

There should be several other guerrilla teams covering two tasks: the defense of the guerrilla team assaulting the station, providing cover fire and ensuring that system reinforcements do not arrive at the police station. Your final and most important teams are those of the escape drivers. Escape routes should be planned situation by situation, but a few principles are the same. For every point of failure, have three backups in place. All cars should be kept running during the engagement, ready to take guerrilla fighters to the escape positions.

From there on out, the fighters should retreat to the hills and begin to move on to the next area. All campsites and bases should have been packed in the days before and each spot swept for traces of the guerrillas being there. No evidence of them having planned this attack in the countryside should exist. Have several empty apartments filled with false evidence to throw off the trail. System pigs pick up on the most obvious evidence. They wish to believe that you are stupid, and would leave some clues behind that would lead to your downfall. All captured munitions and armaments should be taken to three separate locations, one for ammunition, one for explosives, and one for firearms. All captured munitions and firearms should be checked for tracking devices, and stripped of identifying markings. Those handling the explosives should have previous knowledge of the handling and care of explosives, or were been trained by someone who had explosives knowledge. These munitions should all be kept separately for use when needed by guerrilla units.

27. What should be done before attacking from a tunnel?

If it is not possible to achieve a surprise attack, an intense psychological campaign should be carried out making use of emissaries, wives of the besieged, local bigwigs, and enemy prisoners taken in previous attacks.

28. How is a guerrilla column on the march made up?

The guerrillas cover their flanks (right and left sides) and form an advance party (those preceding the main body) and a rear guard (protecting from behind) utilizing peasants who volunteer (as they all should) to help us, as well as troops from the guerrilla unit itself.

29. What should appear on service records?

The dates and places where each guerrilla has fought in addition to his rating as a soldier in each action, and whether he received any distinction for his performance. It is important to be precise in keeping service records so that promotions can be given to the most valuable men.

30. How can you make a hand grenade?

Take an empty condensed milk can, dry it thoroughly inside, put in a dynamite cap and nails or small pieces of iron, press smoothly so no sparks are produced, and be careful not to jar or hit it. Continue inserting other dynamite caps and more shrapnel, tamping gently each time until the can is full. A wooden or metal cover is then placed over the can after the contents have been compressed as much as possible. The cover should be pierced to allow a fuse with a percussion cap at its end to make contact with the dynamite. On lighting the fuse, the percussion cap is exploded, which in turn ignites the dynamite in the grenade.

31. How can you make a landmine?

Take a length of pipe, seal it at one end by welding or screwing on a pipe cap. Fill it with dynamite and cover the open end, leaving a small hole in the cap for the fuse. Insert a tube about 1/8 of an inch thick with a percussion cap in the end contacting the dynamite. In the other end of the fuse, place a wad of cotton impregnated with potassium chlorate and sugar. Another wad of cotton, and next to this a little glass chamber containing sulfuric acid are next inserted into the fuse tube, making certain the glass receptacle is well-sealed to keep the acid inside. Next, stick in a length of metal or wood for a plunger that can slide easily down the tube to break the glass. This releases the acid which forms a chemical reaction with the sugar and potassium chlorate, producing a flame to ignite the fuse and percussion cap. Set the mine in a road with a board attached to the plunger. The first vehicle or pedestrian to pass over ignites the charge.

Addendum

Warning: this produces small amounts of chlorine gas and should be done outside or in a fume hood. It will also eat through metal pans, when creating in the field you will need both a metal pot and a tempered glass container such as those used in a basic high school chemistry lab. Have your metal pan on a camp stove above where you will make your fire. Fill it with water and set your glass in it so that it is just barely floating. Potassium chlorate is a useful oxidizer and small amounts can be easily made using household chemicals. Start by boiling a large quantity of household laundry bleach, at least half a liter, until crystals start to precipitate. Immediately take it off heating and let it cool. As it cools, make a saturated solution of potassium chloride. Potassium chloride is sold as a "sodium-free" salt substitute. Now, once the bleach is cooled,

measure out an equal volume of potassium chloride solution and pour into the boiled bleach solution, but do not mix in the crystals. Stir up the mixture and eventually potassium chlorate crystals will precipitate out. The sodium hypochlorite in the bleach is disproportionating to form sodium chloride and sodium chlorate. Adding the potassium chloride exchanges the ions and precipitates out potassium chlorate.

32. How do you make a time bomb?

Use the same system as for the landmine, adapting to the fuse a connection to drive the plunger with an alarm clock, whose alarm bell will of course be removed.

33. How do you make a delayed action fire bomb?

Take a small bottle and fill it with sulfuric acid, then cap it with a wad of cloth or newspaper (one page). The paper is attached to the bottle with a rubber band. Cut off the end of the cover that sticks out. This is done so that the acid is not wasted in this material. Then take another small bottle with a slightly larger mouth so that the top of the first bottle can fit into it. Into the second bottle put twelve tablespoons of potassium chlorate and four of ordinary sugar. Mix up the sugar and potassium chlorate. Now set the first bottle upside down in the mouth of the second. The acid eats through the paper or cloth and on reaching the potassium chlorate and sugar, produces a large multicolored and long-lasting flame. If we have taken the precaution to set the bottles next to inflammable materials, we are assured a good blaze.

34. What happens if acid and glycerine are used instead of acid alone?

The action of the bomb can be delayed up to five or six days depending upon the amount of glycerine to acid. Experiments with different mixtures should be made to establish formulae for various time durations.

35. How can you obtain the maximum delay?

By putting the sulfuric acid into a covered bottle with a siphon in the top which reaches well below the level of the acid inside. The acid slowly evaporates on contact with the air and consequently fills the siphon with vapor. Later, the vapor condenses and drips onto the chlorate in an adjoining bottle, producing the combustion. A bomb like this can be set to explode weeks or months later.

36. What is the principle of the military time fuse?

Military time fuses which can produce results days, weeks, or even months later are used by all modern armies. The triggering device consists of a plunger on a compressed spring. Acid eats at the wire compressing the spring. When the wire is cut through, the released spring drives the plunger into a priming tube containing the combustible acid, touching off the bomb. This was the type of bomb used by the traitors against Hitler in 1943. The attempt to blow up the Fuehrer's plane failed due to the discovery of the bomb by vigilant crew members.

37. How do you make an incendiary bomb?

Incendiary bombs should be used by the masses to insure our victory. Every man, woman, and child should know how to handle them. By converting everyone into a combatant and hurling thousands of incendiary bombs against the defenders of tyranny, no enemy can stand before us and victory will certainly be ours.

An incendiary bomb can be made with any kind of a bottle, a rag fuse, and gasoline. These can easily be found in any town. Fill the bottle with gasoline and put in a piece of cloth; any size will do so long as it reaches the bottom and has a bit sticking out to light. The bottle is closed with a cork stopper, paper, cloth, or can even be left open. Light the fuse and throw the bottle at the target. When it breaks open on striking the hard surface, the gas is spilled out and ignites. There is first a huge flame and small explosion which cannot hurt the thrower, even if he is close by. The flame lasts a few minutes depending upon the amount of gasoline in the bottle. The bottle with its lighted fuse, whether uncovered or not, *never explodes*. It makes no difference whether the bottle is open or covered, the gas fills a third, a half, or two-thirds of the container, or whether the bottle is carried around for hours. It will not explode in your hands.

We emphasize this so that the future bomb throwers will know that only those on the receiving end can be injured by this bomb. It is advisable to cover the bottle, however, so that upon being thrown no gasoline spills out on the ground, but all of it hits the objective. Suggested training exercises include using a bottle full of water to begin with, though actually lighting the fuse each time. Using a thick glass bottle, practice throwing as far as possible over soft earth. Plowed earth makes a good "range" to practice on. Thus you can use the same bottle many times over, practicing daily for accuracy and distance. Later, practice with different-size bottles to achieve versatility. In actual combat conditions thin-walled bottles are best as they require less energy to smash on reaching the target.

Incendiary bombs can be used to good effect at night since their flames illuminate the enemy objective and thus help make the bomb thrower's position less visible.

When attacking the military garrison in a town, the revolutionaries should proceed as follows: at a predetermined time everyone will appear on all the surrounding flat-roofed buildings. Five minutes later everyone lets fly with a rain of incendiary bombs against all the walls of the building, trying to hit doors and windows. Revolutionaries in the streets also hurl their bombs against the walls at the same time, trying for the same prime targets. Those in the streets will also throw rocks and shoot at doors, balconies, and windows.

If the police or soldiers come out they will be riddled with bullets, rocks, and bombs by the whole populace, and especially by those on rooftops. Outnumbered like this, not one garrison can hold out.

If the garrison is of wood construction, fire bombs can be used to good effect no matter where they hit. Even in this case however, doors and windows should be the prime targets. Even uncapped bottles can be used without having to light the fuses first if a good blaze is already going. Gasoline can even be thrown in cans and earthen pots. It is well to have our revolutionaries also practice with slings, as do shepherds and country folk, so they can hurl gasoline bombs with them. You make a sling with a piece of rope two yards long, into the middle of which you attach a can, piece of heavy cloth, or leather pouch (from a handbag, etc.) where the missile is placed. We then tie one end of the rope to the right wrist. Put the gasoline bottle into the pouch (or even into a partially unwoven and widened section in the middle of the rope). Grabbing both ends of the rope, swing the sling with the bottle around your head (like hill people do all over when they want to hit a hog, bull, or horse) until you build up speed. When ready, take aim and release the free end of the rope, sending your projectile smashing into its target. That is, if you have been practicing!

Time spent in practicing bomb-throwing with a sling is really worthwhile. You can become invaluable to the revolutionary cause as a precision bomb marksman being much more valuable than the hand thrower.

Another way of throwing fire bombs is with large launchers similar to the slingshots used by children in hunting birds. The elastic bands of course must be heavier and more powerful.

Patriots in towns should become skilled in throwing fire by hand, sling and slingshots; then engage in contests with one another. It goes without saying that all this is to be carried out under the utmost secrecy and with the least possible noise so as not to arouse the suspicions of the police. These marksmen will be in the front line when the revolution comes.

When the day of the revolution comes, these units should attack the town garrison, the houses, and other places the enemy is holding out. If all the enemy strongholds in your town are immediately smashed, the whole bomb squad should report together immediately afterwards at other localities where their services are needed. If all the objectives (town garrisons, barracks, forts, etc.) are successfully taken, the Revolutionary Command will assign them to the highways to attack, from a distance, all vehicles moving through the area. These operations are best carried out in daylight and from ambush. Other bomb throwers should be ready to defend the first attackers should enemy parties pursue them from the highway.

Ideally, every revolutionary, man woman, or child (over twelve), should know how to wield incendiary bombs. To achieve this goal, not one day should go by without our practicing with water-filled bottles. In order to prepare for the eventual battle of liberation from the folk-enemies, all revolutionaries should continue collecting all the empty bottles they can (even buying them), as well as storing gasoline, old rags, and matches so that when the crucial day arrives nothing will be wanting. Empty cans and cardboard boxes, well lined with paper so that

no liquid comes through, should be kept. Wooden boxes can be made if bottles and pots are unavailable.

Teamwork makes for efficient fire bomb attacks. Comrades should aid the bomb thrower; some filling the containers with gasoline; others sticking in fuses; others closing the bottles with corks, paper, or rags; and still others lighting the fuses. In a fire bomb attack, our people should be well hidden so that the police or soldiers, when driven from their refuges by the heat and flames, can be fired upon with rifles, pistols, and rocks and given the warm reception they deserve.

If, after the bombardment, there still remain inside the garrison enemies who have not surrendered, then platoons of volunteer machete men should rush in, being careful to divide up the rooms to be attacked. Some will only go down the main corridors, others into the rooms on the left, others into the ones on the right. As soon as they have eliminated the enemy occupants of the rooms, they should cut a hole no more than a yard from the floor to let their comrades in the next room know they are in command there and not to use fire bombs against them. When one side of a garrison is in our power, the revolutionaries should come out into the street to help the others attacking the other sides. This draws enemy fire and attention from our forces inside and thus shares the burden of the siege.

38. *How can communication be organized between various guerrilla sectors?*

For our operations we are limited to only the lightest of battery-powered communications equipment. On the air, keep your messages clear and to the point to guarantee speed and security in communication. Groups in the field should communicate with each other directly and privately. Each group should carry a small transmitter-receiver and maintain contact on a previously determined wavelength. When making preliminary incursions in unfriendly territory it is not advisable to complicate this basic system of communications. Radio sets can be either acquired or built, but must be thoroughly tested before being put to use.

39. *How should guerrillas report current developments to their superiors?*

Each guerrilla leader should report such happenings on three different sheets. One of them furnishes valuable personnel information, another lists the *materiel* on hand at the moment of its signature, and the third concerns *political military* information from the sector. This last report might include the latest rumors, enemy troop movements, new men who have joined us, data on informers and spies, etc. These three parts are sent to the chiefs of the personnel department, the materiel and armament department and the intelligence department respectively.

40. *How should guerrillas in neighboring sectors communicate with one another?*

They should report their strength and the state of their supplies. These reports should be delivered verbally and in person by liaison officers of the utmost confidence. The officers should also have the authority from their superiors to set the day and hour for combined operations, including their own and another or possibly two other units.

41. Should reports be made in code?

It is advisable to code messages which might be captured by the enemy. Usually duplicate messages are sent, cast in special language. Two men, or better yet, two boys start out at different times with the same message. These runners should be natives of the region, clever fellows and fleet of foot.

42. What is the complement of a guerrilla company?

The tactical unit designated as the company contains 125 men, including the commander, a captain. A company has four lieutenants, each commanding a platoon of 30 men. Each platoon has two sergeants who in turn command a section apiece of 14 men. Each section has two corporals who command squads of six men each.

43. What is the complement of a battalion?

A battalion has five companies. In the fifth company are the cooks, helpers, mechanics, barbers, tailors, cobblers, office personnel, and all those who because of the nature of their work are relieved of instruction and daily activities. Of course even this company reports for duty when the guerrilla war has attained the magnitude approaching a civil war. In other respects, the fifth company is like any other. The officer in charge of a battalion is a major.

44. Is it necessary for all guerrilla companies to keep this same complement?

In order to have complete and precise control over all units it is indispensable. If all the units are the same size you can at all times know your total strength. The quartermaster, for example, must know that three companies contain exactly 375 men, etc., without having to make any calculations. All units can then contribute equally in whatever they are called on to perform. An undermanned company could not be expected to obtain the same results as one fully staffed. Also important: no guerrilla wants to be held back in his career for having been associated with an ineffectual outfit.

45. When your complement is full and you still have extra men, what do you do with them?

Report the fact at once to your immediate superior so that he can order the men sent to other units as yet undermanned. If, after all units have been brought up to full strength you still have extras, then new units can be made up with the additional men.

46. If we have said previously that the ideal guerrilla unit in the interest of mobility is composed of around fifteen men, why are we now talking about companies of one hundred?

Because this organization has nothing to do with combat operational necessities. A captain can command a hundred men, but does not have to use all of them together. On certain occasions, for example, in the siege of an army or police garrison defended by a small detachment, it is a good idea to use the whole guerrilla company for the assault. The captain who operates in certain

sectors assigned to him by the Guerrilla Staff has his sections of fifteen men trained to be perfect guerrillas; he will sometimes utilize groups of thirty-one commanded by lieutenants.

47. What is the best procedure for replacing battle casualties?

The captain should have in some strategic site, out of the enemy's range, if possible, a training base where new guerrillas spend all their time undergoing intensive training, including the memorization of this manual and other necessary information. After having tested these trainees, a ranking will be made according to each man's knowledge, aptitudes, and intelligence department report. As necessary, to fill vacancies, the new men are then sent to active units. After reporting to the captain in charge they are given their permanent assignments.

48. What are close order and extended order drill?

Close order drill is a type of exercise designed to instill habits of discipline in the troops. The guerrilla must surrender his own will completely to the one in command, no matter who it may be. While close order drill is part of the training of armies all over the world, it is no longer employed in combat. It is merely a preliminary form of exercise and does produce good results. Extended order drill is used in the field to deploy troops in the various positions of combat formations.

49. If while on the march, in camp, or at any other time you are fired upon by the enemy, what is your first move?

The first thing to do is to hit the ground and as best you can lie facing the direction the shots are coming from. Then space yourself as far as possible from your comrades who will be doing the same. Thus if the enemy fire misses the one aimed at, there is no possibility of a lucky hit on another man.

After this choose the best protection within reach and take cover. If you are a captain or in command of a smaller unit, order your men to take cover as well. Do not counterattack, but try to find some way out of the ambush as quickly as possible. If the fire is too heavy and the enemy is not cutting down our men, because of lack of morale, or in fear of our return fire (which will probably be the case), you might sit tight and wait for nightfall. A daylight retreat would probably cost you too many casualties. After dark, slip out of the trap. Many think back to the police raids of the 1990s within the United States of Waco and Ruby Ridge, those being attacked by system forces, were wholly unprepared for the guerrilla war. The system is unable to combat dedicated guerrillas within the field. The Nijvel Gang (The Brabant Killers) were able during the 1980s to engage in armed conflict and escape from the Belgian Gendarmerie. Those prepared for the fight CAN escape a system attack.

50. What shall we do with our dead and wounded in the field?

If we have time, we will burn our dead in pagan fashion, first seeing to it that our wounded are removed from the scene of combat; and when possible, taken to where our comrades can administer medical treatment. If there is no time nor possibility for burning of the dead, we must face the necessity of leaving their bodies. When absolutely imperative, we leave a dead companion; but never one who is wounded. A true guerrilla fighter must be willing to deliver death at any moment, even to himself if it is required of him. A noble death can be found in combat, but also in suicide so as not fall into enemy hands. The best method is by bullet, though if forced one can use a cyanide capsule. A low dosage of cyanide will induce severe illness before death. Alteration of dosage only changes how quickly the receiver dies.

51. What should we do so as not to lose visual contact with the enemy?

When you withdraw, leave one or two men (better one than two) to keep an eye on the enemy. These observers should never open fire on the enemy, but rather do nothing to let him know he is being watched. When the enemy makes camp for the night one of the observers should report the enemy position so that some of our men can be sent to harass them during the night.

52. If the enemy continues marching during the night, what should we do?

In that case we will follow him, keeping him in sight. The party we send out to follow him should stick as close as possible to him, maintaining harassing tactics as he marches. If the enemy later makes camp or stops to rest or eat, we continue annoying him.

53. How many men should the harassing party contain?

Very few, perhaps two or three. The rest of our men should get their sleep. Our snipers, taking care not to be surrounded, will spend the night firing into the enemy. We will cover both of our flanks while they are resting, so that the snipers can do their job without unexpected risks. This harassment should be carried out every night without fail. You would not be doing your duty if you overlook it.

54. What is the difference between a spy and a counterspy?

Espionage and counterespionage are arts which all guerrillas should become proficient in, since wars are not won only by using one's head, but also by using one's foot in tripping up the enemy as often as possible. A spy is a peasant working for us who accompanies the enemy troop pretending to be their friends and selling them anything they need. The type of article sold or his profits or losses are of no consequence. The important thing is that he become friendly with as many of the enemy, of all ranks as possible. He should never ask them for any information whatsoever, but rather report everything, every movement, he sees; shout the equipment the enemy has; information on their delays, etc. Women are invaluable in this role, that is, after they have had the proper training. Their reports should be brought in by intermediaries, and in code. If the information is of extreme urgency, by oral message. A counterspy is one who works with the

enemy forces, or is a volunteer in the ranks of the oppressors. Once in their confidence, he goes to work for us, keeping us up to date with firsthand intelligence information. In wartime, counterespionage is of greater service than simple espionage.

55. *How is a secret society formed?*

A secret society is always formed with a maximum of three members. A fourth member is never admitted, but one can operate with two members. Experience has shown that anything can be done with three agents; any more get in each other's way. Besides if we have the misfortune (and it is to a certain extent inevitable) to have one of our cells infiltrated by a spy, the most that are lost to us are two agents. This does not represent too great a risk nor expense. We must abolish those cells containing eight to ten where each member is in turn the leader of another cell with ten or twelve members, and so on.

56. *How does the sabotage department operate?*

A secret society will never be given more than one mission. Giving the cells many of them has always produced poor results. Each society should choose a special name for identification purposes, such as José Antonio Galán, Antonio Nariño, or names of other martyrs to our cause. The sabotage department will assign but one mission to each such cell. This way they will have ample opportunity to do a good job.

57. *Does only the sabotage department have secret societies?*

No. The Intelligence department can and should have their information-gathering sub-organizations, but these never engage in sabotage.

58. *How many types of guerrillas are there?*

Two types: field troops and farm troops.

59. *What are farm troops?*

Farm troops are those who work as (apparently politically neutral) farm hands, who operate periodically, perhaps two or three times a month. They get their arms from the cache, carry out a night mission, then return to the farm and go to work the next day as though nothing had happened. If questioned, they know nothing of the operation, but all say they have seen a few armed men at a distance whom they thought to be guerrillas.

60. *How can you blow up sizable buildings, barracks, etc?*

The easiest, surest, and least dangerous way to blow up big barracks or buildings like the Presidential Palace is by digging a tunnel ending just below the center of the building.

61. How do you dig the tunnel?

First one must select a house in the neighborhood. It doesn't matter if the house is a bit far from the objective. It might be more dangerous if the house farther since the larger the distance to the objective the bigger the risk, but distance might help in order to ensure the operation without arousing suspicions. Once the house is obtained the tunnel can be started from it, but before anything else is done canned food should be acquired and kept in the house. Food should be enough for the four or five men who are to dig the tunnel, however these men should not give the impression of being the tenants of the house.

On the first day a shaft has to be made in one of the rooms of the house reaching farther down if the building to blow is very big, and less if the building is not as heavy. Introduce in the shaft a log shaped like an E without the middle line, or a C with the middle portion straightened. The top arm of the log must be oriented toward the objective and consequently the parallel bottom arm will also point toward the objective. The tunnel must be started in this direction and only one man will work in the shaft since it has to be narrow in order to avoid earth slides. When this man has dug out enough earth, a second man will remove it with a shovel and a third man will take it out of the tunnel with a basket. This operation will go on until the tunnel has become long enough.

62. What do you do with the earth removed?

When the blasting takes place within a city it is hard to take the earth out of the house without being noticed since in these cases you have to handle a great deal of earth. The best way to handle it is by simulating in the house a business that requires loading and unloading operations. This way sandbags can be taken to an unnoticeable place or preferably cast into the river, the sea, etc.

63. How long does it take to dig a tunnel?

When the earth is of average hardness a man can remove a cubic meter of earth per hour. It is easy to determine how long it will take to cover the distance between the house and the objective.

64. How do you estimate the distance to the objective?

An exact calculation requires a comrade with some knowledge of trigonometry and of how to solve triangles. Otherwise you will have to use your eyes and discuss repeated measurements with other comrades until the estimate is as accurate as desired.

65. How much dynamite has to be placed below the building to blow it out?

It depends on how heavy the building is but it is better not to underestimate the amount. Let's say that it is safe to use 500 to 1000 kilos of dynamite.

66. How do you go about blasting?

A technician should be in charge of the operation, but everybody should know that the dynamite will only blow by means of a fulminant detonator inserted into the load and in contact with a fuse that will carry the fire from afar. To ensure the blasting it is better to use two different detonators and two fuses, and if one fails use the other.

67. How do you place the detonator in the dynamite?

Pick up a sharp stick and make a hole in the dynamite, then place the detonator in the hole. Don't ever use metallic tools to open the hole unless you want to go to heaven instead of fighting in the guerrilla war.

68. How do you attach the fuse to the detonator?

The fuse is introduced in the open side of the detonator and is fixed with special pliers (crimpers) pressing evenly around the open side of the detonator, which prevents loosening of the fuse and failure of the blasting. If pliers are not available at blasting time bite the detonator, it is not dangerous, it is the most common method among guerrilla men.

69. What would happen if dynamite burns or is exposed to fire?

It doesn't blast, it is just consumed as a melting sugar lump. Though a bit surprising this actually is the proper method for disposing of dynamite.

70. How do you burn the fuse?

With a cigarette, and if there are two fuses both must be burned simultaneously.

71. How can you achieve a sympathetic blasting?

The formula for sympathetic blasting is $S=0.9 \times K$ (Kilos). The number of kilos of the load multiplied by 0.9 will give us the distance in meters (ms) from where to blast the other bomb. If the bomb weighs 23 kilos, multiplying 23 by 0.9 the result will be 20.7. Any bomb exploding within this distance will make the other blow up, but if we increase the distance the bomb will not explode no matter how well prepared it is.

72. What precautions must the chief of the force have in mind before the blasting is ordered?

He must send an officer to every tunnel to make sure that nobody is still there. He will also make sure that each man knows what to do the minute he hears the blast. He will make a speech to encourage speed in the assault and will indicate that shameful acts during the attack will be severely punished.

73. What else should be kept in mind for after the explosion?

Before lighting the fuse the chief will announce to the troop that the blasting time has arrived and, immediately after the explosion, all our fighters will approach the building to be taken from all sides, taking advantage of the confusion that will necessarily follow the explosion. This attack must be carried out rapidly for better results.

74. What is to be done with used cartridges?

It is better to keep them, we can always bring them back to our own camps and reload the rounds, or give them over to a civilian who performs the task as a favor to him. Besides, we must not keep the enemy informed about the state of our supply by letting them know how many shots were made.

75. If our fighters could take advantage of a plane to build an airfield, how would they go about it?

The terrain must be cleared of stones, holes straightened, and hills made even. The field selected must be 1000 meters long and some 400 meters wide. Close obstacles like trees, telegraph poles, etc., must be removed.

76. How can the field be made available for the use of our planes?

First it will be convenient to send our side information about the existence of the field, and a chart of it indicating its exact dimensions and location at a scale of 1/10,000; if possible send a photograph as well. At the day and hour in which our planes will land on the field right logs and branches of trees will be placed around the perimeter. As the plane appears on the horizon at the fixed hour, signals will be made with a whistle or a flag and the logs set on fire so that the plane may find the field, determine its limits as pointed out by the fires and find out the direction of the wind. Landings must always be made against the wind.

As soon as the plane has landed all the fires will be put out, things transported by the plane unloaded and the plane itself pushed by hand to the extreme end of the field where it will be again facing the wind. Only then, if the pilot requests it, which he shouldn't, a single fire will be set to indicate the direction of the wind in case the pilot cannot determine it himself by using a handkerchief. The pilot will see to it that the plane does not remain longer than necessary in order to prevent identification.

If there were any mountains around the field we will place a machine gun on the top to harass enemy airplanes that might appear on the horizon.

77. What is to be done if the plane must land during the night for security reasons?

At the day and the hour which the plane will be directly over the field we will light the fires and keep somebody minding the fires so that they are burning constantly to let the pilot know where to land. Night landing is usually very dangerous for the pilot, since even with a good compass

precise planing over the field is always hard to achieve due to the winds that might deviate the plane without allowing the pilot to find the field. To prevent this from happening, landing may be fixed at an hour that will allow the pilot some visibility. Landings will be accordingly fixed for one hour before dawn, unless repeated utilization of the field by the same pilot makes disorientation improbable, in which case landing may be fixed for an earlier time.

After a night landing, whistles or a shot will indicate that it is time to put the fires out. If it is still dark after unloading and the plane must leave, fires will be started again all along the runway for good orientation and put out when the plane has been for fifteen minutes in the air

78. How does a plane take off and land?

Always facing the wind.

79. How will our men be busy when there is no immediate task?

They will relax during the day, wash their feet daily and take care of their toenails, since feet and legs are the engines of the guerrilla. They will study the maps of the region, memorizing the names of all nearby villages, their population and some of the names of our people. They will identify on a blank chart all rivers, tributary rivers, springs, reservoirs, and wells. They will learn the distances between different points within that sector and the location of bridges and sewers that might be used for train sabotage. In other words they must learn by heart whatever piece of information might be helpful to carry on the war or to facilitate the tasks of other sections of the militia.

80. How are they given such training?

They are first enlisted as bomb and machete men and will go with us on the marches. Beginning as scouts and carriers of water and ammunition for the guerrilla, then they will take over the watching as sentinels while the fighters rest and will be given rifles for the moment in the capacity of fighters for the first time. Then they will be employed in assaults on the police headquarters or refuges of counter-revolutionary forces, etc. Finally, when new rifles captured from the enemy are available, they will be given the rifles and promoted to guerrilla fighters.

81. What is the standard procedure to administer capital punishment to traitors?

They must be given an opportunity to defend themselves, and as in the army, the regular procedures of a court martial will be followed.

82. What are we supposed to do with sick comrades?

When a comrade is sick we will leave him with a family that can be trusted if they make themselves responsible for his cure and protection. They will be better off hiding in some place other than peasant huts even though attended by the peasants.

83. What is understood by the term resupply storage?

Weapon and ammunition officers will keep their supplies hidden in secret places or buried close to peasants' huts.

Since it is better not to keep all the eggs in the same basket lest they be broken, resupply storages will be dispersed in strategic sectors so that we may have recourse to the supplies regardless of our position at any moment.

84. What is the attitude of the fighters with regard to peasants?

All food taken from them must be paid for at a good price, thanks must be repeatedly expressed and peasants made aware that they are helping their own cause. Our men will try to repair things in the house such as beds, closets and tables that might be ruined. They will help the peasant in fencing his lot or in sowing or clearing the fields, and in so doing they will clearly show our sympathy and attract the peasants to our cause so that we may eventually request their help any time.

85. How is the defense of a town taken from the enemy organized?

In order to organize this defense, the town must be rearranged to take the configuration of a complex of fortifications by opening connecting passages between adjacent houses. These passages must be small, letting only one man crouching go through, so that if it is an enemy he can be easily disposed of and if it is a friend he may go through with only the relative discomfort of bending his knees. Once all the houses are connected, those facing the street where the enemy will attack first will have in the front several holes like small vents from which to shoot. These openings will be made at a level higher than the regular stature of a man so that even bullets that occasionally go through them will not hit our men. Of course, in order to shoot from these openings one must be standing on a chair.

86. What will be our attitude toward the population of the town?

We will try to convince them gently that they must evacuate their houses, that it is an imperative of the war to fortify them. If this can't be achieved peacefully then they will be evacuated by force as an imperative of war.

87. What will be done with the furniture?

All the furniture, good or bad, will be used to connect houses of separate blocks. Blocks must be connected by barricades made of furniture, stones, bricks, etc.

88. What about military defensive organization?

The chief of highest seniority or rank will appoint his deputies for different sectors of the captured town that is to be defended. Every chief responsible for a sector will see to it that houses and blocks are prepared to conform to the specified defense configuration.

89. What will be the role of the groups operating in the vicinity of the town during the course of the enemy attack?

They will be in constant activity, striking at the rear guard of the besiegers and most of all at their supply sources.

90. How can we slow down the capture of entire blocks by the enemy?

We will have parapets in the corners of all the roofs. Firing from them will deny the enemy access to the houses. We will also have in the houses dry husks and rags soaked in cheap oil. If a house is taken, the husks, when set on fire, will have the effect of a smoke grenade stopping the enemy advance.

91. How long can we keep defending a town in this manner?

It may last for years. This was the type of defense put into practice during the defense of the University district of Madrid; Franco's troops never went through it.

92. What if the enemy completely cuts the water supply to the town?

It was presupposed that the activity of the outside guerrillas would make it frightful and unacceptable for the enemy to maintain a protracted assault; however, if after all there is no other alternative the best way to escape is to break through the enemy lines in the middle of the dark and flee to the hills.

93. Which must be the main concern of the fighter while in the hills?

His main concern must be the care of his gun, since the weapon is his friend and protector, his means of survival. The rifle must be kept clean and oiled, especially when you are out in the country, marching by dusty paths where guns can easily get dirty.

94. Who can be properly called a hill fighter?

He who is in open and declared rebellion against the oligarchy, against bourgeois values, against our people's enemies; in other words, all regular soldiers in the guerrilla who wage war in the name of our people.

95. Which is the maximum time for a guerrilla to remain in the same place?

Three days is the longest they can stay in one particular place. On the third day they must start toward a position far away from their previous one.

96. What qualifications make a perfect guerrilla fighter?

1. To correctly handle a gun, a rifle, a machine gun and a pistol.
2. To be able to fight with a knife and fence with a stick.
3. To be able to throw a knife well and hit a distant target.
4. Horseback riding, bicycle driving and automobile driving.
5. Making and using bombs.

6. Knowing what points within an area are of interest simply by looking around.
7. Being able to keep a large list of information memorized.
8. Chart designing.
9. An elementary knowledge of topography.
10. Know how to read a chart and interpret contour data.
11. Know how to whistle loudly.
11. Practice in climbing ramparts and walls using ropes or human towers.
12. Practice in twelve-hour marches through rugged hills with slight descents.
13. Swimming, rowing, motorboat driving.
14. Practice in climbing trees, telegraph poles and buildings rapidly.
15. Familiarity with automotive repair and how to quickly change a tire.
16. Experience with gunsmithing and the production of simple firearms.
17. Being able to survive in the wild with only a knife for at least three days.
18. Know the Morse Code.
19. Know how to start the propeller of a light plane.
20. Finally, to be courageous, daring, cunning, to anticipate needs and pitfalls, to avoid excessive attachments to things or persons, and to love danger.

97. Are all those conditions indispensable to become a guerrilla fighter?

Those are qualities of the perfect fighter and are only achieved at the peak of the fighter's performance. Take Pancho Villa for instance. He was an outstanding fighter and nevertheless was illiterate. However, all those qualifications must be required as an ideal, as they are required by military academies to graduate officers who can defend the fatherland in case of aggression.

98. What items should be on hand for the guerrilla?

The perfect guerrilla must have:

1. Good marching boots.
2. Thick socks.
3. Pants reinforced with inside and back patches.
4. Good watches.
5. Thick and resistant belts that eventually can be joined together as the links of a chain and be used in crossing rivers, climbing walls and obstacles- they are called "tails" by the fighters.
6. Coats suitable for the weather.
7. Compasses.
8. Hammocks.
9. Knives, both folding and straight-bladed. Scissors and razors for grooming.
10. Clippers to cut nails (especially toenails).
11. Soap for washing clothes .
12. Firearms: assault rifles, machine guns, shotguns and accurate scoped rifles.
13. Grenades, both the hand-held and rocket-propelled types.
14. Flamethrowers and petrol bombs.

15. Combat binoculars.
16. Medical supplies appropriate for the guerrilla in the first aid kit.
17. Wirecutters. Pliers with a rubber handle.
18. Hatchets to cut wood.
19. Flashlights.
20. Forehead lights.
21. Batteries for all these lights.
22. Three-corner files.
23. Saws.
24. Threads and fishhooks for fishing.
25. Lighters.

99. *Isn't that too much to be carried by the fighters?*

Certainly, but it can be taken by the irregulars who always accompany the guerrilla. The list is just a catalog of things that we should have on hand at one time or another and that eventually will all be needed, but that doesn't necessarily mean that all of them should be taken in every raid.

100. *What precautions must we have before attacking a village?*

In order to attack a village we must know first all the details about it. Some of the most important details will be:

1. Where the primary cellular towers are, and if they have any guard.
2. Where the nearest electrical substation is, and its defenses.
3. The size, response time and armaments of the local police and fire department.
4. The location of the nearest national guard barracks and armoury.
5. Whether or not there are troops guarding communication centers.
6. If there are no troops to guard them, where (how far) is the closest communication center.
7. How many civilians have rifles.
8. Names of traitors and executioners, domiciles of the best known oppressors of patriotic and revolutionary agents.
9. Location of the railway or road bridges closest to the village and size of the guard.
10. Distance to the closest airfield.
11. Timetable of trains passing through the village and of trucks or buses of lines regularly serving the town.
12. Analysis of the topography of the local area and all other useful data that could possibly be collected.

Once the information has been gathered, the data should go into the Staff department (Operations), which will prepare plans for the assault based on the information received. Assaults are possible without all these requirements, but this is the technical approach that will give us the highest probability of success.

101. Once plans have been prepared how does the operation develop?

The precise time must be fixed. Each special task is assigned to a special team. These teams must operate fast and with decision, without being concerned with the development of the operations of the other teams, or with the failure of these operations. A team will cut telephone and internet communications, by disabling cell towers and fiber optic cables within the area. If individuals possessing weapons are known, a team guided by friendly villagers will break into the houses of these individuals and take their weapons along. The addresses of these individuals and the order in which these searches will take place will be specified in the lists that the chief of the team will be given. Other teams will pick up squealers, spies, or traitors.

All these things must be done "electrically," that is, in the least possible time, and the faster we do it the greater the success will be, even in terms of convincing the enemy about our great discipline and morals. This way hopeful revolutionaries will see with their own eyes that our organization can do the job. After the operation is finished we will leave the village by car, meeting the vehicles in predetermined places where they will be waiting with their engines running.

102. What will be the mission of a guerrilla chief in an area under control?

He will organize, under the guidance of the recruiting officer, several groups with the following purposes:

One unit will "comb" the area, that is, it will inspect all the houses and sectors where there are enemies of our people's cause. This same unit will carry out the requisition of all the combat elements that we may need by searching wherever they may be.

Another unit will intensify propaganda for our cause in that area. Both units will be integrated by honest personnel who are notoriously incapable of stealing or of abusing those whom they dislike or their personal enemies.

103. What will be the punishment for those who commit abuses?

Those who would dare to steal in these circumstances, or perpetrate abuses or infractions, must immediately undergo a drumhead court martial and after conviction sent to the firing squad without wasting any time.

104. How will the execution take place?

It will take place at an hour that will permit attendance of a large audience. It will be publicly announced and dramatically set. An officer will address the crowd explaining that the man to be shot is guilty of some shameful and anti-revolutionary action that he may have committed. He will use this occasion to emphasize the honesty of our Folk-army and praise it in the most laudatory terms insisting upon the fact that shameful acts against the dignity of our people will never be left without their rigorous and well-deserved punishment.

105. What is the most important advice that should never be overlooked in the marches?

Combat marches will mainly be accomplished during the night, especially when our purpose is to be seen again far away from our previous position and let the enemy think that there are two different units in operation. During the day we will be sleeping, studying, or occupied in activities proper of the guerrilla, such as care of the weapons, distribution of ammunition, care of the feet, study of the map of the region, attention to the business of the departments of the guerrilla, memorizing names of nearby villages or individuals living within the sector, etc. Don't forget the names of the ranches that we visit, etc. But in marching during the night it is a must that we walk in the most absolute silence and without smoking; otherwise, the entire unit might be destroyed.

106. How must we proceed in a surprise enemy attack after taking shelter?

First, we will try not to answer enemy fire, and then, even if they seem to be fewer than we are, wait until the day is over to retreat. If we were superior in number, we should engage them for a short time and cause them some casualties. If the situation is not clear it is better to disappear because it might be a decoy or a stratagem to surround us with superior forces.

The course of action must be resolved by the chief of the guerrilla who knows by heart that our tactic is not to engage the enemy but to hit and run.

107. Is the purpose of such skirmishes to cause casualties or to cause psychological effects?

Our aim is to destroy enemy morale, keeping their mercenaries from relaxing. If a troop does not sleep during the night they are worthless during the day and slow in the marches. Therefore, the enemy will not be left in peace for a single night.

108. Shall we take turns in this mission?

Of course. This is a mission that should be shared by all members of the guerrilla for several reasons: They must all share the honor of harassing the enemy, our fighters must acquire more experience in this type of actions to improve their morale, and finally it is known that when a soldier does not shoot he gets more and more paralyzed, rusty, useless.

109. Which is the most vulnerable part of a camp?

Kitchens, stables, dispensary, etc. These are points that can't be defended and where the combat morale would be lower.

110. How will we keep weapons in a peasant hut?

It would be a big mistake to keep it in boxes in the hut itself. They must be buried in boxes with an inner cover of zinc, in other words the box will be patched up inside with straightened oil or gasoline cans that will be nailed to the box. The weapons should be wrapped in rags if time

permits. Then the box must be closed tight and well hidden in the hole. There you have your hideaway.

111. How deep should the boxes be buried?

Always rather deep to prevent any soldiers from digging around the field close to the house and finding the boxes there (although even this is improbable).

112. How far from the house should the boxes be buried?

Rather far, between 30 and 60 meters from the house, and the place will be known only by the man who buried them and two other fighters, one of whom must always be from the weapons department and the other will, in each case, be from a different one.

113. What should be done from time to time in order to prevent rifles from getting rusty when in use?

They should be examined by the weapons expert that always goes along with the guerrillas. In all cases the fighter must take care of his own weapon with love and dedication, for it is an insurance policy for his life and for those who are in his company.

114. How many times a week do the chiefs of the departments report to the commander of the guerrilla unit?

Twice a week, during the stops in the marches, the commander will call his department chiefs away from the rest of the comrades in a spot called the "office," close to a rock or a tree. The commander will talk with each one of his chiefs separately, starting with the Information chief. The commander will ask as many questions as he thinks fit. One after the other all the chiefs will be examined by the commander about the status of every branch in his department and about the efficiency of their activities.

115. What basic knowledge should the guerrilla fighter possess?

They should all have an idea of plotting, plot reading, contour interpretation and be able to reproduce at a different scale a map of installations or facilities such as schools, court buildings, police stations, barracks, etc.

116. If we have on hand a map of Colombia, for instance, and we want to change it from a scale of 1:300,000 to a scale of 1:5000, what is the best way to do it?

Since the quotient of 300,000 divided by 5,000 is 60 it would be very hard and bothersome to enlarge the map on a paper 60 times larger than the original, and besides, many parts of the map would not be of interest for guerrilla operations. Therefore, it is better to design first a map four times larger covering only the part in which we are interested. The new scale would be 1:75,000 (300,000 divided by 4). After this we place within a square the zone of operations and enlarge it to 1:15,000; finally by a similar operation we enlarge only a concrete part of the zone of operations making it three times larger or to a scale 1:5,000. Instead of a direct 60 times

enlargement, we enlarged a part of the original 4 times, a part of that 5 times and then a portion of the latter 3 times. The scale is: $4 \times 5 \times 3 = 60$ times larger.

117. What shall we do with the maps 1:75,000 and 1:15,000 that were made and will not be used?

Give them to the Operations department which can certainly use them.

118. What does the fraction 1:100,000 mean in a map scale?

It means that every meter on the map will represent 100 kilometers in reality, that is, 100,000 meters on the ground.

119. What is the best scale for maps used in guerrilla operations?

The best scale is 1:10,000 or 1:5,000.

120. What acts of sabotage can be accomplished by isolated patriots?

Those who don't feel that they have the courage to get together and form secret societies and those who don't trust anybody around but still would like to cooperate by means of individual action may carry out the following tasks:

- a. If they are working at a post office they could slow down service or send official communiques to the wrong place or in the wrong direction, always avoiding the possibility of being suspected.
- b. Getting mylar balloons and leaving them near power lines
- c. Mailmen may pick out letters addressed to important personalities in the regime and open them by steam, learning about their contents. If they contain intelligence data they will pass these data to the Intelligence Service.
- d. Those who work as bureaucrats of the system will commit to memory anything of importance to the guerrilla cause and pass it along to the information units.
- e. Those who work in garages will put emery powder in the oil of automobiles used by mercenaries or by officials who are against our people. If emery were not available they may use sand or pulverized rocks, etc.
- f. If they work in garages belonging to the armed forces or in official maintenance depots, they will ruin the supplies, hide the tools, misuse gas either in engine tests or by washing their hands often, always trying to throw away some.
- g. If they are government chauffeurs they will try to ruin the tires with nails if they can do it in the garage or by driving close to the sidewalk to scratch their sides or by driving over rocks.
- h. Those who act as teachers for the system will preach the most radical propaganda. They will egg on radical students by screaming hardline rhetoric at them in class, while in private they will pass along their information to a guerrilla unit. Students are the most valuable asset to the guerrilla army.
- i. Everybody will pass on gossip about the exploitation that our people suffers, the increasing prices of essential goods, and complain about the miserable life they are leading.

- j. Workers will ask for leave affecting sickness, constantly request increases in salaries or try to manufacture defective articles, especially if the factories are managed by enemies of the struggle.
- k. Wherever there are no water or light meters people will leave faucets open and the lights on.
- l. Government employees will not brief or correct their subordinates, instead they will criticize all orders from above and emphasize the defects of their superiors. They will use their time as much as possible in telephone conversations, coffee breaks and reading newspapers. They will change the meanings of documents, cause disorder, break the furniture, break machines, etc.
- m. When opportune, they will change personnel, reprimand those who are friendly with the regime, and at the same time they will appear to be the most fanatic supporters of the government and of our people's enemies. They will ruin the urinals, bathrooms, water, light and gas installations not only in the public offices but in cafes, casinos, theaters, etc. The best way to destroy a urinal is by throwing cotton wads and newspapers mixed with nails and wire into it.
- n. In larger offices they will let loose rats and feed them with cheese until they adapt to the place and can operate by themselves. They will also try to blow the light bulbs in the offices and try to cause a short-circuit.
- o. While traveling on the train or other public means of transportation they will cut the seats with razors or scissors, etc. In the stadiums or other games they will protest and disturb the peace by yelling against the authorities, the police, etc.
- p. In the streets they will try to stop the traffic by going against the traffic regulations.

121. What is to be done if the police or the troops open fire on our people?

If in a street fight either the police, the armed forces or the national guard open fire into the crowd, the next day all our friends and comrades in the work must be induced not to go to work so that a protest may be transformed into a revolutionary general strike. If this end is achieved all efforts will be directed toward generalization of the strike so that business will stop and nobody will dare to work in the factories. To this end we must recruit the help of all our friends and use coercion and energetic measures upon shy and cowardly people.

Addendum. We find the later half of this answer to be valuable within our situation. We do not wish to reveal those sympathetic to us during a general revolution. We do find valuable the idea of forcing opposition to close during the days after the system has made a victory against you. The economy is their lifeblood, it is good to disrupt the lives of those in service to the system.

122. How do we use rumors?

We echo all sorts of rumors and fibs to discredit the most prominent figures of the oligarchy, including presidents elected in a referendum, and we "improve" these rumors. They may also discredit chiefs of police, army, or secret police.

123. How should we react in the event of a vehicle collision?

When we are present at the scene of a collision and one of the drivers is a government driver we must direct the indignation of the people against him.

124. What shall we do if a fire starts?

If a fire starts we will attempt to interfere with the work of the firemen. We will make a call from a distant place from which escape is easy and give the firemen a wrong address. (This refers to fires due to sabotage of government facilities or of offices of prominent figures in the regime.)

125. How can we use vacant apartments?

If we can get vacant apartments for rent belonging to persons in favor of the regime we will throw gasoline, or any other inflammable on hand, into them and set them on fire, escaping only after the fire starts.

126. How do you spoil gasoline?

To sabotage gasoline it is sufficient to put some water or sugar in it. A more efficient method is to put Epoxy in it. This will disable the car's engine as well. Sugar or water can be dealt with by putting a specific treatment chemical within the gasoline.

127. How do we sabotage a machine or a car?

To sabotage a car it is enough to take a small part essential to make it run; it is better to pick out parts that cannot be easily found in the store and must be ordered. Summing up, all efforts must be directed to paralyze regular work, whether in government offices or in private factories, especially wherever it may affect influential figures. We must never give a peaceful moment to the representatives of the criminal bourgeois dictatorship. We will never stop until we see the ultra-reactionary dictatorship collapse violently and lose the power that it held for so long at the expense of our people, while the peasant and working majorities and the middle classes suffered misery and hunger and strains and worries.

Addendum: The pouring of epoxy into the gas tank or Oil tank will destroy a car engine so that it no longer runs. One may also drain the oil from the tank.

128. How do we distribute the troops in order to defend a village?

The village itself must be divided into four zones, each one under a responsible chief who will operate independently from the other but keeping them posted as to the steps that he takes so that they can all depend on each other although they are all subordinate to the commander of the village.

129. How will the troop itself be divided by its commander?

The troop will be classified in three categories: roof shooters, balcony shooters, and window shooters.

130. How will the sentries on the roofs react in case of an air attack?

There are two possible forms of air attack: those conducted by helicopter and those conducted by plane. The former is far more likely to be encountered by the guerrilla. There are multiple ways of defending against attacks from the air.

Three classes of helicopter exist within the system's arsenal: observation helicopters utilized by the police, low range military helicopters such as the UH-1B, and Attack helicopters such as the Cobra or the Apache. The best defense is offensive action. Striking against the enemy's aircraft while it is grounded is the most effective way to keep it from being used against you. It is ineffective to fire against helicopters flying at high speeds and will only result in giving away your position. Having your guerrillas raid enemy helicopters while at base and grounded before the capture of a town to ensure that aircraft cannot be brought to bear against you is the most effective tactic. During the Vietnam war a Vietcong method was to wait hidden at a pickup point and then ambush the landed helicopter.

One may also booby trap possible LZs and PZs by taking heavy steel cable at least four millimeters and preferably ten millimeters thick cable (though this is harder to come by in large quantities) and stringing it across the LZ painted like the color of the ground or in some other way camouflaged. This way the helicopter will become caught in the trap and will very likely crash.

Aircraft will almost always have to be attacked with high explosive charges or rockets while grounded, or hit with anti aircraft hardware captured from the enemy.

131. How do we keep the doors of the houses?

The front doors will be all locked and if possible blocked so that the only way to get in the house is by destroying them.

132. Should we remove all doors within the house?

All the doors within the house must be removed or pulled away except those of the rooms where food and ammunition are kept.

133. How do we arrange the houses that make one block?

They must all be connected by passages made in the separation walls; these passages should not be higher than one meter or wider than sixty centimeters so that people can go through one by one only and stooping. This prevents the enemy from entering a house ready to attack the defenders.

134. What shall we do about women and children living in these houses?

Women, children, and elderly people will be evacuated. Some women, useful old men, and youths over thirteen will be allowed to stay if they want to fight for the revolutionary cause. These women and old men will be used in the many jobs and arrangements that defense requires, such as preparation of the blocks, recruiting, encouraging those who don't dare to fight, and especially distributing the ammunition, because at fighting time all men should be shooting and it should be these women who take care of providing men with ammunition.

135. What will people evacuated from the houses be allowed to take with them?

All their private things, except weapons, ammunition (even if it is only spent casings), knives, hatchets, picks, bottles, gasoline, alcohol, or anything that might be helpful in the battle.

136. What shall we do with requisitioned food and ammunition.

They will be kept in a room of the house especially adapted for this purpose, the food in one room and the ammunition in another together with everything useful in battle. Those who guard the food will be made aware that they will be responsible for every crust of bread, and will not take anything for themselves unless they want to be accused of disobedience, irresponsibility, cheating their comrades, and of faults against the ethics of revolutionary war.

137. Who will guard the rooms where food and ammunition are kept?

Both rooms will preferably be guarded by those who for whatever reason at the moment cannot be in combat, and who can be trusted with this task, since others will be dedicated to missions requiring more strength or to missions of more responsibility and risk.

138. What kinds of communications will be maintained?

Communications from house to house and between the zones and the headquarters of the defense. Communications may be verbal, but it is better if it is done by writing. Other communications will be conducted by means of flags or other signals previously agreed upon, such as cloth hanging from the balconies, flashlight code, etc. We will also have to manage to establish communications with the guerrillas in the hills.

139. What kind of discipline will be maintained in the confusion originated by our occupation of private quarters?

We will be more severe with our own men than with the population. We will immediately shoot those who trespass or steal for their own pocket, and severely punish those who beat, insult, or humiliate civilians who refuse to give up their houses or goods or who don't understand our explanations for breaking into their houses. Our troops will take whatever is necessary without cruelty or insults and will evacuate people from their homes only as a necessary imposition due to the war.

140. How do we attend to the care of the wounded?

The wounded from all houses will be gathered in a house well adapted to their care that will be as far as possible from enemy fire. Since all the houses will be connected, as we said before, it will be possible to transfer the wounded from house to house and from block to block to the point where they will be attended.

141. What shall we do if the enemy takes one house in the village?

We will defend the next house room by room.

142. What if they take several blocks?

We will defend the village block by block until there is none left. It should be clear that this is only done in the phase of open war with the enemy and not in the phase of guerrilla warfare in which this type of combat is never admissible.

143. What is our answer to those who argue against this phase of combat saying that we are destroying the fatherland?

We will contend that the best way to destroy the country is by allowing the enemies of our people from all the parties of the treasonous government to eat it up and give it up to foreign domination. We will tell them that the shame of living in chains is worse than all the horrors and depredations of the revolutionary struggle. Finally, we will tell them that we prefer to build our new fortresses at the expense of the blood of our brothers rather than leave the old fortresses in place to serve as prisons for the eternal imprisonment of our people.

144. Is it convenient to have people in our cause working in counterespionage?

Undoubtedly. Persons in the villages who do this job will render a better service than anybody who would give us fifty machine guns.

145. Should the counterspy take part in the battles against our own men?

A counterspy should take part in such battles, but his role should be to show off as much as possible without causing great damage to the guerrilla, without really hurting anybody.

146. What services can be rendered by a counterspy who serves as an officer in the enemy ranks?

He may give us details about the strength of each one of the units that follow us, names of their officers, material at their disposal, maps of the places where they are assigned, information about the morale of these troops, ammunition supply, and movements planned, etc. One of the best services that he may render is to assign units to engage a guerrilla in places previously agreed upon among us or to leave a small garrison in a particular place, impeding their defense by leaving them short of ammunition or by leaving in command a cowardly sergeant or corporal who would waste the ammunition, or by moving their soldiers some place so that we may attack them in this way at a determined place and time, etc.

An officer of the enemy forces that collaborates with us is more useful than ten of our own officers fighting the enemy. For this reason those who work in counterespionage must always volunteer to participate in actions against us or in outfits set for repression of guerrillas, such as the so-called "peace guerrillas" organized by the dictators Laureano Gómez and Rojas Pinilla, among others, in Colombia, etc.

In the Occupied Zones

147. What precautionary steps must we take after occupation of enemy territory?

Small units will be formed with men that don't move as fast as the other fighters because of injuries, wounds, physical defects, or exhaustion. These units will "comb" the area. In these circumstances all the departments will be able to work efficiently, without rush or fears.

The Information department will gather information as necessary, Operations will interrogate the peasantry about bridges and sewers (and other general infrastructure) and will mark them in their maps, Sabotage will increase its manpower with as many men as they please, instructing and training the men to form new secret societies. Recruitment will take care of the necessary propaganda to add new men to the guerrilla, checking with Information before making the selection. Training will carry out its mission by establishing camps, selecting and stimulating the instructors who will produce good hill fighters and refined technicians in the specialty of demolition, etc. Armament will make an inventory of the material at the disposal of the different departments, requesting and accepting from the General Staff orders to the effect that all units report to our rearguard facilities for armament inspection and repairs. Ammunition will be able to select good places for their secret storage and make a status report on their supply and will also from time to time dig out their stocks and expose them to the sun. Supply can take care of the purchases of food and will catalogue requisitioned items in their storage. All of which will be done more accurately now that the pressure of the fight is overcome. Finally, Health and Communications will carry out their own missions.

In Victory

148. What will be done by the chief when he sees that victory is coming?

He will carefully attempt to separate those who will volunteer to fight at the last moment from those who are truly our own men. He will attempt to keep a good record of his own men and of those who in the last minute jumped onto the bandwagon of revolution. These new volunteers will be registered in a card with complete information and two pictures, and will be requested to sign their service record which will be passed to purging committees for verification.

149. What will be the attitude of the chief toward the indignation of the masses and their intentions of revenge against the agents and spies of the enemy and their mercenaries?

He will strongly and effectively oppose those attitudes, because it is prescribed that all persons suspected of being war criminals will have the right of self defense, and especially because there were many among the enemy who were secretly doing counterespionage, and risked their lives for the victory of our cause.

150. What is the greatest danger that we face after our victory is achieved?

The greatest danger is dissipation of our victory. The forces of death and deluge, the legions of the rootless and treasonous will never give up. They are like snakes that always fight back even after we step on their poisonous throats; they crawl and crouch, only to strike against our people again when the opportunity arises. They never give up, they always resist, they are always trying to stifle us.

These snakes are the politicians and the clergy who, in the name of their universal creed, are always preparing to sell out the nation. They are the ones who want to inflict on the rest of the world what they have already done in Europe. They achieved complete domination of the European nations through mass iconoclasm and a centuries-long campaign of murder. They have long since shown themselves to be capable of any betrayal so long as it be done in the name of their messiah, yet they still claim to be the source of morals within our society.

This clergy, by nature duplicitous and always meddling in politics, should not call itself 'National' or 'Patriotic' as so many claim. Their only ambition is to use religion as a cover to justify the continuation of their organization and to deceive the politically conscious youth of our nations by forming the so-called "Christian", "Christian Democratic", "Social Christian" or "Traditionalist" parties, or others with equal pretensions. To them they preach that there should be no hatreds nor aversions, that God will judge humanity, that the conquerors should be lenient with the defeated. They never preach these things when it is the enemy who have their feet on our neck, but no sooner is the war over when they will tell you this and more. They will go around shrieking to stop our fight against reaction if it ever makes a showing, and so they will carry out their "missions" for the benefit of the enslavers. But you, revolutionary son of our people, beware of "the incense of the sacristy."

Watch over and mind your own victory, never let clerical winds impress or hypnotize you. In many nations you will find the church prostrate, a shadow of its former strength. Let no pity stay your hand.

End of 150 Questions for a Guerrilla (150 Preguntas a un Guerrillero)

by Alberto Bayo y Giroud

Don't let it be a dream.

