

States of Violence

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Fernando Coronil
and
Julie Skurski,
Editors

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whose vision and commitment
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“Of Crowds and Empires: Afro-Asian Riots and European Expansion, 1857 to 1882” by Juan R. I. Cole originally appeared in *CSSH* 31: 106–33.

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Illustrations

Fig. 1. A poster commemorating the Amparo contained the elements of the Amparo iconography: the faces of the two survivors, the Arauca River, the boat, and a bamboo cross draped with peasant clothes. Produced by two church-related human rights groups (comision Justicia y Paz and SECORVE), the poster was designed by Cerezo Barredo and is captioned, “for the protection and dignity of man, we will forge justice.”

Fig. 2. José Augusto Arias and Wollmer Gregorio Pinilla, survivors of the Amparo massacre, in the Caracas church in which they received sanctuary: Sagrado Corazon, Petare.

Fig. 3. Relatives of those who died in the Amparo massacre next to the collective grave of the victims.

Fig. 4. Singing the national anthem and waving the flag, workers and barrio residents head toward a commercial district on 27 February 1989, and a policeman joins the march.

Fig. 5. People controlled the streets in downtown Caracas by blocking them off.

Fig. 6. Once they controlled the streets, people began looting. Here they enter a small store, carrying off whatever they can.

Fig. 7. During the initial stage of *saqueo popular* (popular looting), the police watched without interfering.

Fig. 8. On the second day of looting (28 February 1989), constitutional guarantees were suspended. The military and the police began a heavy armed attack on the looters and barrios.

Fig. 9. A body lies in the street as people wait in line for food.

Fig. 10. A policeman shoots at looters while others carry away the dead and wounded.

Fig. 11. The police and military heaped the dead bodies in cars and trucks.

Fig. 12. If left unpruned, the tea bush will not be a bush but a tree.