

**MASTER EXHIBIT SERIES**

**GUATEMALA**

**PERSECUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE**

**Including Kanjobales and model villages**

**[ME/GTM/92.001]**

**AUGUST 1992**

All the sources of information contained in this document are identified and are publicly available. Summaries and Abstracts by Thelma Garza, Mark Silverman, and Kim Pedersen of the Immigrant Legal Resource Center, San Francisco.

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**GUATEMALA  
PERSECUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE  
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Citation/Description</u>
I.	<p>Haroldo Shetemul, "Indigenous People Demand Removal of Troops From Communities," <u>Excelsior</u> (Mexico City), 22 December 1990 (as reported in <u>Central America NewsPak</u>, Vol. 5, No. 23, p. 5).</p> <p>Representatives of Guatemalan indigenous people of the Communities of People in Resistance (CPR) respond to allegations of Minister of Defense that they serve as a protective shield for guerrillas. [Abstract follows table of contents]</p>
II.	<p>Brook Larmer, "Guatemala's Indians Become the Battlefield," <u>The Christian Science Monitor</u>, 4 September 1990 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #998).</p> <p>Discusses forcible recruitment of internally displaced Guatemalan Indians by guerrillas as well as Government military repression of internally displaced. [Abstract follows table of contents]</p>
III.	<p>"Above the law? Civil Patrols in Guatemala," <u>Central America Report</u>, Vol. XVII, No. 18, 18 May 1990, pp. 143-146.</p> <p>Discusses formation of Civil Patrols in Guatemala, and abuses of power committed by civil patrol leaders. [Abstract follows table of contents]</p>
IV.	<p>"Army Recruitment Comes Under Fire," <u>This Week: Central America and Panama</u>, 7 May 1990, pp. 104, 107.</p> <p>Discusses how responses to Guatemalan Army's forced recruitment practice differs, depending on whether the recruits are Indians or working class youth. [Abstract follows table of contents]</p>
V.	<p>Amnesty International, "Fear of 'Disappearance': Jeronimo Ruiz Morente," (London: Amnesty International, March 1990), "AMR 34/19/90."</p> <p>Provides facts in case of Jeronimo Ruiz Morente and background on forced recruitment by Guatemalan Army. [Abstract follows table of contents]</p>
VI.	<p>Guatemalan Church in Exile (IGE), <u>Guatemala: Security, Development and Democracy</u> (Managua, Nicaragua: Guatemalan Church in Exile (IGE), April 1989), pp. 34 - 42.</p> <p>Describes military control of indigenous population in strategic and model villages through concentration of heterogeneous populations; enforced civil patrols, infrastructure focused on military garrison; control of development projects and the Food for Work project; control of peasant land use through the Peasant Associate Enterprises; and restriction of movement. [Abstract follows table of contents]</p>
VII.	<p>Brook Larmer, "Guatemala's Indians: Pawns of War," <u>Christian Science Monitor</u>, 16 February</p>

1989 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #628).

Describes plight of Indians of the Ixil Triangle disillusioned with collaboration with the guerrillas, harassed by the military in the mountains, and controlled by the military in model villages when they leave the mountains. [Abstract follows table of contents]

- VIII. Sallie Hughes, "Indiantown Is A Refuge From Horror of Homeland," Miami Herald, 24 July 1988 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #107).

About 1,000 Kanjobal Indians have settled in this Florida town because return to Guatemala means possible arrest and torture, as experienced recently by a member of the community. [Abstract follows table of contents]

- IX. Scott Otteman, "Woman Held By Guatemalan Military Tells of Threats," Miami Herald, 20 July 1988 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #106).

Describes brutal military interrogation of Kanjobal woman, legal resident of USA, when she went to Guatemala to visit family. [Abstract follows table of contents]

- X. Guatemala Human Rights Commission, Report Presented to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (Mexico City, Mexico: Guatemala Human Rights Commission, June 1988).

Lists 35 fatal human rights violations of indigenous people, committed between January and June, 1988, in Guatemala. Includes names and ages of victims as well as location and description of incident. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XI. Beatriz Manz, "The Case of Northeastern Huehuetenango," chap. in Refugees of a Hidden War, (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1988), pp. 66-95.

Chapter describes how the Army and civil patrols have become the institutions that most dominate people's lives, depriving them of self-government, restricting access to land and other resources, and compromising the safety of returning refugees. People are primarily Chuj Indians, with Kanjobal in some of the localities. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XII. Amnesty International, "Massacres in the Countryside under General Rios Montt," chap. in Guatemala: The Human Rights Record (London: Amnesty International Publications, 1987), pp. 53- 100.

Describes the state of siege and scorched earth policy of General Rios Montt in 1982. Includes graphic summaries of testimonies of survivors of massacres, as well as descriptions of Rios Montt's counter-insurgency strategy given by former members of Guatemalan administration, soldiers, and religious workers. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XIII. Amnesty International (USA), "Statement on Guatemala: Submitted by the Refugee Office of Amnesty International (USA) in the matter of Application for Political Asylum of Kanjobal Indians from the Department of Huehuetenango, Guatemala," (San Francisco: Amnesty International (USA), 3 November 1986).

Concludes that the specific area from which asylum applicants fled was a particular target of government attacks and that persons from such areas continue to be victims of killings and other human rights violations. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XIV. Sonia L. Nazario, "Indians Who Fled Terror in Guatemala Find U.S. Perplexing," The Wall Street Journal, 27 August 1986 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #749).

- Describes hardships of adjustment to U.S. life of 80 Kanjobal Indians who have settled in Indiantown, Florida, after fleeing persecution in Guatemala. [abstract follows table of contents]
- XV. Jeronimo Camposeco and Ellen Davey, "Letter on Immigration Hearings for the First Group of Mayan-Kanjobal refugees in Miami," Indiantown, Florida, 16 August 1986.
- Describes difficulties of court hearings for Mayan-Kanjobal refugees in the United States due to language barrier and to seemingly unsympathetic government attorneys. Jeronimo Camposeco is from the Corn-Maya Project, and Ellen Davey from the Holly Cross Service Center, both in Indiantown, Florida [abstract follows table of contents]
- XVI. "Human Rights in Guatemala: Annual Report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, 1984 - 1985: Part II," Akwesasne Notes, Spring 1986 (as reported in Data Center Files, Oakland, California).
- Describes structure and operation of civil patrols and outlines how the system jeopardizes human rights of the population within the Model Towns. [abstract follows table of contents]
- XVII. Sonia L. Nazario, "Indians In Guatemala Mountains Suffer in Army Struggle With Leftist Guerrillas," The Wall Street Journal, 20 September 1985 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #1231).
- Describes plight of Guatemalan Indians caught between the guerrillas and the military. Though the Indians might sympathize with the cause of the guerrillas, the guerrillas cannot defend them against the military. [abstract follows table of contents]
- XVIII. United Nations Human Rights Groups Commission, "Resolution of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities," (New York: United Nations Human Rights Commission, 30 August 1985).
- Expresses concern about worsening of discrimination against indigenous population of Guatemala and urges government of Guatemala to correct abuses. [abstract follows table of contents]
- XIX. Robert M. Press, "Is it safe for Guatemalan refugees to return home?" Christian Science Monitor, 30 May 1985 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #2560).
- Discusses debate over degree of danger to Guatemalan refugees returning to Guatemala: U.S. State Department says improved human rights make the country safe; reputable international human rights groups disagree. [abstract follows table of contents]
- XX. Robert M. Press, "For Some 800 Guatemalan Refugees, Florida Has Become Home," Christian Science Monitor, 28 May 1985 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #2558).
- Describes on Kanjobal family's reasons for leaving Guatemala and for not returning at this time, as well as their adjustment to life in Florida. [abstract follows table of contents]
- XXI. Sam Dillon, "Guatemalan Soldiers Gunning Down Indians, Residents Say," Miami Herald, 26 February 1985 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #623).
- Discusses reports of more than 20 kidnappings or killings of Kakchique-speaking Indians in the vicinity of Patzun over a period of several weeks. [abstract follows table of contents]
- XXII. Loren Jenkins, "Behind Guatemala's 24 'Model Villages' for Indians," San Francisco Chronicle, 9

January 1985.

Describes model villages as strategic hamlets, despite official military statements that the model villages are humanitarian projects. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XXIII. "Second Affidavit of Dr. Shelton H. Davis, Executive Director, Anthropology Resource Center, On Behalf of Political Asylum Applications of Kanjobal-speaking Indians of Guatemala," (Washington, D.C.: Anthropology Resource Center, 4 January 1985).

Provides evidence for his opinion that Kanjobal refugees from San Miguel Acatan and San Rafael la Independencia in the department of Huehuetenango, both as individuals and as members of a distinct ethnic and social group, have a well-founded and genuine fear of being persecuted should they return to Guatemala. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XXIV. Marita Hernandez, "Guatemala to L.A. -- Bid for Survival," Los Angeles Times, 24 September 1984 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #1111).

Profiles a Kanjobal family who fled to the United States because of brutal killings perpetrated by the Guatemalan army in their village. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XXV. David Stephen and Phillip Wearne, Central America's Indians, (London: Minority Rights Group, April 1984), pp. 15-20.

Traces in depth the history of Guatemalan Indians' struggle against oppression and repression from 1976-1982, including involvement in peasant and labor movements as well as their exploitation by guerrillas and persecution by the military in the current civil war. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XXVI. Luisa Frank and Philip Wheaton, Indian Guatemala: Path to Liberation: The Role of Christians in the Indian Process, (Washington, D.C.: EPICA Task Force, 1984), pp. 70 - 82.

Describes the scorched-earth policy of Rios Montt, including some testimony of survivors of massacres. Also includes role of fundamentalist religion. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XXVII. Shelton H. Davis, "Guatemala's Uprooted Indians: The Case for Political Asylum," The Global Reporter, Vol. I., No. 3, Fall 1983, pp. 3, 4, 6, 8.

Describes efforts of Kanjobal Indian refugees in Florida to obtain political asylum in the United States. Includes descriptions of atrocities witnessed by refugees as well as reports of continuing danger from family and friends in the refugee's native town in Guatemala. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XXVIII. Craig W. Nelson and Kenneth I. Taylor, Witness to Genocide: The Present Situation of Indians in Guatemala (London: Survival International, 1983), pp. 2-15.

Reports on extent of interview and study underlying Survival International USA's denunciation of human rights violations by military in Guatemala. Provides description of persecution of Indians under General Rios Montt. [abstract follows table of contents]

- XXIX. "How Refugees Are Made," This Week: Central America and Panama, Vol. V., No. 16, 26 April 1982, pp. 122.

Describes attack on a village of Cakchiquel-speaking Guatemalan Indians and the flight of the Indians. Discusses briefly the typical nature of this pattern of attack and flight. [abstract follows table of contents]

XXX. Robert M. Press, "Guatemala Indians courted ... and oppressed ... by both sides," Christian Science Monitor, 16 March 1982 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #1130).

Reports on interviews with Indians in Chimaltenango and Guatemala City. Interviewees state that guerrillas lure with promises of land, money, and power, and, when guerrillas leave an area, military brings brutal repression to Indians who cooperated with guerrillas. [abstract follows table of contents]

XXXI. Marlise Simons, "Indians Resist Military Service," Washington Post, 28 March 1980 (as reported in Information Services on Latin America [ISLA], Oakland, California, #1979).

Describes army round-up of Indians and army methods of breaking Indians' morale, as well as instances of Indian resistance to recruitment. [abstract follows table of contents]