

Guatemala

Military devices operating in the "Ixil Triangle" belonged to the Mariscal Zavala Brigade, based in Guatemala City. Furthermore, although the EGP did not step in directly when the military attacked the civilian populace-- allegedly due to an absence of materials and ammunition-- it did support some survival techniques. It streamlined, for instance, "survival plans" developed to offer evacuation instructions in assumption that army incursions happened. A lot of the populace began to participate in the plans discovering that they represented their only alternative to army repression. With the mass motion being ravaged by covertly approved fear in the cities and also harsh military suppression in the countryside, its constituents saw no other option than to use up arms versus the routine, which led to the growth of the insurgent movement.

The climate of concern kept by the Lucas government in Guatemala City persisted via 1980 and 1981. Political killings and also disappearances of citizens were common-place and normal locals lived in horror of the death squads. A worked with campaign against trade unionists was carried out by the National Authorities under Col. German Chupina, that had close ties with the American Chamber of Business and also with various magnate.

With the help of Longan, the Guatemalan Military introduced "Procedure Limpieza" (Operation Cleanup) an urban counterinsurgency program under the command of Colonel Rafael Arriaga Bosque. This program collaborated the tasks of all of the nation's main safety and security agencies (including the Army, the Judicial Police and also the National Police) in both obvious and covert anti-guerrilla operations. Under Arriaga's direction, the protection pressures began to kidnap, abuse and also eliminate the PGT's vital components.

The manager of the Coca-Cola franchise in Guatemala City, John C. Trotter from Texas, was apparently an individual pal of Col. Chupina. Trotter would apparently contact Col. Chupina using telephone regarding the activities of the union at the plant, and several unionists ultimately were or vanished found dead later. The insurgents had actually tried unsuccessfully to execute Col. Chupina, in addition to Inside Priest Donaldo Álvarez, in February and March 1980. FRENTE used its power within the student organizations to introduce a political campaign for the 1978 college general political elections, allied with leftist Professor organized in "College Vanguard". The partnership was effective and also Oliverio Castañeda de León was elected as President of the Pupil Body and also Saúl Osorio Paz as Head Of State of the College; plus they had ties with the College employees union (STUSC) thru their PGT connections.

' Task force Six' gotten special training from the United States Public Safety Program and also money and weapons from United States Public Security Advisors. In early 1962 they returned and also on 6 February 1962 in Bananera they attacked the offices of the United Fruit Firm (present-day Chiquita Brands), an American company that managed substantial territories in Guatemala as well as in other Central American countries. The assault stimulated supportive strikes as well as college student walkouts throughout the nation, to which the Ydígoras regime reacted with a terrible suppression. The United States Central Intelligence Firm (CIA) flew B-26 bombing planes disguised as Guatemalan army jets to bomb the rebel bases due to the fact that the stroke of genius endangered United States prepare for the invasion of Cuba as well as the Guatemalan program it sustained. The rebels

ran away to the hills of eastern Guatemala and also bordering Honduras as well as formed the bit of what came to be known as MR-13.

Travel Information Osorio Paz gave area and also support to the student activity and as opposed to having a conflictive partnership with pupils, various representations combined to build a college institution of greater social forecast. In order to broaden its college expansion, the Trainee Body (AEU) fixed up the "Trainee House" in midtown Guatemala City; there, they invited and also sustained households of citizens and peasant currently animated politically. The army ultimately ran the counterinsurgency program autonomously from the Presidential Home as well as assigned Vice-Defense Minister, Col. Manuel Francisco Sosa Avila as the main "counterinsurgency coordinator". Additionally, the Military General Personnel as well as the Ministry of Defense took control of the Presidential Knowledge Company-- which managed the La Regional annex-- as well as renamed it the Guatemalan National Protection Solution (Servicio de Seguridad Nacional de Guatemala-- SSNG). In November 1965, United States Public Security Advisor John Longan arrived in Guatemala on momentary financing from his post in Venezuela to aid senior army and police authorities in establishing a metropolitan counterinsurgency program.

At the same time the EGP was broadening its existence in the Altiplano, a brand-new insurgent movement called the ORPA (Revolutionary Organization of Armed People) made itself known. Made up of regional young people and college pundits, the ORPA created out of a movement called the Regional de Occidente, which split from the FAR-PGT in 1971. The ORPA's leader, Rodrigo Asturias (a former lobbyist with the PGT as well as first-born kid of Nobel Champion author Miguel Ángel Asturias), formed the organization after returning from expatriation in Mexico. The ORPA developed an operational base in the hills as well as woodlands above the coffee haciendas of southwestern Guatemala and also in the Atitlan where it appreciated significant prominent support. On 18 September 1979, the ORPA made its existence publicly recognized when it inhabited the Mujulia coffee farm in the coffee-growing area of the Quezaltenango district to hold a political education conference with the employees.

It was at this stage in the problem that the U.S. federal government sent Green Berets as well as CIA advisers to instruct the Guatemalan armed force in counterinsurgency (anti-guerrilla war). Furthermore, UNITED STATE authorities as well as "Public Safety" advisors were sent out to restructure the Guatemalan police forces. In feedback to increased anarchical activity in the capital, a specialty squad of the National Cops was organized in June 1965 called Comando Seis (' Task Force Six') to take care of urban guerilla attacks.