

Non ALVA INFO

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FELIPE BENICIO ALVA CARRILLO [REDACTED] (S)

333. Relationship with the CIA. [REDACTED] first documented official contact with Alva, a farmer and leader of the Voluntary Civilian Defense Patrols (CVDC) in Huehuetenango, was in June 1991. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Alva had been in contact with the Station intermittently over a period of a few years [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

reminded the Station that the CVDC had been accused of human rights violations in the past. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whether he, or any forces under his control, had ever been accused of human rights violations. (S)

334. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] discussed the human rights issue with Alva. Alva said that he had stressed the importance of human rights standards and believed that he had been successful in this regard. Alva noted that the CVDC in Huehuetenango had avoided the criticism that groups in other departments received. Alva also addressed the deaths of two American citizens in Huehuetenango several years before. The names of the Americans were not included in the Station report, but were likely to be Nicholas Blake and Griffith Davis. [REDACTED] it was not known whether Alva was active in the CVDC in Huehuetenango when the deaths occurred

and indicated that the topic would be discussed in detail in later meetings with Alva. (S)

335. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Alva was questioned about the human rights situation in Huehuetenango. He confirmed that two American citizens were killed in Huehuetenango in 1984, possibly by armed villagers who thought they were guerrilla spies. [REDACTED] that this version of events had never been confirmed. According to Alva, the CVDC was reorganized because of the deaths of the Americans, resulting in the establishment of a centralized system to gain more control over its patrols and a formal leadership structure to ensure that the patrols would be under more direct supervision. Alva said that he assumed the responsibilities of leader of the CVDC during the reorganization and was quite proud of the lack of human rights related incidents in Huehuetenango since he had been leading the CVDC. (S)

336. [REDACTED]

337. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

338.

[REDACTED] (S)

339.

[REDACTED] (S)

340. [REDACTED] a June 17, 1992 Embassy message that summarized the recovery of the remains of Blake and Davis, the American citizens who disappeared in the hills of Guatemala in 1985. According to this message, a search party consisting of friends and relatives of the missing men traveled to Guatemala to make a final attempt to locate their remains. Alva, as head of the civil patrollers, led the group to a site where he said the bones had been burned and scattered. A medical anthropologist, who was a member of the search party, quickly determined that the bones found at the site had been "salted" there and that the site did not contain the remains. Later that evening, Alva was pressured to lead the expedition to the real site. According to the report, Alva himself may have been duped by the civil patrollers as to the location of the actual site. Two days later, one of the civil patrolmen led the group to the actual site, where the remains of the two dead men were recovered. (S)

341. [REDACTED] that Alva requested a \$1,000 loan to pay for an attorney to pursue a reward for locating the body of a U.S. citizen. Alva said that he met with the Embassy Defense Attaché Officer, who promised to communicate with the Blake family to determine if the family would pay the reward. Alva said that he was unable to meet financial commitments that he had made based on the promise of the reward. His request for a loan was rejected. (S)

342. [REDACTED]

(S)

343. [REDACTED]

(S)