

# ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) SPOT REPORT: Guatemala - Murder

FROM		EXTENSION		NO.
				DATE
				13 April 1995
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)		DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	
1. C/LA/				<p>COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)</p> <p>The Myrna Mack case is one of the 4-5 "cause celebres" that the Committees and the NSC are both interested in.</p> <p>(b) (1) (b) (3) (S)</p> <p>APPROVED FOR RELEASE DATE: SEP 2003</p> <p>2-160</p>
2. SA/LA				
3. ADC/LA				
4. AC/LA				
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R3-1

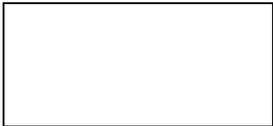
12 April 1995

SPOT REPORT: Guatemala - [redacted] Myrna Mack  
Murder

[redacted] the 11 September 1990 murder of Guatemalan anthropologist Myrna ((Mack)) who was reportedly killed by a Guatemalan army sergeant assigned to the Presidential General Staff.

[redacted] Guatemalan anthropologist Myrna ((Mack)) Chang was stabbed to death in downtown Guatemala City on 11 September 1990 by two unknown assailants. One of her killers was subsequently identified by an eyewitness as being Guatemalan army "especialista" (sergeant) Noel de Jesus ((Beteta)) Alvarez. Beteta, who at the time of the murder was assigned to the Presidential General Staff, was convicted of the crime in February 1992 and given a 30-year sentence. Helen ((Mack)), the victim's sister, has continued to push the Guatemalan court system to charge "the intellectual authors" of the crime, which she maintains was politically motivated because of her sister's work with displaced people. Mack was allegedly killed to prevent revelations of details concerning military abuses in the highland areas at the height of Guatemala's civil war.

[redacted] In December 1994, the Guatemalan Supreme Court ruled that three army officers in the Presidential General Staff must stand trial for the alleged involvement in the Mack murder. These individuals were not accused of direct participation in the murder, but for being the intellectual authors of the crime. One of the officers indicted was Lieutenant Colonel Juan Guillermo ((Oliva)) Carrera, the then deputy chief of the Office of Presidential Security ("Archivos") in the Presidential General Staff. Beyond the Mack case, Oliva was also implicated [redacted] in the July 1992 illegal detention and interrogation of Maritza ((Urrutia)) Garcia, the ex-common law wife of a Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP) commander. [redacted] this was a clear violation of human rights as the evidence in this case appeared to be unequivocal. [redacted]



SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Myrna Mack Murder

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Lieutenant  
Gildardo Neftali ((Monterrosa)) Escobar - at that time the  
commander of the military's bomb disposal squad and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Chief of the Directorate of Military Intelligence  
(D-2) Brigadier General Francisco ((Ortega)) Menaldo [REDACTED]

involved in "carrying out the Mack assassination" (NFI).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition to the Mack assassination, Ortega has also  
been implicated in the June 1992 assassination of reputed  
narcotics trafficker Edgar ((Galvez)) Pena and the May 1993  
assassination attempt against Guatemalan Congressman Obdulio  
((Chinchilla)) Vega. In both cases, Ortega was allegedly  
carrying out the orders of Guatemalan President Jorge ((Serrano))  
Elias. At the time of both incidents Ortega was the Chief of the  
Presidential General Staff. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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