**Annotated Bibliography**

**Primary Sources**

*Amnesty International Report 1982.* Amnesty International. Web. 12 Jan. 2015

This website provided a PDF report on the activities of countries of the world. It included an article on Guatemala in 1982, listing number of atrocities that occurred in Guatemala in that year. The pages used from this source were 139-144. This report was important to the project, because it provided vital statistics about the Guatemalan Civil War that helped me to better understand the scope of what occurred. For example, it describes the horrific number of deaths and forced disappearances resulting from the actions of military death squads. An image of this file is shown under the “Childhood & Beyond” tab.

*The Conquest of Guatemala in 1524.* 16th century. Painting. 01 Oct. 2004. Bridgeman Art. *eLibrary.* Web. 12 Apr. 2015.

This oil painting, from a Spanish school, depicted a scene from the Spanish conquest of Guatemalan natives. I mainly used this image for a segment of the timeline showing the history of Guatemala, specifically in the colonial era.

Davies, Howard. *Images of Exile.* *ExileImages*. N.p., 1990. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This photograph, taken by photojournalist Howard Davies, portrays a Mayan refugee family in a remote Mexican camp. This image was important because it helped to capture the emotions of refugees in exile; the forlorn expression of the young girl carrying an infant in the image is very moving. I considered it a primary source, because it was taken in 1990—before the end of the Civil War—during which many Guatemalan families still remained in exile in foreign countries.

Doyle, Kate, and Carlos Osorio. “Counterinsurgency Operations in El Quiché.” *The National Security Archives.* George Washington University, 2013. Web. 26 Mar. 2015.

In this webpage, I specifically used Document 14, *Counterinsurgency Operations in El Quiché*, a secret cable of the Central Intelligence Agency from February 1982, at the height of the Guatemalan genocide. The snapshot of this document was used in the “Historical Context” tab to show U.S. intervention during the Guatemalan Civil War. The U.S. CIA had helped to topple Jacobo Arbenz in 1954, and continued to support right-wing dictators by providing supplies and military forces and training.

“General Assembly Security Council.” United Nations, 7 Feb. 1997. PDF file.

This PDF file, published in the website United Nations Peacemaker, contains an English copy of the “Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace.” This peace treaty, signed between the Guatemalan government and the URNG, officially ended the 36-year-long Civil War. The source was useful to me, because four pages were excerpted and displayed under the “Symbol of Peace” tab.

Gumbrecht, Bob. *When the Mountains Tremble.* Online video clip. *Youtube.* Youtube, 13 Feb. 2013. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This documentary, filmed in 1982, was mainly narrated by Rigoberta Menchú in Spanish, and discusses the plight of the Guatemalan indigenous in events leading to the Guatemalan Civil War, and continuing problems faced by indigenous. It was important because it helped me to understand what the conditions were like, and it provided brief clips throughout the website.

Menchú, Rigoberta, and Ann Wright. *Crossing Borders*. London: Verso, 1998. Print.

This book was Rigoberta Menchú’s second written memoir, this time published without her previous editor Elisabeth Burgos-Debray (Burgos-Debray had played a role in the controversy surrounding Menchú’s first autobiography). This book provided a great deal of insight into Menchú’s life after her exile from Guatemala, and her political activities thereafter such as lobbying the UN, and touring Europe to raise awareness about the atrocities happening in Guatemala at the time. It also explained her earlier actions and alleged exaggerations in *I, Rigoberta Menchú: An Indian Woman in Guatemala*, and provided many primary source quotes about her experiences.

Menchú, Rigoberta. *I, Rigoberta Menchú: An Indian Woman in Guatemala*. Ed. Elisabeth Debray. London: Verso, 1984. Print.

This book, Menchú’s first *testimonio*, resulted from a series of taped interviews with Menchú’s editor Elisabeth Burgos-Debray and were later transcribed and organized into book form. It was crucial to the formation of my website, because it helped me to understand the Mayan culture and history from Menchú’s life that she took so much pride in and motivated her to become the leader she is. It also described some of her earlier work in the CUC (Peasants’ Unity Committee) and in the labor movements, providing multiple quotes throughout the website. On the other hand, this book is also the basis for a slew of criticism and controversy; it provides the foundation for David Stoll’s later in-depth investigations and stark criticism in his book, *Rigoberta Menchú and the Story of All Poor Guatemalans.*

“Rigoberta Menchú Tum – Nobel Lecture”. *Nobelprize.org.* Nobel Media AB, 2014. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This article is a part of the official Nobel Prize website; it provided the original transcript of Rigoberta’s Nobel Lecture after she was given the award. I quoted parts of this speech under the tab “Nobel Peace Prize”, and it provided vital information pertaining to that tab.

Simon, Jean-Marie. *Guatemala: Eternal Spring, Eternal Tyranny.* New York: Norton, 1987. Print.

Although this book is written by a historian, it is listed under primary sources because it was published in 1987 – before the end of the Guatemalan Civil War. This book contains many primary source images and interviews that allowed me to better understand the situation in Guatemala at the time. For example, it included pictures of laborers on the *fincas,* soldiers entering rural indigenous villages, and accumulated piles of dead bodies. In total, I used 8 photographs from this collection in my website.

Towell, Larry. *GUATEMALA. Guatemala City. 1988. Kaibiles, a special counter-insurgency force of the Guatemalan Army, was responsible for human rights abuses, especially of the rural Mayan Indian population (PAR98834)*. Magnum Photos. 01 Jan. 1988. *eLibrary.* Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This image from eLibrary shows a unit of kaibiles marching. The kaibiles were an elite force of the Guatemalan military, trained as a death squad, that brought death and suffering to thousands of Guatemalans. This photograph very aptly shows the atmosphere surrounding the kaibiles, and the fear they instilled.

**Secondary Sources**

Abramovích, Eitan. “Rigoberta Menchú.” Photograph. *Noticias24.com* Noticias24, 04 Feb. 2009. Web. 12. Jan. 2015.

I used this website mainly to access the photograph of Rigoberta Menchú at a demonstration. This image was used as the first image in the recurring banner.

Arias, Arturo, ed. *The Rigoberta Menchú Controversy.* Minneapolis: Regents of the University of Minnesota, 2001. Print.

This book was crucial to my understanding of the controversy surrounding Menchú’s autobiography *I, Rigoberta*. This well-balanced collection included essays from both sides of the argument, either defending Menchú or condemning her, allowing me to more fully comprehend the scope of the research. Not only that, the book also provided some context of how Rigoberta was received in her native Guatemala, and the effects of her work. Parts of this book were quoted extensively under the “Controversy” tab.

“Background on Guatemala.” *The Center for Justice & Accountability*. The Center for Justice and Accountability, 2014. Web. 13 Jan. 2015.

This article described the events occurring in Guatemala starting from the fall of President Jacobo Arbenz in 1954, to recent events regarding impunity of human rights perpetrators. It also contained information about some of the internal conflict in Guatemala, and helped me to better understand the increasingly tense relationships between the military and guerilla groups prior to the Civil War.

Bianchi, Rino. “Portrait of Rigoberta Menchú Tum, during a visit to Rome.” Photograph. *Nobelprize.org.* Nobel Media AB, 2014. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This photograph was taken from the official Nobel Prize website. It was used as one of the images in the recurring banner.

Brooks, Linda. "Testimonio's Poetics of Performance." *Project Muse*. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1 Jan. 2005. Web. 11 Jan. 2015.

This website contained a brief excerpt from the reference source *Comparative Literature Studies* about the *testimonio* genre in Latin American literature. It was important because it provided the definition about the *testimonio* and how it differs from other types of literature. Thereby it provides support for Menchú’s very controversial autobiography *I, Rigoberta Menchú: An Indian Woman in Guatemala*; it shows that her usage of the experiences of community members is rooted in the proper cultural and social context. I quoted part of this article under the “Controversy” tab.

Centro Educativo Pavarotti. “Rigoberta Menchú, Premio Nobel de la Paz Guatemala.” Online video clip. *Youtube.* Youtube, 13 July 2011. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This video clip is listed as a secondary source, because it was published in 2011, although part of the clip itself was filmed in 1992. The video shows the Nobel ceremony, as Menchú receives the prize, and includes an interview with her afterwards. It was important because it helped me understand how Menchú felt about receiving the prize, and it was used under the “Nobel Peace Prize” sub-tab.

Chaffee, Ben. “Kiche Maya Huipil from Chichicastenango Guatemala.” Etsy*,* 2012. JPEG file.

This image is of a traditional K’iche’ *huipil* for sale on the domain Etsy by Ben Chaffee. A message has been sent to the seller requesting permission to use the image on my website as the background.

De Castro, Juan. Personal Interview. 5 Apr. 2015.

Dr. De Castro’s insight on Latin American testimonial literature allowed me to understand the context of Rigoberta Menchú’s *testimonio.* It also showed the effectiveness of her work on the international community, bring the atrocities committed in Guatemala under the scrutiny of foreign nations.

*Galerías. CUC.* Comité De Unidad Campesina, n.d. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This image depicts male and female members of the CUC working together. I used this image under the “Working in Exile” tab, because Rigoberta Menchú was a major leader within the CUC. Menchú speaks about her experiences in the CUC, and describes her leadership there as that of an organizer of the people.

Grandin, Greg. “It Was Heaven That They Burned.” *The Nation*. The Nation, 27 Sept. 2010. Web 12 Jan. 2015.

This critical article was very important in helping me to understand the historical context in Guatemala at the time. It discussed how the Civil War began, and the line of military dictators came to power. It also discussed the controversy in *I, Rigoberta Menchú*, providing evidence against David Stoll’s arguments. It was very useful to my project because it gave insight into the war and the military, and how Menchú’s *testimonio* was received.

“Guatemala.” *World Food Programme.* World Food Programme, 2015. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

This article described the current conditions in Guatemala with regards to chronic undernutrition and vulnerable groups. It was significant because it allowed me to understand the appalling situations Rigoberta Menchú lived through and experienced as a Mayan child growing up in Guatemala. This resource was quoted under the tab “Childhood and Beyond.”

"Guatemala: Chapter 1C. The Arbenz Presidency." Countries of the World. 1991. eLibrary. Web. 14 Apr. 2015.

This article helped me to understand the historical and social context of the armed conflict in Guatemala. During Arbenz's presidency, his policy included agrarian reform and heavier taxes on the wealthy, which benefited many peasants and indigenous peoples and provided the basis for the social movement. Fearing Communism in Latin America, the CIA supported a military coup to install right-wing Col. Castillo Armas as president. From here, the armed conflict really began to intensify. The article was also significant to my project as it provided a brief quote in the timeline under "Historical Context".

“Guatemala Civil War 1960-1996.” *GlobalSecurity.org* GlobalSecurity, 7 Nov. 2011. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This website gave a detailed overview of the Guatemalan Civil War, including geographical maps. I used the information especially in the section under “Historical Context”.

“The Guatemala Genocide Case.” *The Center for Justice and Accountability.* The Center for Justice and Accountability, 2014. Web. 13 Jan. 2015.

This article provided detailed information about the prosecution of military leaders involved in the Guatemalan genocide in court. The CJA was the lead counsel Guatemala Genocide Case before the Spanish National Court, thereby providing important firsthand information about the proceedings in court. It chronologically describes legal proceedings 1999 to 2012 in detail, and It was useful in the “Justice” sub-tab under Securing Rights.

Hooks, Margaret. *Guatemalan Women Speak.* Washington, DC: Ecumenical Program on Central America and the Caribbean, 1993. Print.

This book was written about the situation of Guatemalan women, and how they feel and interact with the situation in Guatemala during the Civil War. It was significant because it allowed me to understand what the traditional role of indigenous women was. Additionally, this book includes interviews from women of all classes of society—it helped me understand the viewpoints of indigenous women, wealthy ladina landowners, poor ladina peasants, and so forth.

Lovell, W. George. “Surviving Conquest: The Maya of Guatemala in Historical Perspective.” *Latin American Studies,* 1988.

This article was useful in helping me understand the historical context of the Guatemalan Civil War. It chronicled the history of Guatemala from first contact with the Spanish, and leading up to the subjugation of indigenous peoples during the colonial era. Even after Guatemalan independence, there were distinct divides between the wealthy *ladino* class and the peasants and indigenous peoples. This social injustice was a major factor in causing the Guatemalan Civil War. The article was particularly in my project, because it was used in the creation of the timeline under “Historical Context”.

Mejia Lopez, Meeylyn Lorena. “Indigenous Women and Governance in Guatemala.” Canadian Foundation for the Americas*,* Mar. 2006. PDF file.

This report described the troubles faced by Guatemalan indigenous women in their everyday lives, from tense familial relations to political discrimination. It was significant to my project, because it helped me to understand the harsh situation faced by Guatemalan women in the past, and their ongoing troubles, which allowed me to truly understand the scope of what Rigoberta Menchú endured in order to become the international figure she is today. Part of this file was exhibited as an image under the “Women’s Rights” tab.

“Postcolonial History 1800-1900.” Stanford University, n.d. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

This rather lengthy article goes into detail regarding the late history of Guatemala, as well as the buildup of effects that led to the Guatemalan Civll War. The article was very useful to me because it provided some historical context for the severe military repression during the late 70s or early 80s. It was also quoted under the Timeline.

Miller, Talea. “Timeline: Guatemala’s Brutal Civil War.” *PBS.* Newshour Productions, 7 Mar. 2011. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

This article provided an overview of the armed conflict in Guatemala, starting with the overthrow of Arbenz in 1954. It highlighted major presidencies and events that happened under each, which was mainly useful in the creation of the timeline (in the “Historical Context” section).

Moller, Jonathan. *Our Culture is Our Resistance.* New York: PowerHouse Books, 2004. Print.

This very moving book was compiled of a series of poignant photographs from Guatemala; it provided me with a sense of the colossal aftermath and devastation for indigenous communities following the Civil War. Many of the photographs conveyed the incredible loss and suffering of indigenous peoples following the deaths of so many loved ones, but it also showed the growth and rebirth of indigenous culture and communities. It was significant to my project because I used several of the photographs throughout my website, especially as picture links to the “Research” sub-tabs.

*Nobel Peace Prize. TheGuardian.com*. Guardian News and Media, 9 Oct. 2009. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

I used this image for the link to the “Nobel Peace Prize” sub-tab on my website. The picture provided the basis for an interactive visual link.

“The Nobel Peace Prize 1992”. *Nobelprize.org.* Nobel Media AB, 2014. Web. 10 Jan 2015.

This website provided the original transcript of the speech given by Francis Sejersted at the award ceremony, as well as a brief quote from the announcement from the Nobel Committee. It acknowledged Menchú’s work in advancing human rights and bringing reconciliation and peace across cultures.

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Lehr Wagner, Heather. *Rigoberta Menchú Tum.* New York: Infobase Learning, 2013. Print.

This book was very important to my initial research, because it provided a clear biography of her life. It also provided a good context for major events in her life, for instance regarding the Nobel. It was useful as a very good starting point for later research,.

Perera, Victor. *Unfinished Conquest: The Guatemalan Tragedy.* Berkeley: University of California, 1993. Print.

This book provided an in-depth analysis of the Guatemalan Civil War, with many detailed accounts of the oppression of Guatemalan indigenous. It contained many personal *testimonies* by Guatemalans, which helped me to further understand the experiences indigenous people suffered. This source was mainly used for quotations about the experiences of Mayan witnesses.

Photograph of Rigoberta Menchú giving a speech. Polígrafo Dígital. JMLL.me, 9 Aug. 2013. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This image is listed as a secondary source, because the date is was taken is unknown. The image shows Rigoberta Menchú giving a speech. This was used as one of the images in the banner.

*Political Map of Guatemala. Ezilon.* Ezilon, 2009. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This image shows a recent political map of Guatemala. It was used to introduce Guatemala in the “Historical Context” tab.

“Rigoberta Menchú: 1959-: Activist, Author.” *Jrank.org*. Net Industries, n.d. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This website was useful because it had the biography of Menchú, and her status as a global peace advocate. It was important to me because it provided some background information, and information under “Securing Rights”.

*Rigoberta Menchú: La Viva Voz de la Transformación. Encontrarte*. Contracoriente, 2015. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This website provided a photograph of Menchú as a young woman; this image was used under the “Childhood & Beyond” sub-tab.

Rigoberta Menchú, of K’iche heritage. *ReadingEagle.* Wordpress, 10 Mar. 2014. Web. 13 Jan. 2015.

This photograph shows Menchú giving a speech, but it lacks a clear caption that specifies the event. I used this website solely for this image, but the image is most likely from another source that was not cited.

*Rigoberta Menchú and the Story of All Poor Guatemalans*. *BetterWorld Books*. Better World Books, n.d. Web. 10 Jan. 2015.

This website was used solely for the cover image of the book *Rigoberta Menchú and the Story of All Poor Guatemalans*. This image was used under the Controversy tab, as the book was written by David Stoll, and contains evidence of discrepancies in Menchú’s autobiography, *I, Rigoberta Menchú: An Indian Woman in Guatemala*.

“Rigoberta Menchú Tum.” *UNESCO.* UNESCO, 2014. Web. 15 Apr. 2015.

This article described Menchú’s role as the Goodwill Ambassador for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. It was useful for me, because it contained a condensed summary of Menchú’s political career, as well as delving into her specific achievements for peace. The article was quoted under the “Symbol of Peace” tab. It also provided a primary source photograph of Menchú working as the Goodwill Ambassador.

*The Rigoberta Menchú Tum Foundation.* iWith.org, n.d. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This is the official website of the Rigoberta Menchú Tum Foundation. It was important in my project because it provided images, quotes, and helped me to understand the mission and purpose of the Foundation, which was quoted under the “Enduring Foundations” tab on the website. It also lists Menchú’s many current initiatives, which include securing education and basic human rights for Mayans, improving the lives of rural and indigenous communities, and encouraging the participation of indigenous peoples as citizens in a democratic society.

“Rigoberta Menchú Tum – Guatemala, 1992.” *Nobel Women’s Initiative.* Nobel Women’s Initiative, n.d. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

As I began to conduct research on Menchú, this article provided a useful initial biography on her life and her achievements. More importantly, it focused on her current activities, which I quoted in the “Enduring Foundations” tab. Additionally, the website provided several of Menchú’s more famous quotes, which allowed me a glimpse from her perspective. I used two of these quotes under the “Nobel Peace Prize” tab.

“Rigoberta Menchú Tum – Premio Nobel de la Paz 1992.” Photograph. *Fotosmundos.net.* Fotosmundos, 2014. Web. 13 Jan. 2015.

This image was mainly important because it was used on the “Nobel Peace Prize” tab. It showed a picture of Rigoberta Menchú giving her speech at the Award Ceremony.

Rodriguez, James. “Photo Essay: Ríos Montt Genocide Trial.” Latin American Bureau, 21 May 2013. Web. 13 Jan. 2015.

This website was composed of a series of photographs depicting the Ríos Montt trial for Genocide. It was important, because the photographs captured the emotions of the moment and helped me to understand the trial. I used two of the photographs from this collection in the website.

Sando, Sharon, Mike Anderson, et al. “Rigoberta Menchú Tum.” *University of Minnesota.* Regents of the University of Minnesota, 6 May 2013. Web. 13 Jan. 2015.

This website provided information about Menchú’s biography, and reactions to her autobiography. It was useful to understand both sides of the controversy surrounding *I, Rigoberta Menchú: An Indian Woman in Guatemala.*

Sanford, Victoria. *Buried Secrets.* New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003. Print.

This book explored the Guatemalan Civil War and its effects and implications. The chapter I mainly relied on focused on “The Silencing of Maya Women,” which discussed how indigenous women were discriminated against and relegated to submissive roles. However, it notes that Rigoberta Menchú’s autobiography and life story were groundbreaking in exposing the Guatemalan genocide, as well as breaking the stereotype of quiet, apolitical Maya women. This was useful to me, as I quoted sections of this book under the tab “Women’s Rights”.

Sharei, Yasmine. “United Nations European Head Quarters.” Photograph. *World Alliance to Transform the United Nations*. TransformUN, n.d. Web. 12 Jan. 2015.

This photograph depicts the United Nations headquarters in Geneva. The photograph was used under the “Securing Rights” tab on the website to better describe Menchú’s lobbying at the United Nations building.

Silverstone, Michael. Personal interview. 31 Mar. 2015.

This interview with Mr. Silverstone, albeit not extremely detailed, allowed me to get a better grasp of Rigoberta Menchú’s impact. It also explained how Menchú’s childhood experiences led to her development as a global leader.

Taft-Morales, Maureen. “Guatemala: Political, Security, and SocioEconomic Conditions and U.S. Relations.” Congressional Research Service, 7 Aug. 2014. PDF file.

This rather lengthy report on the current and historical conditions in Guatemala helped me to understand the context of Menchú’s life and political career. It was also useful, because it described the recent Guatemalan government administrations, as well as showing the significance of the Ríos Montt trial in Guatemalan court. The report was quoted under the “Childhood & Beyond” and “Securing Rights” tabs.

Targ Brill, Marlene. Personal interview. 31 Mar. 2015.

This interview with Ms. Targ Brill was immensely useful to my project – she was able to directly address rather specific questions I came across during the research process about Rigoberta Menchú’s life. Her insight particularily enabled me to understand more fully how Menchú rose out of poverty and obscurity to become an internationally-acclaimed indigenous activist.

Tomuschat, Christian, Otilia Lux De Cotí, and Alfredo Tojo. *Guatemala: Memory of Silence* Publication. Human Rights Data Analysis Group, 1999. Web. 11 Jan. 2015.

This report issued by the Commission for Historical Clarification described the atrocities that occurred in Guatemala during the Civil War based on hundreds of interviews. It was important because it provided the details and numbers concerning the casualties during that time period.

Williams, Jody and Rigoberta Menchú. *From Survivors to Defenders: Women Confronting Violence in Mexico, Honduras & Guatemala*. Nobel Women’s Initiative and Just Associates, 5 June 2012. PDF file.

Although this source was authored in part by Rigoberta Menchú, I used it as a secondary source because it was not from the historical time period. This source was important to the project, because it provided details about violence against women even in modern times.

"The World Factbook; Guatemala." *Central Intelligence Agency*. Central Intelligence Agency, 22 June 2014. Web. 11 Jan. 2015.

This website provided facts about the people of Guatemala such as the ratio of ethnic groups, the number and types of languages spoken, and its demographic profile. It provided important background information used to understand the historical context.