Abstract
This work is the continuation of four weeks of original data collection and extensive research on the use of a historical narrative as the vehicle to social action and reconciliation with the past within a small socialist community in northern Guatemala in 2015. The goal of this research is to further expand on my prior research with an emphasis on the internal challenges this community faces. These challenges stem from the lack of reconciliation that took place in Guatemala following the 36-year civil war between the Guatemalan government and the guerilla forces of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG). This research asks, how has this community created space for healing and reconciling with the memory of the conflict as a means to development and continuing the struggle? This research is supported through four weeks of ethnographic research in the same community in January 2016. Reconciliation occurs through the invented means of creative thinking of ex-combatant leaders in the community. Themes of solidarity, sustainability, and continuing the fight, sin armas (without arms), are integral to the continued development of the community. This research also explores the conflict among sub-groups based on gender, age, and community status that hinder development and reconciliation processes.

Understanding the Failures of the Peace Accords
The most obvious failure of the Guatemalan Peace Accords was the lack of legal precedence or procedure to name and prosecute the aggressors, causing the lack of ability for the country or international organizations to encourage the process of reconciliation. The Peace Accords stated the Truth Commission (CEH) would have no right to “attribute responsibility” nor would it have “any judicial aim or effect”. This meant the commission could not include names of perpetrators of war crimes in their report, nor could the report used in a court for prosecution purposes. The Accords, also, constrained CEH activities to look only at events directly “connected to the armed conflict” leaving a lot of atrocities unreported if they did not directly link to the civil war. These restrictions left no legal grounds for the commission to find truth and achieve justice for the victims of the armed conflict as all aggressors were left nameless. As Susanne Jonas commented, “The daily lives of most Guatemalans will not improve directly as a result of the accords.” Acknowledging the past is part of moving towards the future without repeating the past. Mentioning names is therefore essential. “We cannot escape the fact that there are heroes and villains in our history,” Frank La Rue, a director of a human rights NGO, commented in 1998. Other truth commissions, such as in South Africa, El Salvador and Chile, included the names of those that committed crimes during their conflicts. Unlike peace resisters in Guatemala complained, none of the above examples experienced retaliation against those named for war crimes. The Army forced these restrictions into the Accords as a safe guard against losing power.

Making Space for Reconciliation
As the Guatemalan Peace Accords failed to create avenues for the country to find truth or justice for the victims or their family, the country has never reconciled with its past. This is why the majority of the country has been unable to find peace. Nuevo Horizonte has created its own space for reconciliation with its past as their aggressors are not available. The community has done this by physically contributing space to this memory through preservation of their forest and creation of murals. The members have also reconciled with their past through the creation of projects throughout the community dedicated to ideals from the past and a sustainable future.

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