

April 12, 2005

"We continue to make excellent progress at our Marlin project in Guatemala where commercial production is expected to commence in the fourth quarter." (Kevin McArthur, President and Chief Executive Officer of Glamis Gold) Glamis Gold's Annual General Meeting: Fairmont Royal York Hotel, Toronto, May 5, 1:30pm.

BELOW:

- * An article related to the booming gold business, and the great profits of the Glamis Gold company.
- * An article about violence and repression (including death) related to Glamis Gold's mining operations in Guatemala.
- * An article about resistance across Latin America to the North American mining industry.

At www.rightsaction.org, you will find Rights Action's recent report: "A Backwards, Upside-Down Kind of Development" about mining issues in Guatemala and Honduras, including a close look at the Glamis Gold company's interests. If you want on-off this elist: info@rightsaction.org.

===

April 12, 2005

GLAMIS GOLD ANNOUNCES 84 PERCENT INCREASE IN GOLD PRODUCTION FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2005

RENO, Nev.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--April 12, 2005--All amounts in US\$--
<http://home.businesswire.com/>

Glamis Gold Ltd. (TSX:GLG)(NYSE:GLG) today announced a new quarterly production record of 93,700 ounces of gold. Gold production for the first quarter of 2005 increased by 84 percent compared to the initial three months of the previous year. Total cash costs for the latest quarter were \$187 per ounce, a decline of \$18 per ounce from the first quarter of 2004.

The substantially improved quarterly results reflect excellent performance during the first full quarter of production from the Company's new El Sauzal mine in Mexico, progress on the Marigold mine expansion in Nevada and another solid operating quarter at the San Martin mine in Honduras. Production results on a mine-by-mine basis are as follows:

	Q1 2005		Q1 2004	
	-----		-----	
	Total		Total	
	Gold Ounces	Cash Costs	Gold Ounces	Cash Costs
	-----	-----	-----	-----
El Sauzal	43,500	\$124	-	\$ -
Marigold(1)	28,200	227	17,200	248

San Martin	22,000	263	28,900	174
Rand	-	-	4,800	234

Total	93,700	\$187	50,900	\$205

(1) Glamis' two-thirds interest.

Kevin McArthur, President and Chief Executive Officer of Glamis Gold said, "The first three months have been a very positive start to the current year. As projected, gold production has increased substantially and the decline in total cash costs during the first quarter is better than planned, particularly in light of continuing increases in fuel and reagent costs. We are especially pleased with our new El Sauzal mine that has performed exceptionally well and continues to exceed expectations."

"Glamis looks forward to a strong year as the Company accelerates its growth program. We are already ahead of schedule to produce 400,000 ounces in 2005 at an estimated total cash cost of \$185 per ounce and are projecting a further increase in gold production to more than 600,000 ounces in 2006. We continue to make excellent progress at our Marlin project in Guatemala where commercial production is expected to commence in the fourth quarter."

Glamis plans to announce its complete financial results for the quarter on May 2, 2005, and will host an analyst presentation on May 5 in conjunction with its Annual General Meeting at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel in Toronto. The Annual General Meeting will begin at 1:30 p.m. EDT and the analyst presentation at 2:00 p.m. EDT.

Glamis Gold Ltd. is a premier intermediate gold producer with low-cost gold mines and development projects in Nevada, Mexico and Central America. The Company remains 100 percent unhedged, leaving 100 percent of the gold upside to its shareholders.

Safe Harbor Statement under the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Except for the statements of historical fact contained herein, the information presented constitutes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to those with respect to, the price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, the realization of mineral reserves estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, success of exploration activities, Glamis' hedging practices, permitting time lines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims limitations on insurance coverage and the timing and possible outcome of pending litigation. Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variation of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results, "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Glamis to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the actual results of current exploration activities, actual results of current

reclamation activities, conclusions of economic evaluations, changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, future prices of gold, possible variations in ore grade or recovery rates, failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated, accidents, labor disputes and other risks of the mining industry, delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities, as well as those factors discussed in the section entitled "Other Considerations" in the Glamis Annual Information Form. Although Glamis has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

CONTACTS:

Glamis Gold Ltd.
Michael A. Steeves
Vice President, Investor Relations
(775) 827-4600 ext. 3104
michaels@glamis.com
www.glamis.com

email requests for investor packets to: info@glamis.com
email questions/correspondence to: michaels@glamis.com

===

Tuesday, 5 April 2005, REUTERS, Guatemala City [Reporting by Frank Jack Daniel, editing by Christian Wiessner, mexicocity.newsroom@reuters.com]

Guatemalan Indian leaders demanded a full investigation on Tuesday into the fatal shooting in March of a peasant farmer by a security guard from a U.S. [/ Canadian] gold mining project

In a paid newspaper advertisement, nearly 200 Mayan mayors demanded a thorough probe and compensation for the death of Alvaro Sanchez, killed in March near U.S.-based Glamis Gold's Marlin property in the San Marcos region. The statement also called for investigations into the killings of other Mayan highlanders in recent clashes with the police. "Up until now the investigations have stalled and the correct procedures have not been followed," Carlos Garcia, a Mayan mayor in Totonicapan, said by telephone.

Glamis Gold acknowledged the security guard shot the farmer, but Marlin project manager Tim Miller said the killing was the result of a personal dispute and was not related to the mine. The human rights group Rights Action and Glamis' Miller say it appeared the guard shot Sanchez with a handgun owned by his employer, U.S. security firm Golan Group, which protects the mine.

Local authorities said they have launched an investigation into Sanchez's death, but declined to give further details. The guard has not been seen since the shooting.

The World Bank-backed Marlin gold and silver mine, due to start production later this year, has met vehement opposition in recent months as it is seen as a symbol of foreign intervention, alleged environmental threat and danger to the agrarian way of life.

In 1996, Guatemala emerged from a 36-year civil war fought mainly in the highlands as leftist insurgents tried to convince poor Indians to challenge army rule. Scars left by the war run deep, and mistrust of outsiders is so widespread that only recently have a few foreign companies considered investing in the region.

Local criticism peaked in January when a villager was shot dead in the town of San Miguel Ixtahuacan, near the mine, as police and soldiers helped escort equipment through road blockades set up by Mayan peasant highlanders.

Rights group Amnesty International said on Tuesday it was worried about the safety of several Mayan leaders opposed to the mine, after a vehicle used by one of them was burned. Five letters threatening him with death were left at the car, Amnesty said.

===

NEW GOLD BATTLE ROCKING LATIN AMERICA: Local environmentalists battle mining companies attracted to the area by surging world gold prices, Mark Stevenson, Associated Press, April 12, 2005, www.canada.com/vancouver/vancouvernews/business/

PHOTO: [Rodrigo Abd, Associated Press] Villagers look at the corpse of a peasant killed during clashes between protesters and police forces at Los Encuentros, north of Guatemala City, Jan 11. Villagers protested the mine exploitation by Glamis Gold in San Marcos, a northwestern region.

MEXICO CITY - A surge in world gold prices is attracting U.S. and Canadian companies eager for another crack at the Latin American lodes that once enriched the Old World. But their modern-day methods -- strip mines and cyanide-based refining -- are meeting fierce resistance.

"The indiscriminate exploitation of our mines and forests with no ethical commitment is placing at risk the very purpose of creation -- human life and future generations," Oscar Cardinal Andres Rodriguez, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, warned last month.

The battle has mobilized aboriginal groups, environmentalists, farmers and religious leaders, and sometimes has turned violent. In January, ... police shot one man to death and seriously wounded about 16 others in breaking through the roadblocks. The government said it had to honour the mining concession, or risk a huge lawsuit by the company.

The attraction in Latin America is industry-friendly laws, says Mike Steeves, Glamis' vice president for investor relations -- tax holidays and other incentives that amount to "a systematic decision to reform mining laws to encourage investment." While Glamis is winding down its gold mine in California, where "it's hard to open any business, and mining is certainly included in that," it is operating or opening mines in Mexico and Guatemala, Steeves said.

Payat Sampal, of the anti-mining group Earthworks, says the new mines employ relatively few people and "generate large amounts of waste proportionate to metal created."

Foreign mining companies have been moving into Latin America since the 1990s and the recent surge in gold prices to more than \$430 US an ounce has sharpened their appetite.

But the Latin American colonies that flooded Europe with silver and gold from 1520 to 1820 dug tunnels that didn't alter the landscape as much as strip mines. Nor did they use "heap leach" refining, which involves pouring a cyanide-laced solution over heaps of ore in containment ponds. Colonial mercury-based techniques left their own pollution problem, but mercury is more stable and tends to scare people less than cyanide.

Also, hills and mountains hold religious significance for some Andean societies.

"The open-pit mines damage nature and they pollute the groundwater," said Esteban Toc, mayor of Solola where the violence erupted in January. "Most of the people here are Mayas, who view nature as Mother Earth, and they don't want to destroy it."

Glamis -- which took over Vancouver miner Francisco Gold Corp. nearly three years ago, and trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange -- still plans to start the Marlin mine by 2005, but Toc said the Guatemalan government has promised to grant no more mining concessions.

In November, a protester was killed in an attack on the La Zanja mining exploration site in the highlands of northern Peru; days earlier, the U.S.-based Newmont Mining Corp., which partly owns La Zanja, closed another exploration site near the Peruvian city of Cajamarca after protesters blocked roads. It was the first time Newmont had closed a mine under pressure. "We did not fully appreciate the level of concern in the community and given those concerns, we decided [the mine] was not appropriate," said Newmont spokesman Doug Hock.

It was the latest in a string of victories for mine opponents. In December, Costa Rica's highest court annulled a gold-mining concession held by a subsidiary of Canada's Vanessa Ventures Ltd., saying it would jeopardize the environment. Five months before the Vanessa ruling, Honduras cancelled the concession of Vancouver-based SilverCrest Mines, Inc., ruling that its strip-mine operation intruded on a nature reserve.

Cerro de San Pedro in Mexico, the latest front in the mining battle, is itself a 400-year-old Spanish mining town riddled with abandoned mine tunnels. Modern technology, combined with high gold prices, has made even those old deposits worth mining again. Activists fear the centuries-old church and former mining haciendas will be demolished or polluted under Metallica Resources Inc.'s proposal for a massive strip mine. Metallica said it would leave the buildings intact, but activists dispute that.

Clearly, plenty of people welcome the jobs and revenues from the mines. However, Metallica has been entangled in legal battles. Opponents argue the land was not leased from the rightful owners and that it intrudes on a nature reserve.

The problem for activists in Mexico and Guatemala is that trade agreements allow investors

to sue for damages if their operations are affected by changes in environmental rules. A decade ago, opponents thwarted a U.S. company's plan to build a hazardous waste dump not far from Cerro de San Pedro. But the company, MetalClad, Inc., sued the Mexican government, and in 2001 won \$15 million. "There is a ghost behind the battle for the Cerro de San Pedro," Calvillo said, "and that ghost is MetalClad."

===

For more information about the community-controlled development versus the global mining industry, or about Rights Action's July 2005 Delegation-Seminar to Guatemala and Honduras: info@rightsaction.org, 416-654-2074, www.rightsaction.org.

===