

AIR

HUL-A- 755

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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~~SECRET~~
FBSUCCESS / RYBAT

12 MAY 1954

2003

Chief of Station, Guatemala

LINCOLN

INFO: FBSUCCESS, Headquarters
Acting Chief of Station,
[]

KUGOWN
SHERWOOD Scripts: "Beware of Provocation
Attempts"

REF: (A) HUL-A-718
(B) HUL-A-722

1. We are forwarding herewith a copy of the third script prepared for SHERWOOD. Like the first two scripts this must not be shown to any agent; it is for your use and guidance. After the story has been broadcast, it will of course be advisable if any other outlet take it up -- but this direction should not come directly from you, in order not to show any connection with SHERWOOD.

2. We would appreciate receiving any comments which you care to make about these scripts. Please let us have also any suggestions regarding other topics which might be of use in our broadcasts.

[]
JEROME T. WINBAR

JGD/ EFL/ sgw
12 May 1954

Distribution:

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FBSUCCESS/RYBAT

(Beware of Provocation Attempts)

The Arbenzistas and their communist allies are getting more and more panicky from day to day. The inexorably rising tide of popular opposition fills them with dismay. And since a cornered rat is the most dangerous sort of rat, we see the ruling clique attempting the most desperate tactics to keep itself in power. We shall tell you therefore today about some of these tactics so that you may be forewarned and that we can avoid unnecessary losses during this last phase of the Soviet-Arbenzista dictatorship.

The most common and the most insidious of these tactics is that of provocation -- whether aimed at individuals or at the entire population. By "provocation", we understand any kind of move, trickery, manoeuver, by which an autocratic or dictatorial regime tries to goad its actual or suspected opposition into statements or actions which they do not really want to make -- or at least not make at this time. This facilitates it obviously for the dictatorship to discover its enemies, to arrest or exile them whenever it suits the regime -- in other words, to fight its battles against the opposition at the time, in the place and under the conditions most favorable for the government.

Individual provocation may work like this: you sit in a railroad coach, or in a bus, or in a café, a stranger starts a political conversation -- or, if he is more skillful, steers a conversation which may be already under way in the direction he wants. He asks questions: "Don't you think this government is intolerable? This law is really outrageous, isn't it? Somebody really ought to do something about it, don't you agree?" More likely than not, he will find somebody who does agree with him, who starts saying frankly what he thinks, who shouts "Arbenz should be hanged, Fortany should be sent back to Moscow" or something of that sort. Whereupon the stranger turns around, shows his badge of the Guardia Judicial and arrests the man who did not conceal his feelings. Or perhaps somebody

else among those present turns out to be a police agent. Or, possibly, there may be no immediate arrest but some days or some weeks later, the man may be arrested and may be charged for his careless remarks in that railroad coach.

Therefore, under the present conditions of creeping dictatorship and secret police activities, do not express your dissatisfaction with the political situation carelessly in front of strangers; avoid being drawn out about your political views by unknown persons; if you hear a stranger make irresponsible and possibly provocative political remarks in public, go away or keep silent. This does not apply to regular political meetings where you can still insist upon expressing your views freely, in accordance with our constitution: but even there, be careful not to use needlessly strong and violent words, especially words threatening bodily harm against government officials -- which might be easily used to throw you in jail.

More intricate methods of provocation may be used against you, if you are playing (or have played, or are merely suspected of playing) an active role in the opposition against the Arbenz-Soviet regime, if you are leader of an anti-communist group or for any other reasons considered as a particularly dangerous individual. In this case, perhaps, you will have one of these days the visit of a stranger who brings you greetings from a friend in exile, or from a well-known opposition leader and who will ask you to do something for the cause -- presumably something dangerous, perhaps smuggling arms or furnishing reports for a clandestine radio station or what not.

Obviously, the terror and the reprisals applied by the dictatorship which has usurped power in our homeland force the opposition of the people to use clandestine means, too: if free broadcasts are being prohibited and independent broadcast stations demolished, we obviously need clandestine broadcasts, evading Arbenz' illegal censorship; if the police under communist officers stands ready to smash any open mass rally of the / opposition, we must obviously have secret

meetings and an organization of popular resistance which escapes the clutches of the dictatorship.

But if you participate in our clandestine resistance movement -- as we hope, you will -- you must not fall for the tricks of mysterious strangers: you will limit your contacts to a very few persons whom you either know personally very well or who have been identified to you by unmistakable means -- means which we can for obvious reasons not discuss in any greater detail over the radio. Distrust strangers who come to you with either oral messages or with a written letter whose signatures are not completely familiar to you, who don't know the recognition signals which have been (or will be) given to you -- especially if their messages involve arms, explosives or invitations to bloodshed or other violence.

Therefore, whenever you receive a visitor of the type just described, tell him to go away, that he must be mistaken, that you don't want to have anything to do with things of that sort. If you receive by mail a message which you strongly suspect of being a provocation, destroy it (or mail it back, refuse to accept it) immediately because if your suspicion is correct, the police may arrive a few hours later to "find" that message in your house and to arrest you for it. If you are in doubt whether such a visitor was genuine or not, send him away in any case, but inquire later by whatever safe means you may find from the man who allegedly sent that visitor to you, whether this is "above board" and arrange for a secure contacts in the future.

Even more nefarious, however, than such trickery aimed against individuals or small groups are provocation tactics by which the dictatorship and its agents attempt to engulf masses, the population of a city or even an entire nation. We have had several such attempts already in the last few days and weeks. The Arbenz regime tried to make our broadcasts as well as opposition leader Col. Castillo Armas

personally responsible for the incident in Chiquimula, alleging that we had been asking for an immediate uprising -- but all our listeners know that this is a gross distortion of what we really said: moreover, the master minds in the provocation department of the government overlooked the simple fact that our first broadcast went on the air on 1 May, while the incident in Chiquimula occurred on 30 April!

We must expect much more massive and outrageous manoeuvres during the days and weeks to come. One night, the government radio may announce that an uprising has begun in some city, or some part of the country in order to provoke the genuine opposition elsewhere to show its hand. Groups of Communists and of other government agents may even stage riots and local actions to force the hand of the opposition. We can also count on some phony discoveries, perhaps an ammunition depot or packages with subversive leaflets "found" on a finca of the United Fruit Company, to charge our national liberation movement with being connected with "foreign imperialists", or the like.

These devious methods of suppressing popular opposition by lies, deceit and criminal provocation have not grown on our native soil, nor anywhere else in the Americas. These methods bear the trademark of the Russian secret police, from where Moscow's agents in Guatemala, the Fortuny, Gutiérrez, Martínez & Co., received instructions to transplant them into our unfortunate country. As anybody with even only a superficial knowledge of modern Russian history and politics knows, provocation was the favorite instrument of the secret police already under the Tsars and has been re-discovered and further developed after 1917 by the secret services of the Soviet Dictatorship.

In the 19th century, when the Russian Nihilists started assassinating Tsars, Grand Dukes and Generals, the Okhrana, the Russian secret police, placed its agents among these terrorists, stimulating more assassination attempts, in order to arrest

the terrorists more easily and to prove at the same time to the government the paramount value of such an alert police. The Russian revolution of 1905 started with a big-scale provocation when the police agent Gapon led hungry masses to the Tsar's palace where troops opened fire, causing a grisly bloodbath. After 1917, the Soviets continued this "proud tradition": in the fights between Stalin and Trotsky, for instance, Stalin's secret agents practiced provocation to uncover followers and sympathizers of Trotsky. Provocation played also a leading role in the blood purges which took place in Russia 1934-37, during which Stalin ordered the assassination of thousands of old communists whom he considered as possibly dangerous to his absolute one-man rule.

Now you know what to expect. Of course, we cannot predict every single tactical move the regime may make: we can only give you a few typical examples and explain to you the underlying motives. These provocation tactics are a clear sign of Arbenz' weakness: we shall answer the mounting hysteria of the regime with calm, discipline and methodical progress of our liberation movement. We shall fight, when we are ready and when we consider the moment most favorable -- not at the moment, when it would please Arbenz & Co.

We urge all of you: let yourselves be neither intimidated nor provoked! Continue with us to struggle against the dictatorship which threatens our homeland, but beware of enemy agents and follow closely the watchwords which will reach you via this radio station and through the authentic channels of our resistance organization!

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SUGGESTED THEMES

1. The Communists continue atheistic propaganda

(Communist propaganda attempts to deny the atheistic character of its system, pointing at the reopening of a few churches in Russia, the participation of a few misguided clergymen in communist "peace" propaganda and similar campaigns, etc. However, the communists have not changed their doctrine—in which there is no space whatsoever for spiritual values and in which religion is condemned as "an opiate for the people"—, nor have they ceased to persecute the Church and its officials wherever the Church does not bow to the demands of the communist dictators. Education under communist rule continues to be entirely without and against religion. Perhaps most important, the communist youth organizations, led by the KOMSOMOL with its 16 million members in the Soviet Union, continue to imbue youth with an uncompromising spirit of militant atheism.)

2. Communism denies and destroys the dignity of Man.

(Dialectical Materialism, the philosophy devised by Marx and further developed by Lenin, declares man to be merely a product of his economic conditions and denies that man has a soul or a free will. Accordingly, the individual, his wishes, his happiness and even his very life are of no concern to the Soviet rulers. The inhabitants of the Soviet Union are actually state slaves who must work wherever their communist masters order them and who can even in their spare time enjoy only the meager pleasures which the Soviet system provides, see only the stage plays and movies of which the government approves, read only the books and newspapers which have passed communist censorship and listen even only to music which has been found to conform with the policies of the all-powerful Soviet state. Life under communism is therefore in every respect diametrically opposed to the basic tenets of Christianity.)

3. The Fate of the Orthodox Church in Russia.

(During the Russian revolution of 1917, most Churches were destroyed, the remaining ones turned into "museums of atheism" or desecrated for other communist purposes, many priests killed or forced to flee for their lives or had to go "underground," beginning a new life under a new name in a region where nobody knew them to be ordained priests. This condition remained without major changes until World War II; then Stalin found to his dismay that his subjects did not want to die for communism, that the Red Army soldiers surrendered by the hundreds of thousands and that the civilian population welcomed the invading German armies as liberators. In this desperate situation, Stalin was forced to give the Orthodox Church at least some semblance of freedom so that priests could do what communist propagandists had been unable to achieve: exhort the people to defend

their homeland. But even then, Stalin made sure that the re-established Church was completely controlled by the Soviet state, sermons and other Church statements and documents had to be censored in advance by the secret police, etc. After the war, Stalin used the Orthodox Church also for propaganda abroad and some of its leading dignitaries undertook extensive travels to many countries, using religious affairs to camouflage their political missions. There is still no religious education for children in Russia, the Church has no influence on marriages—which are permitted or denied entirely for political reasons: see, for instance, the ban to marry foreigners—and the all-powerful KOMSOMOL with its 16 million members, the communist youth organization, second in importance only to the communist party itself, continues to be a gigantic machine spreading militant atheism.)

1. Los Comunistas Continúan La Propaganda Ateísta

(La propaganda comunista pretende negar el carácter ateísta de su sistema, señalando a la reapertura de algunas iglesias en Rusia, la participación de algunos clérigos entrevistados en la propaganda de "paz" comunista y parecidas campañas, etc. Sin embargo, los comunistas no han cambiado su doctrina — en la cual no hay espacio alguno para valores espirituales y en la cual la religión está condenada como "un narcótico para la gente" —, ni han cesado de perseguir a la Iglesia y a sus dignatarios en todos los lugares en que la Iglesia no se somete a las demandas de los dictadores comunistas. La educación bajo el mando comunista continúa siendo enteramente sin y en contra de la religión. Quizá lo más importante, la organización de la juventud comunista, dirigida por el Komsomol con sus 16 millones de partidarios en la Unión Soviética, continúan espantando a la juventud un inflexible espíritu de militante ateísmo.)

2. El Comunismo Niega y Destruye la Dignidad del Hombre

(Materialismo Dialéctico, la filosofía ideada por Marx y desarrollada por Lenin, declara que el hombre es meramente el producto de sus condiciones económicas y niega que el hombre tenga un alma y libre albedrío. Por lo tanto, el individuo, sus deseos, su felicidad y hasta su propia vida carece de importancia para los gobernantes Soviéticos. Los habitantes de la Unión Soviética son actualmente esclavos del estado que tienen que trabajar donde sus amos comunistas los ordenan y en su tiempo libre sólo pueden disfrutar de los escasos placeres que el sistema Soviético les proporciona, ver solamente las obras de teatro y películas aprobadas por el gobierno, leer únicamente los libros y periódicos que han pasado por la censura comunista y escuchar solamente la música que concuerda con las reglas del todo-poderoso estado Soviético. La vida bajo el comunismo es por lo tanto en todo respecto diametralmente opuesta a los dogmas básicos del Cristianismo.)

3. El Destino de La Iglesia Ortodoxa Rusa

(Durante la revolución Rusa del 1917, la mayoría de las Iglesias fueron destruidas, el resto se convirtieron en "museos de ateísmo" o fueron profanadas por otros propósitos comunistas; mataron o forzaron a huir a muchos sacerdotes, otros tuvieron que salir "subterráneamente", esperando una nueva vida bajo un nuevo nombre en una región donde nadie los conocía como ordenados sacerdotes. Esta condición continuó sin mayores cambios hasta la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Luego Stalin encontró para su gran consternación que sus súbditos no estaban dispuestos a morir por el comunismo, que los soldados del Ejército Rojo se sometían por cientos y miles y que la población civil le daba la bienvenida como liberadores a los ejércitos invasores alemanes. En esta situación desesperada, Stalin fué forzado a dar a la Iglesia Ortodoxa por lo menos un simulacro de libertad para que los sacerdotes lograran lo que los propagandistas comunistas no pudieron conseguir: exhortar a la gente a defender a su patria. Pero aún en ese momento, Stalin hizo claro que la re-establecida Iglesia estaba completamente controlada por el estado Soviético, los sermones y otros datos y documentos tenían que ser censurados por adelantado por la policía secreta, etc. Después de la guerra, Stalin usó también a la Iglesia Ortodoxa para la propaganda fuera del país, y algunos de los dignatarios más destacados emprendieron largos viajes a muchos

países, usando los asuntos religiosos para encubrir sus misiones políticas. Aún no existe la educación religiosa para los niños en Rusia, la Iglesia no tiene influencia alguna en los matrimonios -- los cuales son permitidos o denegados por razones políticas: vea, por ejemplo, la ley prohibiendo matrimonios con extranjeros -- y el todo-poderoso Komsomol con sus 16 millones de partidarios, la organización de la juventud comunista, segundo en importancia al partido comunista, continúa siendo una gigantesca máquina propagando el militante ateísmo.