

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
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PBSUCCESS/RYBAT
CLASSIFICATION

16 JUN 1954

TO PBSUCCESS, Headquarters
FROM LINCOLN

DATE

INFO: []

SUBJECT { GENERAL KUGOWN
SPECIFIC SUMMIT -- Additional publicity

1. We received from [] the tape recordings of the congress speeches which we had requested and turned them over to the SHERWOOD editorial team: because of the hectic events of the last days, including repeated last minute changes in SHERWOOD broadcasts and the move of the editorial team from LINCOLN to the SHERWOOD site, selection and editing of these voluminous recordings had not yet been completed by yesterday, but we hope that appropriate excerpts of these speeches will be on the air in the next few days.

2. In the meantime, we prepared a written summary of SUMMIT on the basis of the reports received from [] as well as of the pertinent press clippings. This was primarily intended for direct distribution inside WSBURNET, but in the meantime total censorship was imposed, our ESSENCE not suffered losses and had to be reorganized into "tactical teams" for local use during the final phase of PBSUCCESS so that we have at the moment no distribution mechanism for this report. It would make little sense to send it to the other stations in the LINCOLN area since their controlled papers have printed in the meantime their own stories about SUMMIT.

3. We are therefore sending this staff-written report (in the English original and in a Spanish translation) to you, suggesting that you may wish to redistribute it throughout SGRANGER and/or elsewhere. We are sending such copies also to [] which might have some use for it through the permanent SUMMIT mechanism. A copy of this report has also been given to SHERWOOD as basis for a first, preliminary broadcast but since SHERWOOD is not using it verbatim, we do not consider this lateral distribution an obstacle for your further use of the attachment: you may, however, wish to change the introductory and concluding paragraphs so as to better suit your purposes.

[]
WILLIAM D. PLAYDON

Attachments (2)

[] WDF/CEL/a

15 June 1954

Distribution:

3 - WASH (w/ato)
2 [] (w/att)
3 - LINC (w/att)

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A MESSAGE OF HOPE AND SOLIDARITY
-.-.-.-.-

From
the freedom-loving peoples throughout Latin America

To
their oppressed friends and brothers in Guatemala

The terroristic police dictatorship which Arbenz, Fortuny and their accomplices have imposed upon our beloved homeland, prevents the delegates who represented the people of Guatemala at the first Congreso contra la Intervencion Sovietica en America Latina from rendering their reports in public meetings or through the press. In order to inform you, nevertheless, of the significant proceedings and resolutions of this important Congreso, we have prepared the following short summary which will reach you despite communist police censorship and terror.

Report to the Voters of Guatemala

Mexico City, historically the center for defiance of old world dictatorships and enthusiasm for new world ideals, was a fitting host for the first Congreso Contra la Intervencion Sovietica en la America Latina held in the western hemisphere, a manifestation of the determination of democratic peoples to oppose the encroachments of soviet imperialism. The delegates drew upon their common Christian, Spanish heritage in declaring, singly and

and as a group, that the "doctrinas exoticas" -- to use the words of the Costa Rican delegate, Rafael Cardona -- had neither roots nor a future in this hemisphere. ^{from Mexico} Senor Jorge Prieto Laurens/ the director of the Congreso, was still more explicit on this point for he said that Latin America " tiene nada en comun con la URSS, supuesto ni la historia, ni la geografia, ni el idioma, ni la religion son semejantes."

This was the background against which Jose Luis Arenas, the distinguished Guatemalan, asked for a moment of silence in respect for El Todopoderoso and pointed out the cleavage between a christian's life and a communist's life.

" El comunismo lucha fundamentalmente contra Dios, niega su realidad y su providencia; por lo tanto, nada mas justo que en este Congreso, nosotros, los representantes de este Continente, nos dirijamos a El, que es, como nosotros, perseguido por los enemigos de la verdad, de la justicia y de la verdadera paz."

The Delegations

Jose Luis Arenas and Señor Jorge Prieto Laurens were addressing an impressive assembly, gathered together in the Cervantes Theater for a four day conference beginning on 27 May. There were delegates from 14 countries. Argentina was represented by the venerable/Dr. Andres de Cicco, knowing well the horrors of communism from his days as military attache in Moscow. Brazil sent its sincere and dignified admiral, Carlos Penna Botto, as well as the distinguished journalist, Antonio Porto Sobrinho, who has expounded with clarity and energy the anti-communist position in his string of newspapers and radio stations. Ecuador was ably represented by Dr. Jose A. Baquero de la Calle, President of the Camara de Diputados

de Ecuador, whose intelligence and sincerity of purpose gained the recognition and appreciation of his fellow delegates; Ecuador was also represented by Dr. A. Uribe Misas, the outstanding Rector of the University of Antioquia. Peru sent Dr. Lincoln Pinzas Gallardo, Vice President of the Camara de Diputados. From Costa Rica came Mariano Quiroz Gonzalez, representing the Juventud Anti-Comunista, and Fernando Vargas Fernandez from the Union Costarricense Anti-Comunista to expound ably and with sincerity their allegiance to democratic principles. Nicaragua sent a fine delegation from the Confederacion Nacionalista de Trabajadores Democraticos as well as the brilliant orator, Antonio Rodriguez Garcia representing the Union Nacional de Estudiantes.

Guatemala was well represented

Guatemala's delegation was composed of those groups who fight communism from exile and those who have chosen to remain and fight from within the country. Jose Luis Arenas, the man who led the domestic opposition to communism from his position as Chief of the PUA until forced into exile earlier this year, and Carlos Salazar hijo were present to defend with ability and integrity the cause of Guatemalan anti-communism. The group who came from within Guatemala was large and distinguished, a valient group who had come to the Congreso at great personal danger; they had in fact had to resort to subterfuge in order to leave and they had left behind families and friends as hostages to their good faith. They were therefore extremely cautious in their statements to the press, all that is with the exception of Ricardo Lara Galvez who dared to point out the danger by citing

the example of Oscar Luna C., the gallant Secretary General of the Anti-Communist Workers in Guatemala, who was originally designated as the Chief of the Guatemalan delegation to the Congreso; when the police learned of this, Oscar Luna suddenly 'disappeared' -- as people have been disappearing for some years now in Guatemala -- and his body was found later floating in a lake, still bearing the marks of a blow on the head. It is clear that the Guatemalan delegates came prepared to tell at first hand the effects of soviet intervention in Latin America.

AIMS OF THE CONGRESO

The theme of the Congreso was, as we have pointed out, the imperialistic ambitions of the Soviet who export arms as well as "Doctrinas exoticas" to Latin America, with emphasis on the point that the communist parties of all the Latin American countries take their orders from Moscow. The delegates talked of the measures necessary to oppose communism, for example -- the exposure of party cells and the expulsion of communists from the key positions they occupy in some governments. The delegates also talked affirmatively of the principles for which they fought, embodied in the "Declaracion de los Derechos del Hombre" adoptada por las Naciones Unidas and in the "Libertades Humanas" de la Carta del Atlantico.

The Congreso, in its short session, sought to implement these ideals through an appeal to the Organizacion de Estados Americanos to consider the case of Guatemala where soviet intervention is most flagrant and most dangerous, and through the establishment of a permanent executive committee so that the gains made by this Congreso would not be lost and might rather be strengthened and extended by continued action.

World - Wide Solidarity

Throughout their sessions the delegates were aware of the world wide attention and sympathy of peoples everywhere for this determined stand against communist aggression. The most reverend Archbishop Vela Barga, exiled from his native Hungary, spoke for his people -- "oppressed by the communists" -- in desiring success for the Congreso's "magnifico e importante trabajo". Similar messages were received from Ezequiel Padilla, the director of the newspaper La Estrella de Panama, from licenciado Jose Vasconcelos, licenciado Fernando de la Fuente, /Monsenor Guillermo Piani, Delegado Apostolico en Mexico, among others.

The second day was given over to the various delegates who wished to point out the instances of soviet intervention in their own countries: the major speeches were given by Admiral Penna Botto of Brazil, Dr. Andres de Cicco of Argentina, Dr. Jose Baquero de la Calle of Ecuador, and Dr. Uribe Misas, also from Ecuador.

Guatemala -- Focus of Attention

The third day was devoted almost entirely to the presentation and discussion of the Soviet domination of Guatemala, the most obvious example of Soviet successful penetration. The Guatemalan delegation offered full and substantial proof of the gains of Soviet communism, emphasizing a fact which has long been obvious: the separation of the Guatemalan people from the Guatemalan government since that time when the arbencistas took up the communist banner. Their evidence, bearing

the title El Caso de Guatemala, detailed the manner in which the Soviet Union had directed and financed the seizure of power by their local agents, the Guatemalan communist party euphemistically known as the Partido Guatemalteco de Trabajo. This material was handed over to a commission for further study, a commission composed of Dr. Baquero de la Calle, Dr. Uribe Misas, and Dr. Andres de Cicco.

At one point, when the flags of the participating nations were carried about the hall, Jose Calderon Salazar rose to say that while the Communists ruled in Guatemala his flag could not fly with honor:

"Os habra extranado, senores delegados, que la Bandera de mi Patria ha sido presentada en esta asamblea sin el asta usual para ser empunada en alto. . . Ello, senores, es un simbolo: la ensena de Guatemala mi patria, ha dejado de ondear al viento, abatida por el comunismo que domina en mi pais. Pero pronto, os lo juramos, esta bandera, abatida pero no manchada, tendra su asta, no de madera ni de bronce, ni siquiera de oro, sino hecho con nuestros propios brazos, con nuestra propia sangre, con nuestra propia vida. Y podra ondear al viento entonces, soberana y libre, llevada en triunfo por todo el pais por los libertadores, y tremolada por la mano bravia de nuestro jefe, Carlos Castillo Armas. . . Mientras tanto, aqui la teneis, senores, abatida, pero jamas vencida, y si sus colores han de tenirse no sera ciertamente con el lodo de los caminos, sino con el rojo heroico de sus martires y de los heroes. . ."

Resolution on Guatemala

Acting on the basis of the evidence presented by the Guatemalan delegation and its stirring presentation by the distinguished delegation from that country, the Congreso took decisive steps to rally popular and government action against this first instance of Soviet Intervention in Latin America.

By firm acclamation the Congreso as a whole adopted the following resolution on the Guatemalan situation: (note: both this resolution and the telegram to the OES were adopted before the suspension of civil liberties on 8 June 1954).

Que los gobiernos de Juan Jose Arevalo y de Jacobo Arbenz han puesto y siguen poniendo en peligro la paz en America, por razon de sus constantes intervenciones en los asuntos de otros paises, ya fomentando revueltas armadas y ayudando a estas con dinero, armas, pertrechos, gente, etc., ya agitando en terrenos laborales o agricolas, alentando huelgas o financiandolas, ya introduciendo propaganda marxista subrepticamente, en forma de libros, folletos, graficos y hasta enviando tecnicos en las labores de proselitismo comunista.

Que el gobierno de Jacobo Arbenz esta al servicio del comunismo internacional.

Que el gobierno de Arbenz y de Arevalo han violado repetidamente los compromisos contraidos en las conferencias interamericanas de Rio de Janeiro, Bogota y la IV de Cancelleres de Washington por razon de sus compromisos con el comunismo internacional.

Que los gobiernos de Arevalo y Arbenz han violado repetidamente la Declaracion de los Derechos Humanos y las Libertades Fundamentales proclamadas por la O.N.U.

And they ordered that the following telegram be sent to the Organizacion de Estados Unidos:

Primer Congreso Contra la Intervencion Sovietica en America Latina aprobo ayer por aclamacion declarar Gobierno Guatemala esta servicio Comunismo Internacional, constituyendo peligro para America despues de estudio hecho de documentacion presentada por Delegacion Guatemalteca. Virtud tratados internacionales y ante extrema gravedad del caso procede resolver ese Consejo conformidad articulos uno, cuatro y cuarenta constitutiva.

A Permanent Organization

Second only in importance to the Congreso's willingness to apply their resolutions to the specific case of Guatemala was the decision to establish a Permanent Committee to supervise the local implementation of the Congreso's resolves and to prepare for the 2nd Congreso. This committee, called

El Comite Coordinador Anticomunista, is composed of the following individuals:

Almirante Carlos PENNA Botto, president, Brasil
Jorge Prieto Laurens, secretary general, Mexico
Dr. Rafael M. VELAZQUEZ, Colombia
Mariano QUIROZ Gonzalez, Costa Rica
Federico NEILSEN Reyes, Bolivia
Eduardo Alfonso FIGEAC, El Salvador
Dr. Jose A. BAQUERO de la Calle, Ecuador
Jose CALDERON Salazar, Guatemala
Aurelio LOPEZ, Panama
Hector GAMBETTA (Senator and Colonel), Peru
Carlos Adan ESPINOSA, Nicaragua
Isabel ARRUA Callejo, Paraguay
Omar IBARGOYEN, Uruguay
Luis Felipe BELLERIA, Venezuela

Final ceremonies

The Congreso gathered once more, late on May 30, to hold a banquet and they listened attentively while licenciado Salvador Mendoza of Mexico reminded them that ' los paises de America representan la mas alta idealidad, de los objetivos trascentales de la autentica democracia del mundo.' And they thought again of those affirmative principles they had set down in a resolution that afternoon in answer to the claim that anti-communism had no real content: their principles, they declared, were--

Valorizacion del trabajo como medio de emancipacion economica y reconocimiento de los valores sociales y funcionales, para los efectos de su justa compensacion en todos los ordenes de actividad.

Establecimiento de los principios normativos que permitan la equidad de los salarios y la participacion de utilidades.

Adopcion de sistemas que faciliten la generalizacion de la propiedad minima y el fomento irrestricto de la produccion.

Realizacion de un regimen depurado de seguridad social, que no sea oneroso para el pueblo y que garantice plenamente la proteccion de la colectividad.

In closing, Senor Mendoza reminded his listeners of the words of El Evangelio, " si alguien te pide andar con el una milla, camina dos." And Senor Mendoza exhorted the delegates of the Congreso:

"Hemos marchado juntos con nuestros hermanos de America y las Naciones Unidas la primera milla; esa primera milla esta llena de exitos: y la hemos recorddio ya desde San Francisco y Bogota, pero habremos de continuar en nuestros esfuerzos caminando la segunda milla hasta llegar triunfalmente a Rio de Janeiro, dentro de un Ano, cuando celebremos el II Congreso Continental." (in Rio de Janeiro)

Conclusions

This brief summary of the first Congreso Contra la Intervencion Sovietica en la America Latina shows you that the shameless encroachment of international Soviet communism upon our beloved homeland has not been bypassed without notice by our friends and neighbors throughout the Latin American republics. The infiltration of Stalin's agents, contrary to the farsighted provisions of our constitution, all the way up to the Presidency, has at the very least served as a grim, but impressive warning to all freedom-loving people from the Rio Grande to Tierra del Fuego.

You will all feel with us a deep sense of pride when you read how brilliantly the case of Guatemala was presented at this Congreso and how unanimous the delegates from 14 sister republics were in their spontaneous expressions of solidarity with us and in their unconditional condemnation of the Arbenz-Fortuny regime.

This hemispheric solidarity is all the more important now since the communist dictatorship has suppressed the last remnants of civil liberties in our beloved homeland. For the time being we must rely on

our friends and brothers throughout Latin America to raise their voices on our behalf since we are now muzzled by communist police terror. More important still, the sympathies and the active support which were pledged to us at the Congreso, shall instil us with even greater courage and determination in the decisive battles for the liberation of our country which lie immediately ahead of us. . .