

AIR

U Washington

HGG-A-887

~~RYBAT/PBSUCCESS/SECRET~~

Chief, Lincoln

APR 9 1954

Chief of Station, Guatemala []

INFO: Washington

Operational

Weekly KUGOWN Operational Report

Reference - (1) HUL-A-52
(2) HGG-A-851

1. Please forward the items referred to in paragraphs 3g and 3i below to the indicated addressees.
2. With your permission we propose that KUGOWN operational reports be prepared on a day-to-day basis instead of following the weekly procedure outlined in reference (1). Under the present system there is a great accumulation of paper work that is difficult to handle at the close of a particular reporting period. It would simplify matters if we could write pertinent dispatches as operational events of reporting significance occur rather than hold such matters for inclusion in a weekly report. Greater thought and detailed attention could be given to events as they occur, and we could stagger the work load more efficiently. If you feel that a weekly report is essential, we propose that we report specific events daily and make the weekly report a recapitulation and/or summary evaluation of progress.

PLEASE REPLY TO THIS PROPOSAL BY CABLE.

KUGOWN Task PT/1 (Essence):

The enclosures mentioned in sub-paragraphs a through i below relate to reports submitted by Razmara in connection with this task:

- a. Issue No. 12 of El Rebelde mentioned in para. 2 of Encl. 1 was forwarded to Lincoln under separate cover. According to Essence the "Carta abierta ..." mentioned in para. 3 of this enclosure made an unusually good impact (see also Encl. 7). Many people asked for copies after the original supply of 5,000 was exhausted. Both Essence and Razmara remarked that the reception of this item was due to and not in spite of the obvious literary shortcomings. This sort of simple thing goes over big, something the people can understand. The miscellaneous items noted in paras. 4 through 7 are sent to Lincoln only as matters of possible interest.
- b. Encl. 2 is a self-explanatory account of the difficulties constantly being experienced by Essence personnel as a result of police pressure. In spite of such pressure we feel that Essence and his associates are making satisfactory progress. It is our hope that Lincoln concurs.

~~RYBAT/PBSUCCESS/SECRET~~

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE AS SANITIZED

2003

- c. Particular attention is called to the psychological intelligence items contained in Encl. 3.
- d. Encl. 4 contains a summary of Essence's remarks regarding the desirability of sustaining El Rebelde in spite of the limitations imposed on it by police pressure (see project review HGG-A-845). We repeat that the paper probably cannot become a first-class vehicle for KUCOWN purposes, but it certainly has considerable utility as explained in this enclosure.
- e. Highlights of Encl. 5 were cabled to Lincoln for relaying to CALLIGERIS. The subject of para. 7 is believed to be identical with the subject of GUAT 077.
- f. The matters discussed in paras. 4, 5 and 6 of Encl. 6 were also cabled to Lincoln.
- g. The issues of El Combate mentioned in para. 5 of Encl. 7 are not forwarded since Lincoln has other sources for such materials. Please forward the letter per request para. 7 of this enclosure.
- h. Encl. 8, 9, 10 and 11 are self explanatory.
- i. Encl. 12 contains three rolls of undeveloped film which Essence requests be forwarded to CALLIGERIS. He informed Razmara that the films relate to houses in Puerto Barrios used by the communists as meeting places and storage places for guns and ammunition.
- j. The article entitled "La Revolucion del Corazon" (HUL-A-299) was transmitted to Razmara on 30 March 1954 for delivery to Essence. It is the consensus of opinion that this article is the best received to date. It has greater emotional appeal, less concern with the intellect and theories. Arrangements have been completed to begin publishing such articles in No. 13 and subsequent issues of the paper.
- k. The clippings from the Mexican press sent to us as enclosures to HUL-A-251 were delivered to Essence, but it is doubtful that any successful action can be contrived for the reasons expressed in HGG-A-845.
- l. Razmara has asked us to point out that his memoranda, sent to you as enclosures to the weekly report, are hurriedly typed just prior to contacts with Tranger or Heagy. He does this in order not to accumulate and retain any incriminating documents for a long period of time. Accordingly, they are very informal and often contain grammatical mistakes that he has not had time to correct. Occasionally, when in doubt as to the exact meaning of Spanish words or phrases he includes them as received from Essence.

We know that Razmara is working under somewhat difficult conditions, and we find his reports acceptable and assume that you also find them so.

4. KUCOWN Task PT/2: no change.

George L. Tranger

Encl: as noted

7 April 1954

Distribution:

- 2 - Lincoln w/12 encl
- 2 - Washington w/11 encl
- 1 - Files w/11 encl

31 March 1954

SUBJECT: Meeting Between CARTER and ALBERTO

1. A meeting took place between Oscar H. CARTER and ALBERTO, on Tuesday 30 March.
2. CARTER turned over copies of issue # 12 of "El Rebelde". This is the first issue to reflect some of the changes suggested by LINCOLN. It is planned to start bringing out some of the articles or editorials submitted by LINCOLN beginning with the next issue.
3. The attached "Carta Abierta Al Pueblo de Guatemala" was printed in 5,000 copies for distribution, by the Comité Femenino.
4. The attached telegram, from Ovando Arriola to the PAR filiales was turned over to the group by a sympathizer who belongs to the PAR filial of San Martín Jil. The telegram merely reflects the PAR's preoccupation with making sure its filiales throughout the country do not act without proper authorization - that is, that unknown and unauthorized persons do not succeed in hoodwinking the local organizations.
5. Attached is Communist propaganda addressed to the workers, etc., of Tiquisate.
6. Also attached is "Contrato Individual Con Garantia Prendaria No. 1652" - for borrowing money by an agriculturalist.
7. The "Recurso de Amparo" and the circular over the signature of A. Martínez refer to the government's attempt to take away from some non-Communist campesinos, land to give to Communist campesinos.

Encl # 1

8. The following members of the anti-Communist filial in Pueblo Nuevo Tiquisate have been arrested -

Gorman Garcia Doniz
Juan Perez Minas
Manuel Garcia Urilla
Manuel Castro Palacios
Isidro Samayoa Duarte
Calletano Garcia Mancía
Feliz Cortez Santos

CARTER has seen to it that they receive food, etc., while they are in jail. Their crime - anti-agraristas.

9. The next meeting between CARTER and ALBERTO is scheduled for Friday 2 April.

ALBERTO

CARTA ABIERTA AL PUEBLO DE GUATEMALA

Nunca en los anales de la Historia de nuestra Patria se había dado el caso que todo un Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores olvidando por completo las más elementales normas de Urbanidad y cortesía diplomáticas, tratara en la forma en que lo hizo a un representante de una nación Hermana; me refiero a las palabras expresadas por el Canciller Toriello al abandonar el seno de la sesión en ocasión que el Canciller de la República Dominicana pronunciaba un discurso ante el comité Jurídico-Político de la Décima Conferencia Interamericana de Caracas, actitudes que ponen en evidencia no sólo al canciller Toriello sino también al gobierno por el repretando en dicha conferencia.

Pero después de haber visto las flagrantes conculcaciones a la constitución y a los derechos humanos que actualmente se cometen en nuestro país, el Canciller Toriello era el menos indicado para expresarse en una forma tan impolítica como lo hizo, ya que resulta una extraña coincidencia que días después de haberse encargado él de la Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores, se procediera al secuestro, torturas expulsiones inhumanas ilegales de muchos ciudadanos inocentes. Se ve muy bien que el Canciller Toriello actúa de acuerdo con los órdenes y consignas recibidas de la camarilla que desgraciadamente gobierna hoy a Guatemala.

Han tratado de hacer creer a los pueblos libres de América que su misión era defender la libertad soberanía de nuestro país, cuando en realidad el verdadero objetivo era sabotear la décima conferencia interamericana de Caracas, para así poder lograr que Guatemala, siga convirtiéndose en una república donde impere la dictadura partidista como sucedió en Checoeslovaquia Polonia y demás países que actualmente sufren el oprobioso y dictatorial régimen comunista.

Al externar Toriello su voto desfavorable a la ponencia anticomunista el Secretario de los Estados Unidos de Norte América delimitó la filiación comunista de su gobierno.

Pregunto: puede una persona que no sea comunista expresar su repulsa a una ponencia anticomunista la respuesta es obvia.

Puede el Canciller Toriello negar que en Guatemala, impera el comunismo después de las palabras textuales dichas por el presidente de la República el día 10. de Marzo que son las siguientes: "retirar a Guatemala del comunismo es un suicidio".

(¿abe preguntar al canciller Toriello que canongías ha traído para nuestro pueblo el decreto (léase ley del despojo) cuyas consecuencias han sido funestas y tienen ensangrentado nuestro suelo patrio? Que lo ha hecho a usted señor Toriello defender la falsa democracia de Guatemala, es acaso el amor al dinero? Si es así entonces confirmamos lo que se ha dicho: "Que los Toriello son mercenarios de la política del país, no importándoles el porvenir y el prestigio de la patria que los vio nacer.

Pretende usted señor Toriello abolir la libertad de culto en Guatemala?.

A que se debe la expulsión de un sacerdote católico y la perpetua amenaza que pesa sobre otros sacerdotes, amenaza basada en que el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores que usted preside valiéndose de un subterfugio tal como negarles residencia a los sacerdotes católicos que vienen a nuestro país en ejercicio de sus funciones sacerdotales y en vista de ello tratan de expulsarlos de Guatemala?

Por que si en Guatemala hay libertad se persigue a los dirigentes anticomunistas acusándolos traidores a la patria?.

Traición señor Toriello es: tratar de engañar al pueblo de Guatemala, para así en esa forma entregarlo atado de pies y manos a la atea Rusia, para satisfacer así sus intereses personales no importándole con esa traición se unda en el caos y la ignominia.

Traición a la Patria: es permitir el ingreso y apoyar elementos nocivos y de filiación comunista en nuestro suelo.

Traición a la patria: es llevar a la representación de todo un pueblo a la 10a. Conferencia de Caracas y expresar en ella no el sentimiento unánime del pueblo de Guatemala, sino anteponiendo a los caros ideales de la patria, personalismos y sectarismos políticos de una camarilla inescrupulosa como la que actualmente se ha adueñado del poder en contra de la voluntad popular. Pueblo de Guatemala: miremos con desprecio que merece el título de traidor a la patria, repudiémoslo y demostremos una vez más con nuestra actitud que los guatemaltecos somos amantes de nuestras libertades y que no estamos dispuestos a permitir que los guatemaltecos de esa categoría manche el nombre de nuestra patria.

Porque por más torturas vejámenes y persecuciones seguiremos siendo el bastión donde se estrechan los infames propósitos comunistas amparados para ello en nuestra religión y nuestros ideales de libertad y progreso para nuestra querida Guatemala.

POR UN DIOS, UNA PATRIA Y UN HOGAR.

POR EL COMITE FEMENINO ANTICOMUNISTA

Guatemala, Marzo 29 de 1961

MARIA TRINIDAD CI

31 March 1954

1. [] dueño of the [] and who is a contact for intelligence matter, was summoned by the Guardia Judicial last week. The Judicial informed him they were aware of his activities and threatened him that he must discontinue same or suffer the consequences. [] informed CARTER that he had not confessed to anything - nevertheless, he no longer wants to keep on working for the group.

2. R. Rebold and Mario Barrios, whose names appear as responsables for "El Rebelde", were also summoned by the Guardia Judicial and threatened - they must no longer attack the government in the newspaper. They may continue to write doctrinary articles on Communism, but they can not mention the government nor these persons in the government.

3. The Guardia came back looking for Rebold, and CARTER has, or had, him hidden on a finca. Mario Barrios says that he doesn't want his name appearing in "El Rebelde" any longer.

4. The Ministerio Público has ordered a "juicio" because of complicity and subversion against the responsible of the Radio program and the CEUA. Dario Soto signed the contract. CARTER states that it now appears they will not be able to operate any radio program. The owner of the station has been told that if he continue same he is liable to find himself in serious trouble on charges of treason, etc., because the program favors Castillo Armas, or those who sponsor the program do, and CA has been declared a traitor - those who support CA are traitors.

5. CARTER states that the group may resort, if they can secure the approval of the radio station owner (s) to the use of cuñas (short announcements) throughout the day - this should, if possible to secure the time, avoid the static interference and permit them to keep on with the anti-Communist propoganda.

Encl. # 2

31 March 1954

1. The authorities are keeping a close watch on all the group's contacts in the Oriente. They have seized propaganda, accused the CEUA of working subversively for Castillo Armas. Those persons they have arrested have been accused of being the channel ~~through~~ the CEUA uses to spread its propaganda - and also the C.A. manifesto which were sent to army officers, etc.

2. In the Tiquisate zone there is a great deal of discontent on the part of the people against the government and the Communists. The group has had to calm these spirits in order to avoid outbreaks.

3. The rumor is going around that the government wants the campesinos for cannon fodder when the time for fighting arrives - all these of the government have prepared their flight out of the country and will leave the people to do the fighting until they see which way the battle goes. The rumors further state that there is a list of all the leaders and partidaristas of the present government, and this list will be used appropriately afterwards - that those who bother the anti-comunistas, etc., will be punished - as well as all those who take part in the defense of the present regimen.

4. The above rumors in the Tiquisate area are causing great uneasiness among the gobiernistas - and lately people have been arriving by the hundreds to ask for identification cards from the anti-Communist filial. They all say now that they are not gobiernistas and that they only asked for lands to plant, but that they don't support the government at all. Many of the campesinos and independentes agraristas upon being asked if they will support the government in case of a war, reply "que ellos por papeo - as soon as the government calls them they are heading for the woods and nobody is going to make them fight.

5. There is a large number of these campesinos who do not want lands now, because they say it is a government trick (deceit), and they prefer to be made prison-

Encl. # 3

ers before they sign up with the agrarismo, etc. They say that they only want to be told what to do, and even if it is only with palos, they will put an end to the Communists. They are desperate and a danger, because many of them insist in seeking vengeance against other groups who have bothered them.

6. The government continues passing out pistols .38 to their supporters among the campesinos.

roundup

7. Rumors continue going around that the government is planning a redada shortly. It appears that the government has a number of papers given by [] to various persons, containing instructions. The group is trying to find out where these infiltrations occurred. The government knows that much of the material in "El Rebelde" came from Honduras.

8. The PUA is starting a complete tour of the Occidente, with the permission or instructions of PAN-GHO. This tour will comprise seven persons.

31 March 1954

1. In discussing the pros of "El Rebelde" (not the composition, style, etc., but "El Rebelde" itself) CARTER states that its advantages are:

- a) contact - provides an excuse for contact, a reason, among the various groups affiliated with anti-Communism
- b) morale - the mere fact that it continues to be published is proof to anti-Communist sympathizers that there is still some resistance to the government
- c) justification - it is a means of justifying various works and actions of those who work in the movement (a smoke screen) - when persons go out on their trips of a more secret nature, and should they be questioned as to what they are doing in the area - they are distributing "El Rebelde", a legal newspaper, etc.
- d) circulation of persons - not everybody who reads "El Rebelde" is actively working in the movement - however, since the Guardia Civil can't know for sure who is and who isn't to be watched - the fact that anyone can enter the CEUA headquarters and ask for copies of "El Rebelde" means the GC is going to have to divide its attention, waste time, etc.

Encl. # 4

e) propaganda - it is a source of information particularly among the people outside the capital - and gives a sense of unity.

2. On the other hand, the government probably continues to let "El Rebelde" be published, always taking away from it any strong points, leaving it as innocuous as they can - because through "El Rebelde" they can keep an eye on the anti-Communists - the CEUA and its distributors, the filiales, and the individuals who read it.

A.

1 April 1954

SUBJECT: Meeting Between CARTER and ALBERTO

1. An unscheduled meeting took place between CARTER and ALBERTO on Thursday, 1 April.. CARTER states that because of the recent arrests and the apparent penetration he did not want to send the following information to PANCHO via the regular route - but that it is necessary that this information be gotten to PANCHO as quickly as possible.
2. Francisco Pereira, Mayor Francisco Contreras, and Benito (last name unknown), are enroute to Honduras to offer their services to PANCHO. These men are government "orejas".
3. Coronel I. Kestler, at a dinner and after considerable drinks, stated that Raúl Secaira (in PANCHO's confidence) had been placed there to keep the government informed - and that it should be noted that in every past failure of a revolutionary attempt, Secaira had been present.
4. A señor (name unknown), tall, somewhat fat, who has two trucks running between Salvador and Guatemala, and is believed to be working for PANCHO, has been noted in very suspicious company lately. CARTER states this matter should be checked.
5. Chale Anzueto, brother of Roderico, chatting with a group of his confidantes, stated that he had been sent money in order to send persons out of Guatemala for training in Honduras. He showed them \$3,000.00 (in dollars) which he said had been given him for this purpose. He said he was to give \$45.00 to each person, to go, and \$50.00 for them to leave behind with their family.

End #5

6. A señor who said his name was Florencio Avila Sanchez, and that he was a newspaperman, and sent by PANCHO, called a meeting a few days ago in the Pan American Hotel. JAP (J. Alfredo Palmieri, I think) of "El Espectador", [] and others unknown, were there. Avila Sanchez asked them what they were lacking, how things were going in the movement, how the filiales were coming along, assured them that money was no object, etc., etc. He talked much and loosely. He said he was from the group from Mexico. He was given no data.

7. It seems that a Juan Petrili is collecting money for Yóigona Fuentes.

8. A group of high military officers, at their own expense, have had reprinted some 800 copies of the Castillo Armas Manifiesto a los Militares, and is ~~is~~ spreading them about.

9. Close to 150 young finqueros or sons of finqueros are seeking permission to leave for Honduras for training. These persons are in the confidence of the group. CARTER requests advice from PANCHO in this matter.

[]
ALBERTO

1 April 1954

1. The director of "El Rebelde" was called before the Guardia Judicial again. They told him he could keep on publishing the paper, but that the carátula was not to appear any more, nor could he attack the government.

2. Seven persons, representing the PUA, leave Saturday morning for an extended propaganda and checking tour throughout the Occidente and Sur.

3. It appears that the government is beginning a big campaign in Tiquisate to strike fear into the anti-Communists. More persons have been arrested, and it is expected that all the directivas will be jailed.

4. [] has his visa for Cuba, the United States, and his exit visa. He is now only awaiting further instructions and can leave whenever told.

5. CARTER requests that PANCHO send no more letters through to persons in the group, in his usual manner. This is proving to be hazardous in view of the apparent penetrations.

6. CARTER points out that all "flaps" have originated with persons selected on that side of the operation - that PANCHO is so lacking in "malicia", that he trusts everyone who offers to carry any messages into Guatemala. This is proving too dangerous.

[]
A.

Encl # 6

2 April 1954

SUBJECT: Meeting Between CARTER and ALBERTO.

1. Oscar H. CARTER and ALBERTO had two meetings on Friday, 2 April.

2. CARTER gave ALBERTO copies of the propaganda leaflet, "Somos Una Democracia Perfecta" sponsored by the Comité Femenino Anticomunista. 10,000 copies were printed.

3. CARTER reports that the leaflet put out by the Comité Femenino a few days ago (copies of which were submitted in an earlier report) met with such success that the original printing of 5,000 copies had to be repeated. This propaganda, badly phrased, unconnected, but rather strongly worded in the language of the populace, was widely accepted - not only by the lower poorly educated classes, but also among lawyers, etc. CARTER's father mentioned to him that in a morning chance meeting with a group of licenciados talk turned to the leaflet - and CARTER's father later mentioned the fact to CARTER with the hope that CARTER could obtain a few more copies for these men. Neighboring housewives arrived at the headquarters looking for copies of the leaflet.

4. Enrique Arzú Cobos, friend of CARTER's, and one of the signers of the "Ley Urbana ó Ley de Despojo?" article appearing on the back page of "La Hora" of 29 March, asked CARTER if some of his student friends couldn't gather together a little money to help them out - as they still owed on this article. CARTER states that these men are all fairly well-to-do, and that it is more a personal matter with them (in defense of their own personal property) than any courageous action on their part - nor have they shown themselves particularly helpful in the past when the anti-Communists were seeking assistance. CARTER promised Arzú nothing and states to ALBERTO that his inclination is to ignore the request. However, he passes the information along for what it might be worth.

Encl # 7

5. Attached are three copies each of issues 9 and 10 of "El Combate", brought into Guatemala from Salvador for distribution.

6. Also attached are three examples of Communist propaganda being distributed in Guatemala.

7. CARTER requests that the enclosed letter to [our channel, due to the present risk of sending communications through the usual channels used by the group.] be delivered to him through

8. At an informal dinner last night at the restaurant "Las Palmas", at which Francisco Morazán and other gobiernistas were present, plus Armando Sandoval (brother of Mario Sandoval, prisoner in Salamá) and some of his friends, Sandoval, under the influence of a few drinks began to speak against the government, talking of the inhuman treatment accorded to the Salamá prisoners, that his brother Mario was going blind in prison and the government was not attending to him, that the government knew the prisoners were innocent, etc. Morazán answered Sandoval, saying that not out of justice or any such thing, but out of humanitarianism, he, Morazán, would speak to Arbenz about letting a doctor see Mario; that the government knew that all the prisoners were not guilty, but the case was being handled by Flores; furthermore, the government was perfectly aware of the forces moving against it - that he, Morazán, and others in the government knew the government would not last, that it was on its way out, but that they were all determined to go down fighting and would put up a good show against their enemies.

9. The next meeting between CARTER and ALBERTO is scheduled for Tuesday, 6 April.


ALBERTO

2 April 1954

1. CARTER states that the market women were on their way to greet Toriello upon his return from Caracas the other day, and they were carrying quantities of rotten vegetables with which to welcome him.
2. When this news reached CARTER he sent word to the women to make no demonstration because such action would probably have resulted in serious reprisal by the government, to say nothing of the immediate danger to the women from the Communist supporters mustered by the government for Toriello's homecoming.
3. Concerning the feasibility of rumors dealing with the conditions of local streets, water supplies, etc. - none of these things are the responsibility of the federal government - they fall under the complete control of the locally elected official. CARTER states that hence if the people start complaining to the federal government about local conditions, the federal government is entirely within its rights to reply to the people, "you elected your own local government - if you don't like it, if it isn't doing the things you want it to do, you are responsible - you change it."
4. The people know this - hence this type of propaganda is not effective.
5. Concerning the feasibility of rumors such as that dealing with diseased pigs, etc. - This type rumor will find little acceptance in Guatemala. There are very few animals in Guatemala that aren't diseased (almost all pigs have cerna, a type of skin disease), amebas, are poorly fed, etc.
6. The people haven't even a concept of personal cleanliness, let alone worry about the animals. Also, the vast majority of the people don't get to eat meat often enough to have it make any difference when they hear that the animals are sick.

Encl. # 8

7. It is customary among all the people who have animals to sell, or raise, that as soon as they notice a sickness among their animals, they seize those animals affected and rush to market with them. Hence, a rumor about the government or Pellecer importing and selling diseased animals from Mexico would mean nothing to them.

8. These market women, while not being as elegant or as well-educated as the society women, are *"muy listas, nada de mudos"* - they won't accept any rumor that comes along - CARTER can ask them to start spreading the rumors, but if they don't believe it they won't touch it, and meanwhile CARTER has lost face among them. The next time he comes to them, they'll greet him with "any more funny jokes to tell".

9. CARTER states that the rumors which will find immediate accept and spread like fire are those that deal with such things as; the government is going to expel the Archbishop - which may or may not be true, but there always seems to be enough foundation in it that the people will believe it; and such rumor will affect the vast majority of the population, not a small segment; the government intends to use the campesinos as cannon fodder, while the Communists make their escape; a list has been prepared of all those persons collaborating with the Communists and the government, and revenge will be taken. It is this type rumor that proves most effective with the Guatemalans - not the type rumor which would be addressed to sanitary conscious audiences as in the United States or the Scandinavian countries. Or rumors involving the use of telephones, when few people have telephones, etc.

[]
A.

2 April 1954

Of the 20 persons in San Mateo M. Altas to whom the government gave pistols .38, and took to the capital, 7 have returned to their homes - the rest have remained in Guatemala City in "La Unión Campesina", for the government told them that any day now they are expecting Castillo Armas to attack Guatemala by way of El Salvador and that they must be ready.

Those who returned to San Mateo were instructed to enlist more persons - give them the remaining arms, and when ready, a truck, either private or belonging to the roads commission, would be sent to bring them to Guatemala City.

In this area the ~~government~~ anti-Communists are spreading the rumor that the government wants these people for cannon fodder, while the Communists leaders escape; furthermore, that the person who collaborates with the Communists will be shot when the time of action arrives.

This is apparently very upsetting to the Communists because they cannot enlist very many persons - two of those persons to whom they had given pistols have turned them back in, saying they didn't know anything about operating them, etc.

The group knows where the Communists have hidden the balance of the pistols they have in the area, and are forming groups to control the situation at the proper time.

[A.]

Encl. # 9

2 April 1954

CARTER states that some of the families of the Salamá prisoners were contacted and told that this week-end a young man was going to visit the prisoners in Salamá and would be glad to carry any greetings or messages from the families. And that some of the friends had scraped together a little money to see if they couldn't ease life a little for the prisoners.

CARTER reports that the response from the families was extremely moving - very few if any of the families have been able to visit the boys, nor have they been able to send any money - consequently the families fear the boys are suffering considerably. The families were grateful beyond words, crying, and saying that God would repay those who had scraped together the money and were trying to help the prisoners.

The person who makes the trip will ask the prisoners what it is they would prefer to have - cigarettes, sweets, medicines, etc. - then try to get those things most needed or requested.

[]
A.

2 April 1954

Among the soldiers of the Base Militar there is considerable discontent. A sargeant there proposed to a member of the group that he (the sargeant) would rob the "cuñas de las piezas" (firing pins, I believe), rendering the guns useless, if he could get someone to take them off the Base.

The anti-Communists are beginning to spread the rumor - "why is the government arming the campesinos, instead of the army - if the government wants to give you arms, don't be a chump - head for the hills because what can you do against the army."

"Castillo Armas is coming, and he's not coming with just a bunch of pistols - he'll have cannon, tanks, airplanes, etc. Don't be cannon fodder for the government."

[]
A.

Encl # 11