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COUNTRY Peru

SUBJECT

Disagreement between General Odria and

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SUPPLEMENT I REPORT NO.

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1. Several sources in Lima have reported that there is a certain amount of disagreement between General Manuel Odria and Lt. Colonel Alfonso Llosa, his Minister of Development and Public Works.

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Llosa was previously reported to have been disappointed in the cabinet post offered him, and Odria is said to be disconcerted by the popular support which Llosa has. A larger crowd greeted Llosa at the airport when he arrived in Lima than was on hand to meet Odria. A large crowd also gathered at the Palace when Llosa was sworn in to the Cabinet. On this occasion, Llosa was surrounded by a group of his friends, and Odria is said to have left with a gesture of annoyance. This incident caused the whisper to circulate among the general's friends, "Llosa will be the Jimenez of Odria." Comment. The reference is to Comandante Jimenez, a member of Sanchez Cerro's Military Junta, who led a revolt against him.)

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It is believed that Llosa and Lt. Colonel Marcial Merino might form the nucleus of an anti-Odria movement within the Government. Ilosa and Merino were both on Sanchez Cerro's military staff, Llosa as his military aide in

1930-31, and Merino as a member of his General Staff and the Ministry of War during the same period.

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4. An indication of the existence of rival groups within the present regime is the report that on 2 November, the Minister of Government instructed Colonel Gonzales, Prefect of Cuzco, to take orders from "Odria's man, Vallejos", and not from Alejandro Izaguirre (Eyzaguirre). The latter is known to be a close personal adherent of Llosa's. The dispute arose over a group of prisoners taken during the revolution, whose release was ordered by Izaguirre, without confirmation from Vallejos.

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The following day, Izaguirre is known to have communicated with Llosa in Lima, using the code name "Marte", and to have conveyed his pledge to uphold "The Juliaca Pronouncement". Comment. The reference is presumably to the Pronouncement signed by Llosa and his followers, including Izaguirre, in Juliaca at the time of the Ilosa-led unrising in July 1940. It is believed that the ambitious group of younger officers look to their own pact of Juliaca as symbolic of their basic allegiance.)

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- 6. The following story, circulating among Communist groups in Lima, is taken as an indication of a lack of coordination within the Government. It is said that when Llosa took charge of the Ministry of Development, he addressed a meeting of all of the employees of the Ministry, and after a revolutionary harangue, demanded a signed resignation from each of them. He stated that each case would be studied separately before re-employment was confirmed. The following day, Odria issued a communique informing all Government employees that their jobs were secure and that only those who thereafter engaged in political activities would be removed from their positions.
- 7. It is reported that Communist leaders have issued orders that all evidence of disagreement within the present Government is to be given the widest possible circulation in a whispering campaign to discredit the Military Junta in the eyes of the people.