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The following information has been received on the outstanding Spanish Republicans at present in Bolivia:

1. Manuel Martinez Paduchy, a career diplomat, arrived in La Paz around 1932, as Third Secretary in the Spanish Legation. Martinez became Charge d'Affaires ad interim when the Minister Plenipotentiary Rafael de Trina y Blasco went to Madrid on leave in 1935. When the Spanish Civil War began in 1936, Trina escaped from Spain and resigned his post, notifying the Spanish colony in La Paz by cable from Biarritz. Martinez continued in charge of the Legation, undecided at first which side to support, but eventually embracing the Republican cause when forced to make a decision.
2. Martinez came under the influence of Vicente Burgaleta y Perez de la Borda, Spanish Republican leader in La Paz, who had become his brother-in-law when Martinez married Dora Contreras, the sister of Burgaleta's second wife. Martinez attempted to influence the members of the Spanish colony toward the Republican side, and in addition to his normal salary, he received substantial sums from Madrid for propaganda purposes.
3. At the end of the Spanish Civil War, Martinez was transferred to Rio de Janeiro, being replaced in La Paz by Lucas Farra. Since that time he has alternated between Brazil and Argentina, but he returned to La Paz in June 1948. He is reported to have left many debts in Buenos Aires, and to have committed a breach of Brazilian law in the sale of an apartment which he had there. He claims to be a journalist and artist, but is not active in either field. The Franco sympathizers in La Paz consider that he is not dangerous, and that he is not a Communist at heart, but that his diplomatic career is finished.
4. Jose Maria Valle is a shirt manufacturer who acquired Bolivian citizenship several years ago, exercising the privileges of dual nationality as suited his convenience. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he declared himself a Nationalist. He said that four of his sisters had been murdered by the Reds, and he publicized the details of the crime in Bolivia. A short time later, however, he espoused the Republican cause, without giving any explanation of his motives. He now states that he is a monarchist. It is reported that he fraudulently acquired sixty thousand bolivianos and is prospering in a new business which he started with this sum. The Franco colony does not consider him dangerous politically.

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5. Tomas Contreras is a businessman of long standing, who arrived in La Paz at the beginning of the century, acquiring Bolivian citizenship about the year 1918. He is a brother-in-law of the Republican chief Burgaleta and of Martinez Feduchy. He is anti-Franco, and a member of the Republican group in La Paz.
6. Luis Panana, a teacher, arrived in La Paz from Argentina at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War. He declared himself a Nationalist and took part in the activities of the Spanish Falange as head of the cultural section. He was also a teacher in the American Institute. He suddenly renounced his Spanish nationality, became a naturalized Bolivian, and declared himself for the Republicans. It is alleged that he took these steps in order to be able to teach in Bolivia and make use of the influence of Burgaleta in the University.
7. Porfirio Diez arrived in La Paz in 1936 from Chile. He stated at the time that he was a Nationalist, but some days later went over to the Republicans, and became actively anti-Franco.
8. Jorge Echacovan is a woodworker by profession and a long time resident of La Paz. He is not well educated, but likes to discuss politics. He used to sign articles which had been written by Burgaleta. Since the end of the war, he has become friendly with the Nationalist group.
9. Jose Rivas is a carpentry supervisor who went to La Paz in 1935 under contract to the firm Maestranza American Peralta y Cia. Later he was in charge of the carpenter shop at the Illimani Orphans School, and subsequently in the drayage business. He was a member of the Republican group, but is politically inactive.
10. Avelino Vivian is a laborer who leads a nomadic life, sometimes working in the mines and sometimes living in La Paz. During the Civil War, articles written by Burgaleta were published over his signature. The Franco group considers him very ignorant, and therefore harmless.
11. Jesus Enriquez has been in Bolivia for more than thirty years, working in the hotel and restaurant business. He is an ardent defender of Communism, although it is stated that he is merely a theorizer.
12. Alfredo Leon Junion is a refugee who was formerly a lieutenant in the Assault Guard of the police in Spain, and also a major in the Spanish Republican army. In La Paz, he was the author of a series of articles which traced the history of the Civil War from the conflict in Africa to the times of General Primo de Rivera. Information reached Bolivia which implicated him in the famous murder of Don Jose Calvo Sotelo. He has made a financial success of several small businesses connected with books, and in Franco circles it is stated that his leftist fervor has subsided as his economic status improved.

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