

# INFORMATION REPORT

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CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 5 MAY 1949

COUNTRY Peru

SUBJECT Activities of Peruvian Communist Party in January 1949

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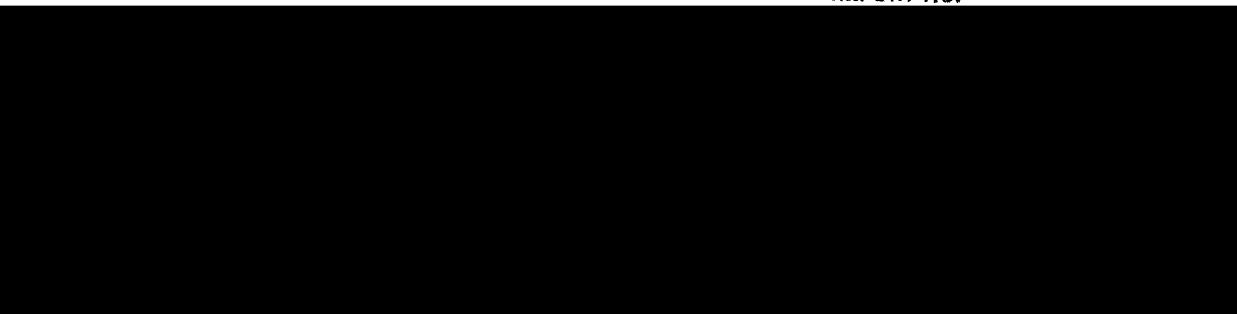
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. The morale of the orthodox Communist Party of Peru (PCP) took a distinct upturn during the month of January 1949, a primary factor being the continued absence of persecution of the Party by the Odría Military Junta. Communist leaders were unmolested, and meetings, although clandestine, were not raided or broken up. This was in striking contrast to the position of APRA, which was harried on all fronts by the Junta. Its members were jailed or exiled, in many cases on no other ground than suspected Aprista Party membership or sympathies.
2. Putting this relative freedom to good use, the PCP registered its first important labor gains since the Decree-Law of 1 November, showing effective labor strength in Arequipa and capturing two important positions among the Lima tramway workers union at the first labor elections to be held under the auspices of the Military Junta. This victory of the Party's candidates illustrates the results of eliminating APRA from organized labor, for the previous Directorate of the tramway workers was headed by Luis Negreiros Vega, one of APRA's best known labor leaders. Negreiros has now been replaced by a "friend" of the PCP, who is assisted on his Governing Board by two active Communist Party members. With APRA eliminated and the Communists unmolested, similar developments may be expected elsewhere in the labor field in spite of the PCP's theoretically illegal status.
3. In addition to domestic events, the visit to Peru of Jose Maria Quimper also provided the PCP with an important boost in morale, renewing their faith in the importance and significance of the Party's activities from an international point of view. Apparent Communist successes in the Far East were also exploited by Party propagandists to buttress their conviction in the inevitability of the international triumph of their cause.
4. A division occurred during the month among the persons recently expelled from the PCP which may be of possible future significance. One group, still calling itself the true "Lima Departmental Committee", appears to be tending toward a position somewhat similar to that of the orthodox Party. The second and more important group led by Juan P. Luna and Alipio Orbegoso appeared during January to be in more or less open collaboration with the Junta's labor plans, working together with the Frente de Unidad e Independencia Sindical (FUIS).

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CLASSIFICATION

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION			
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	FBI				

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1959 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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-2-

5. The FUIS, always the most vocal of these groups, continued to fill the columns of La Prensa with its communiques and statements. It gained a second mouthpiece with the reappearance of Eudocio Ravines' Vanguardia which was again published regularly from 7 January on. It is believed, however, that in spite of governmental favor, the FUIS is still more noisy than numerous and probably includes only a few hundred individuals at best.

#### A. THE ORTHODOX COMMUNIST PARTY OF PERU

##### I. General

6. With the end of 1948 and the publication of the 1949 budget, all hopes of convening the present Congress vanished. There was no longer any reason for holding up the publication of the Manifesto of the Peruvian Communist Party to the Nation, originally planned for issue on New Year's Eve.(1)
7. Although many members felt the issuance of the Manifesto injudicious at the moment, the Political Commission decided otherwise. Nevertheless, it was not until 12 January that the final text of the Manifesto appeared, although a few copies were struck off a few days earlier so that Hugo Levano might take them to departmental leaders on his trip to the center and south.
8. The Manifesto attacks the Odría government on its economic, labor, domestic and foreign policies, seemingly slamming the door to possible future collaboration between the PCP and the Junta. The Manifesto defends the thesis of the PCP Manifesto of 28 October, managing as usual to blame all the ills of Peru on the "colonializing, bellicose, anti-democratic and anti-Peruvian plans of Yankee imperialism." Attacking the outlawing of the Communist Party as the "Hitlerian design of 'all Street'", it characterizes the Labor Decree-Laws of the Junta as "Marshallism in substance, Peronism in form", with special attention to criticism of Decree-Law No. 19.
9. An entire section is devoted to attacking the Junta's projected "Congreso Obrero" with bitter words for traitors such as Luna, the FUIS, certain renegade Apristas such as Sabroso and Jorge Fernandez Stoll. This indicates a final break between Fernandez Stoll and the orthodox PCP. Following the previous line, the Manifesto advocates a reconstructed, "legitimate" Peruvian Workers Union (CTP), freed from the influence of APRA.
10. Another section blames APRA for the collapse of the Frente Democratico Nacional by betraying its original anti-imperialist principles and defending the interests of the great imperialist concerns, advocating the ratification of the Sechura Contract and serving as the principal mouthpiece for the anti-Communism of Wall Street.

##### II. Political

11. Party leaders were called together on 11 January by Communist Deputy Jose Macedo Mendoza who reported on recent political developments and submitted various proposals for study.
12. Macedo stated that he had attended a dinner offered by the Independent Senators and Deputies in honor of Senators Francisco Tamayo, Rafael Aguilar and Ricardo Leon Velarde, with a widely publicized speech by Senator Jose Antonio Encinas, and a luncheon offered to sixty of the independent group the following day (8 January) by Senator Hector Boza at La Perla. At these two meetings Macedo stated that action had been initiated to create "a national popular democratic progressive movement", unifying all groups to the left of the Junta into a Democratic Progressive Front, the ultimate objective being concrete political action. Macedo reported that a committee of Independents of which he was a member had been formed to develop this suggestion, and that their plans included the collaboration of all leftist parties, including the various Socialist parties and the Communist Party.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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13. Macedo argued that if such a "party" or "front" were organized, the PCP would be one of the largest groups among it and consequently be in a position to exercise a large degree of control in its decisions, although obliged at present not to appear among its ostensible leaders. He recommended that favorable action be taken by the PCP at once in regard to the Independents' suggestion, pointing out the advantages of working with such a group against the Junta.
14. This proposition was exhaustively debated at a meeting of members of the Political Commission on 20 January, at which time it was agreed that a decision of this magnitude could only be made by the Central Committee. It was determined to call a meeting of the Committee for February to pass on the question of collaboration with this effort of the Independents to form a Democratic Progressive Front.
15. Meanwhile, further conversations by Macedo with his fellow Independents made clear what the conditions of collaboration would be. As a first condition, the Front would demand that the PCP require its membership to attend all meetings of the Front, thus assuring the new party a degree of mass support. As a second condition the PCP would be required to deliver the Communist vote behind all Front candidates in case of elections, thus assuring the new party a certain degree of success at the polls. (2)
16. These conditions brought a sharp division of opinion among Party leaders. Many rejected flatly any collaboration on such terms, maintaining that it was preferable to stand alone than to be required to support and vote for candidates imposed by any outside group. The arguments on both sides were very similar to those advanced by Party members when collaboration with the Alianza Nacional was debated in 1947. One group believed that collaboration on such terms could not be reconciled with maintaining the purity of the party line. Others argued that collaboration with anyone was justifiable to attain their goal and that the end justified the means. In view of these disagreements Macedo was ordered not to compromise the Party in any way until a decision of the Central Committee could be obtained authorizing the acceptance of such conditions.
17. Members of the Political Commission met again on the last day of January and Macedo once more advocated action on the suggestion of the Independents, urging that a meeting of all the members of the Central Committee then in Lima be held immediately without awaiting the arrival and attendance of the full committee, so that some reply might be formulated as soon as possible. No action was reported to have been taken, however.
18. The remainder of this meeting on 31 January was devoted to an analysis of the seriousness of the domestic situation in Peru and to pep talks by Macedo and by Manuel Ugarte exhorting the Party to stand firm, since the Junta would soon fall. The PCP must take heart from the triumph of the Communists in China, said Ugarte, and be assured that Imperialism, now defeated in Asia, will meet equal defeat on this continent.
19. As an important threat to its own security, the Party noted the rising importance of Luis A. Flores and the UR. The PCP blamed Flores for a purge of "Pradistas" which they believed was taking place, and pointed to the replacement of Jorge Fernandez Stoll by Mario Herrera Gray as one sign of this. In this isolated case, however, they believed that the change would react to their own advantage, for Jorge Fernandez Stoll was now considered as a "Lunista", unfriendly to the orthodox Party. Herrera Gray, on the other hand, is a former contributor to the funds of the PCP and is still considered as a friend.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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-4-

III. Labor

20. The position of National Syndical Secretary, left vacant by Eliseo Garcia Lazo was taken over by the Secretary General himself, and Ugarte and Jorge Del Prado, Secretary for Organization, initiated a determined campaign with the beginning of the New Year to rebuild Communist strength within the ranks of organized labor.
21. The beginning of January found the PCP rigidly opposed to the Odría Military Junta's projected "Congreso Obrero". The Party opposed it first, as being the brain child of the hated Junta, and second as being the vehicle of their two strongest rivals for labor influence following the disappearance of APRA, namely, Juan P. Luna and his followers and the FUIS. A statement of the Party position appears in their Manifesto.
22. On the positive side the orthodox PCP advocated retention of the Confederacion de Trabajadores Del Peru (CTP) believing that ultimately they might regain control of a number of existing labor federations and thus ultimately of the CTP itself. In addition they believed it might be possible to hold a rival "Congreso Obrero" in the south, where Communist control of Peruvian labor was strongest.
23. This belief in their strength in the south was confirmed through reports early in January from Arequipa concerning the Union Grafica Arequipa, the printers and typesetters union. This union is controlled in that city by the Communists led by the Syndicate's Secretary of Organization, Raul Acosta Salas, a member of the PCP and brother of Jorge Acosta Salas, former Secretary General of the Communist Party of Peru.
24. These reports stated that in spite of the state of siege, the Union Grafica Arequipa (Arequipa Printers and Typesetters Union) had entered a series of labor complaints. Threatening to strike, it had been successful in obtaining wage raises of 20-22%, representing, according to Party leaders in Lima, the first Communist triumph to be registered against the Odría Military Junta. Further demands will follow this preliminary test of strength, it was said.
25. Word was also received in Lima that the Federacion de Trabajadores del Cuzco, led by Julio Cesar Pastor, a member of the PCP, was preparing a general strike in Cuzco for the day the state of siege was lifted. The strike was planned in protest against Decree-Law No. 19 which is strongly opposed by the textile workers of that area.
26. The renewed Communist campaign within the labor federations obtained important results in the first labor elections to be permitted by the Military Junta. These elections were held under the supervision of the Direccion de Trabajo on 15 January. Out of a Directorate of thirteen officers of the Federacion de Motoristas, Conductores y Anexos del Peru (Federation of Motormen, Conductors and Affiliates of Peru), two members of the PCP were elected to important secretaryships, while a Party sympathizer was elected Secretary General. In addition, Communists were elected as one of the two delegates to the USTL and the CTP.
27. Alejandro Bazo V. was elected Secretary General of the Federation. While not an enrolled member of the PCP, Bazo is known as a friend of the Party. Federico Iriarte was elected Sub-Secretary General of the Federation and Federation Delegate to the CTP. Iriarte is a member of the Control Committee, and of the Political Commission of the PCP and an Advisory Member of the Party's Syndical Commission. A former Secretary General of the tramway workers, he has a high reputation in leftist labor circles as the leader of the last successful tramway strike. Santiago Sabogal was elected Secretary of Press and Propaganda of the Federation and Federation Delegate to the USTL. Sabogal is a member of the Syndical Commission of the PCP and served as Secretary of Defense of the Comité Reorganizador of the orthodox Lima Departmental Committee in June 1948.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 25X1A2g

-5-

28. Party leaders were extremely pleased with this success, achieved in spite of their illegal status, and in spite of the collaboration that exists between the government, the Luna group and the FUIS. The election of Iriarte as Federation Delegate to the CTF marked in their mind a first important step toward the recapture of that organization, and strengthened their determination to support it in opposition to the government's projected Congreso Obrero, with the ultimate intention of taking it back into the CTAL.

IV. Attitude toward APRA

29. Party leaders had originally decided that to combat the Odría Military Junta through labor, cooperation with Aprista elements would ultimately be necessary. (3) Up to the end of December, however, no reports were received that orders to avoid all Aprista contacts had been rescinded. These orders were originally issued on the assumption that Aprista contacts were dangerous for the moment due to the Government's expected severe anti-APRA campaign. (4)
30. The month of January marked a turning point in the Party's attitude toward such contacts. The new Party viewpoint was based on a belief that the Junta's efforts to stamp out APRA had already resulted in the arrest of all the lower echelon Apristas that would be molested. Those Apristas remaining at large were so well known that no warning to Party members would be needed to prevent their being caught in association with such notorious figures. In brief, the PCP believed that the danger of being caught in anti-Aprista roundups had diminished to a point where discreet attempts to contact Aprista groups and win them to the Communist cause might now be safely attempted.
31. Indicative of this new approach is the passage from the PCP Manifesto exhorting all responsible democratic and labor elements to leave the ranks of APRA and to strike out on a new path of "anti-imperialism and authentic democracy."
32. Source emphasizes that this is not a reconciliation of differences or an attempt to come to terms with APRA. It is an invitation to all former Apristas to unite with the Communists and accept Communist political and labor leadership. No concessions on the part of the PCP were intended. The Party has merely felt it safe and opportune to return to its position of October 1948, when similar attempts were made to influence the rank and file of APRA to accept Communist leadership. (5) Of some interest is the fact that the "Circular No. 1" of the dissident group contains a somewhat similar invitation.
33. Few signs of approaches to the Communist Party by former Apristas were reported during January. According to sources available to the PCP, the overwhelming majority of APRA labor remained good Apristas, true to the strong anti-Communist position maintained by APRA. There was only a small number of renegade Aprista labor leaders who appeared to have sold out to the government. Prominent among them was Arturo Sabroso.
34. Rumors continued to circulate in the Party that a group of Apristas led by a doctor from the Department of Loreto, had declared itself in favor of union with the Communists on an anti-imperialist platform to form a single anti-Junta front. Nothing appears to have come of this declaration, if it ever existed. The identity of the rumored Loreto doctor is not known.

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35. The National Control Commission of the Party put out at the end of the month a mimeographed sheet entitled "Boletin No. 1 de la Comision Nacional de Control del PCP," expressing the hope that such bulletins would appear monthly from now on.
36. Attacking as usual all deviations from Marxism-Leninism, and condemning especially all Trotskyite, Ravinista, and Luna tendencies, the bulletin sets forth a series of disciplinary measures taken by the Party since 30 October 1948, when the Odría Military Junta was installed.
37. The bulletin announces the suspension of Eliceo Garcia Lazo until the next meeting of the Central Committee for the "unworthy abandonment" of his responsibilities as Secretary of the National Syndical Commission, as a member of the Political Commission and as a member of the Central Committee. Garcia's action has been previously reported. (1) The expulsion of Gustavo Gorriti, (1) former Communist Deputy for Camana, is also announced in the bulletin.
38. Sergio Caller, Communist Deputy for Cuzco, was reprovved, according to the bulletin, for having attended a banquet in honor of a member of the Junta, and punished with the obligation of collecting a certain amount of money monthly for the Party.
39. Horacio Sanchez Ortiz, according to the bulletin, was likewise condemned to collect a monthly sum of money for the Party for having attended a banquet in honor of a member of the Military Junta.
40. Teofila Alvirena was likewise listed by the bulletin as condemned to collecting funds for the Party. A recommendation of disciplinary action against her has been previously reported. (6)
41. The expulsion of Toribio Ramirez Chacon from the PCP has been previously reported. The bulletin reports that he turned over to the police in Jauja Party files available to him when holding the position of leader of the Jauja Committee of the PCP.
42. The bulletin ends with a note of condemnation and of warning against the pamphlet of "Conclusions and Resolutions" put out by the so-called "Lima Departmental Committee".

VI. Movement of Prominent Communist Personalities

43. Hugo Levano, Communist Youth leader and a member of the Central Committee of the PCP, left Lima 10 January on a month's trip to the south via the interior, planning to visit first Andahuaylas, where he was to confer with Juan Barrio, then Cuzco and Arequipa, returning to Lima by the coast.
44. Levano is carrying for all the Departmental Committee Secretaries in the center and south copies of the Party Manifesto as well as verbal instructions regarding the Party's labor campaign in opposition to the government's proposed Congreso Obrero. He has specific instructions to develop the idea of an independent Communist-controlled labor congress in the south. Copies of the Manifesto carried by Levano were struck off specially, for it was not ready for general Party distribution until 12 January.
45. Information concerning the successful efforts of the Communist-led Union Grafica Arequipa had reached Lima prior to his departure and Levano carried further instructions for them to be delivered on his arrival in Arequipa.
46. First word from Levano was received by Party leaders in Lima 21 January on his arrival in Arequipa. He reported that his trip had been a success so far, and that the Party's Syndical campaign had met with a particularly enthusiastic reception by all local leaders contacted to date. Levano reported that he would start his return journey from Arequipa within a few days, traveling first to Ica, then returning up the coast.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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-7-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~VII. Foreign Correspondence and Contacts

47. Jose Maria Quimper returned to Peru during December 1948 on a vacation from his position with the United Nations Organization, New York. His activities in Lima during January 1949 have been previously reported. (7)
48. A letter was received toward the end of January from Dionisio Encina of the Communist Party of Mexico, stating that Vicente Lombardo Toledano would leave in a few days for Europe to attend an urgent meeting called by the leaders of the Federacion Sindical Mundial (Universal Union Federation) in view of the withdrawal of prominent American and British member-units from that body.
49. The letter continues that the Communist Party of Mexico has just completed a most successful recruiting campaign, having enrolled approximately fifteen thousand new members and bringing their total membership up to twenty-seven thousand. The letter, apparently sent through the open mail, was addressed to the Central de Libros y Revistas, Apartado 1043, Lima, the address of Rosa Hurwitz' bookstore located at Jiron Camana, 681, Lima.
50. The Party Bookstore Nuevo Horizonte also received from Mexico for sale and distribution in Peru a number of copies of The Communist Manifesto in a well printed edition in Spanish containing the text of seven prefaces to the Manifesto in various language editions. The booklet is published by "Ediciones en Lenguas Extranjeras, Moscu, 1948", and bears the legend, in English, "Printed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics".
51. Pro-Soviet propaganda material has been arriving in Peru through the medium of crew members of Grace Line vessels touching at the port of Callao.

VIII. Local Publications

52. The ultra-nationalistic newspaper Reconquista edited by Jorge Falcon and Elias Tovar continued to appear regularly during the month of January 1949. Of the two directors, Tovar is in more frequent contact at present with Party leaders. It is interesting to note that possible signs of its directors' affiliation may be creeping into the newspaper's content, always in keeping with its exaggeratedly nationalistic tone, in such articles as that headlined "We Should Not Resign Ourselves to the Foreign Guardianship nor the Semi-colonial Exploitation which the Large Oil Companies Impose on Us."

IX. Miscellaneousa. Financial Contribution from Jewish Group

53. During the first week in January the PCP received a substantial financial contribution from a Jewish group in Lima, obtained through the efforts of Rosa Hurwitz and paid to the Party through her. Many members of the Central Committee itself do not know the origin of this "anonymous" contribution.

b. Organization of Governmental Labor Party

54. According to information reaching the Party during January, Augusto Alvarez Rastelli and Javier Ortiz de Zevallos continued to take the most active parts in Odría's attempts to form a new political party, including labor elements, to support his regime. The Party learned before the end of the month that this group had settled on the name Partido Restaurador del Peru (Restoration Party of Peru), using Post Office Box 1508 as its address. Samples of their membership registration sheets, using the above letterhead, were made available to the PCP. No information concerning the Partido Restaurador del Peru has yet been carried in the press nor been reported elsewhere.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B. THE DISSIDENT COMMUNISTS AND JUAN P. LUNA

55. Disagreements among the dissident Communists during December 1948 have been previously reported. These disagreements crystallized into an open break during January between Luna and his personal adherents on one hand and the so-called Lima Departmental Committee on the other. This latter sector of the dissidents, who in spite of their expulsion still staunchly maintain that they are the true Lima Departmental Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, following a "true Communist" line, remained critical of the Odría Military Junta. This position is in contrast to that of Luna, who is now more or less openly collaborating with it.
56. Two meetings of this Lima Departmental Committee were held on 4 January and 8 January, the latter at the house of Eliseo Sanchez Pacifico, Calle Huamanga, Lima. Some twenty-five individuals attended, including Juan Polo, Angel Marin, Carmelo Moreno, Jorge Ascoitia, Oscar Doria and Humberto Merino.
57. Juan Polo now appears to be one of the leaders of this group. Previously reported as dissatisfied with Luna and his collaboration with the Junta, and having received no reply to his application for reinstatement in the orthodox Communist Party, Polo found a number like himself expelled from the orthodox Party, and, like himself, dissatisfied with Luna.
58. It was brought out during the discussions, that a large number of the pamphlets containing the Conclusions and Resolutions of the so-called XIV Departmental Congress of the Lima Departmental Committee have now been printed and distributed to the provinces as well as in Lima. Reports were received that the Lima Departmental Committee could now count on a substantial number of adherents in Atocongo, Ancon, Chosica and Huacho, and that progress was being made in Barranca.
59. At the instigation of Juan Polo, the problem of disciplinary action by this group against Luna was brought up for consideration. It was agreed that further information on his activities should be sought from members of the Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores en Autobuses, and action was postponed pending the receipt of those reports. Luna was at one time suspended by the dissident group.(8)
60. As a result of these two meetings, it was determined to draw up a statement of their position and this statement, known as Circular No. 1 was distributed at a third meeting of this group held 12 January in the Calle Mendocita, just off the Avenida Bolivar, attended by some 20 persons.
61. In view of the state of siege, unusual precautions are being taken by this group to protect their meetings. A public meeting place is agreed upon, in this case the Manco Capac Monument. While the members are walking casually around the square an address, determined at the last minute, is passed by word of mouth from individual to individual, where the entire group meets an hour later. Each person arrives alone and by a different route.
62. Although classifying Odría as a representative of the most backward class and therefore the national instrument of Imperialism, Circular No. 1 argues that all of his decrees should not be blindly rejected. Those which truly benefit the laboring classes should be put into effective operation immediately. The last two paragraphs of the Section entitled Situacion Politica contain suggestions regarding the desire of this group to assume the leadership of the Aprista laboring class. With a few individual exceptions, however, no sign that Apristas will accept the leadership of these Communist groups has yet been reported. The circular takes the usual attitude of the expelled members toward the orthodox PCP, condemning Del Prado, Barrio and his group.
63. The Circular was approved by the meeting and plans were made for its distribution. The meeting was taken up once again largely with further discussion of possible disciplinary action against Luna. However, no specific conclusions were made nor concrete action taken.

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64. This split among the dissidents left Juan P. Luna and Alipio Orbegoso alone among the recent expelled Party members in their more or less open collaboration with the Government's labor program. However, Luna and Orbegoso are two of Peru's most able and most prominent labor leaders, and they and their personal adherents control an important labor bloc. Together they are undoubtedly far more significant than the remainder of the dissidents.
65. In spite of this collaboration, both Luna and Orbegoso, like the FUIS, felt the necessity of giving at least the appearance of going along with labor's resentment against Decree-Law No. 19. Two Luna-Orbegoso groups, the bakers and the stevedores, publicly expressed adverse comment on the Decree-Law during January. A long petition to the Junta appeared on 11 January signed by the following bakers' organizations:

Federacion de Obreros Panaderos "Estrella Del Peru"  
Pedro La Rosa, President  
Julian Tasayco, Secretary General  
Armando Cabanillas, Secretary of Defense

Federacion de Obreros Panaderos "Progreso y Justicia"  
Juan Muro Risco, President  
Julio Portal, Treasurer  
Manuel Perez, Secretary of Defense

Sociedad Gremio de Panaderos Del Callao P. I.  
Pablo Martinez, President  
Victor Ortiz, Secretary General  
Pablo Vasquez, Secretary of Defense

66. The Orbegoso-controlled Sindicato de Estibadores Del Cabotaje Mayor Del Callao (Coast Line Stevedores Union of Callao) published a communique on 21 January, demanding that a labor representative sit on the Commission to carry out Decree-Law No. 19. The communique is signed by Julio Tizon Olaya, Secretary General, Alejandro Cubillas, Secretary of Press and Propaganda and Pedro Curay Seminario, Secretary of Defense. These three individuals have been previously reported as Luna-Communists under the control of Orbegoso.(3)
67. The Supreme Resolution granting the majority of the SUTA's demands,<sup>(9)</sup> expected momentarily at the end of November was not finally issued until 22 December 1948, supplemented by a Ministerial Resolution of 24 December. A protest against the Ministerial Resolution was immediately presented by the bus companies to the government on 28 December, and rejected by the government in a second Ministerial Resolution published 31 December.
68. The bus companies replied in a long statement dated 26 January 1949, arguing that they were losing money before the salary increases and other adjustments required by the Resolutions of December and that they could not meet the labor demands of the SUTA and remain solvent without authorization to increase their fares. No signs of such authorization were seen before the end of the month and Luna appeared to be assured a complete and important victory.

C. FRENTE DE UNIDAD E INDEPENDENCIA SINDICAL

69. The FUIS continued its plans and projects during the month publishing on 21 January a long appeal in Vanguardia, expressing its solid support for the Junta's projected Congreso Obrero.
70. In spite of its close ties with the government, however, it found itself unable to ignore the rising tide of labor dissatisfaction with Decree-Law No. 19. Numerous declarations by organizations and groups appeared under its auspices during January, criticizing various aspects of the decree.
71. On the organizational side it continued to build its strength in the area immediately south of Lima through the adherence of the Sociedad de Pequeños Proprietarios Viticultores y Anexos de la Provincia de Chincha (Society of

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Small Vineyard Owners and Affiliates) announced early in January. Indications of its first adherent in Cuzco were seen in an exchange of correspondence between FUIS headquarters and the Sindicato de Trabajadores Curtiembre America (American Tanners Union) led by Alfredo Lazo Diaz, Secretary General, and J. E. Pena, Exterior Secretary.

- 72. Frequent and regular meetings of FUIS leaders continued to be held at Avenida Nicolas de Pierola (La Colmena), 665, under the leadership of Lino Larrea, Secretary General, and Juan Cerpa, Secretary of Organization. The FUIS appeared to be active among the textile workers, the taxi drivers, the civil construction workers, and the printers and typesetters.
- 73. Organization of the taxi drivers (Sindicato de Choferes Del Servicio Publico) on behalf of the FUIS is being carried on by Amancio Donayre. Among the printers and typesetters (Federacion Grafica) organization is being carried on by Juan Cerpa himself, and negotiations are in progress to reinstate three FUIS leaders, Cerpa, Pedro Ruiz and Jose Benitez, who were expelled from the Federation when it was under Aprista control.
- 74. Among the civil construction workers, the following now appear to be lined up in support of the FUIS, largely as the result of the organizational activities of Isaias Contreras:

Sindicato de Trabajadores en Construccion Civil Del Callao  
Juan Manuel Pena, Secretary General  
Ernesto Gonzalez, Secretary of Defense

Sindicato de Trabajadores en Construccion Civil de Lima y Balnearios  
(Bathing Resorts)  
Victor E. Flores S., Secretary General

Sindicato de Trabajadores en Construccion Civil de Los Balnearios Del Sur  
Pedro Quillano, Secretary General, replaced the end of January  
by Antonio Cruz  
Isaias Contreras, Secretary of Defense

- 25X1A2g (1) Cf. [REDACTED]
- 25X1A6a (2) [REDACTED] Comment. This vote would be of real political significance to Senators Encinas, Tamayo and Aguilar, representing as they do districts where the Communist vote is substantial.
- 25X1A2g (3) Cf. [REDACTED]
- (4) Cf. [REDACTED]
- (5) Cf. [REDACTED]
- (6) Cf. [REDACTED]
- (7) Cf. [REDACTED]
- (8) Cf. [REDACTED]
- (9) Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores en Autobuses

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~~SECRET~~