

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1A Peru

SUBJECT Second National Congress of Federacion de Periodistas del Peru

PLACE ACQUIRED

DATE OF INFO. Prior to mid-October 1951



- 1. At the Second National Congress of the Federacion de Periodistas del Peru, which was held in Arequipa from 1 October through 6 October 1951, the following officers were elected to serve until the next scheduled congress takes place in Iquitos in October 1952:

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Victor Dorner*	Secretary General	
Gerardo Uzategui	President	
Ernesto More	Vice-President	Communist sympathizer
Antenor del Pozo	Secretary of Technical Matters	Communist Party member

- 2. The Permanent Committee of the Congress will function under the presidency of the well-known expelled Communist, Genaro Carnero Checa. He will be assisted by four secretaries, including Alfredo Mathews, a Communist, and Alfonso Delboy, a Communist sympathizer.

- 3. The Peruvian Government did nothing to hinder the preparatory work for the Congress, except on one occasion. Shortly after the appearance of the printed agenda of the Congress, on approximately 15 September, Carnero Checa was called to the Ministry of Government for the purpose of discussing the agenda. Carnero was asked to explain the last word of the second item on the agenda which read as follows:

"El Estatuto del Periodista - Reglamentacion del ejercicio de la profesion, en sus características publicas, economicas y politicas."

Carnero stated that the word "politicas" was ambiguous, and that it did not appear in the original draft of the agenda. He agreed to change the word, and, in the 1 October issue of 1951, the word "tecnicas" was substituted.

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No Change in Class.

Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS S C

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

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4. [REDACTED] Carnero was told that, although the government was willing to assist where possible in making the Congress a success, it expected in return that the Congress would be non-political in nature.

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5. [REDACTED] a further instance of government intervention. When asked why the case of La Prensa of Buenos Aires was not discussed as an example of the suppression of freedom of the press, Ernesto More replied that the government had made it clear that the case of La Prensa and Argentine politics were not to be discussed. He added that the Prefect of Arequipa, Daniel Camino Brent, had "admonished" them not to mention La Prensa. More stated that the Congress had risked the displeasure of the government by opposing the Law of Internal Security and that it would have been foolish to do more. He characterized Carnero Checa as a courageous man who had to be diplomatic and prudent in order to be able to print in 1951 "items that could not be read in any other publication".

6. Leaders of the Communist Party in Lima received a report on the Congress, written by Eduardo Flores, a Communist labor leader in Arequipa. Flores wrote that the Communist labor leaders in the south of Peru considered that the Congress had been completely dominated by the government and was therefore a Congress that could not be supported by the Party. Flores pointed out that the government had furnished two planes of the Transportes Aereos Militares to fly delegates to and from Arequipa, and that the Minister of Education, Colonel Juan Mendoza, and the Prefect of Arequipa, Daniel Camino Brent, had been asked to address the Congress. Flores stated that during the Congress certain Communist delegates had requested the support of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Arequipa, but had been turned down and accused of taking part in a Congress which was nothing more than a maneuver by the government.
7. The Congress was attended by twenty-two delegates from Lima, 12 of whom the following nine are Communists or Communist sympathizers:

Genaro Carnero Checa
 Ernesto More
 Marija Roque de Carnero
 Juan Francisco Castillo
 Alfredo Mathews
 Julio del Prado Chavez
 Miguel Yi Carrillo
 Saul Villaran
 Manuel Ferreiros Bustos (also spelled Ferreyros)

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* [REDACTED] Comment: Previous information reported on an individual who may be identical with the above, reveals that Victor Horner Martinez, a student, age 27, joined the Instituto Cultural Peruano-Sovietico on 24 July 1946.

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** [REDACTED] Comment: Jorge Loral S., and Guillermo Villavicencio, also delegates from Lima, may be identical with the following individuals on whom previous

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information had been reported.

Jorge Noral Silva Antisteben, while a student at Simancas University in December 1947, was a member of the Student Committee for Puerto Rican Independence and reportedly a member of the Communist youth movement. At a mass meeting of students held on 17 December 1947, he strongly supported the stand taken by Panamanian students who sought to deny to the United States the use of certain air bases in Panama.

Guillermo Villavicencio was a leader of the Communist Party in the city of Panama in 1944.

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