

SAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Date:

SEP 11 1943

To:

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Communist Activities in Ecuador

As of possible interest to you, there is being transmitted herewith a copy of a report received from a confidential, reliable source setting forth information regarding Communist activities in Ecuador. This information has been made available to the Military Attache, Naval Attache and the American Embassy at Quito, Ecuador.

Enclosure

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Colonel L. R. Forney

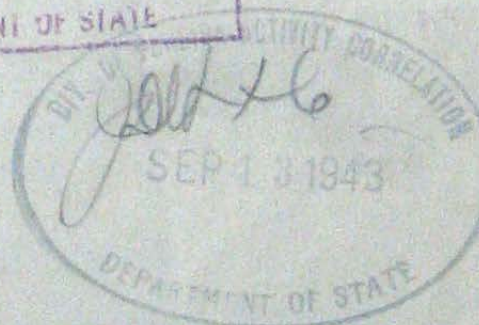
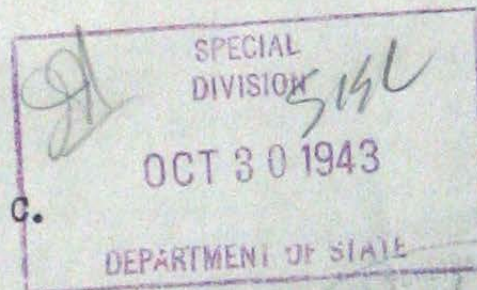


the formation of the following political parties: "Liberalism" and the "Radical Conservative"



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER



Confidential File

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SEP 11 1943

Re: Communist Activities in Ecuador
Ecuador - Subversive Activities - R

Since the end of June, 1943, the principal events of interest affecting Communist Activities in Ecuador have been first, the release from jail of the Party Secretary for the Coastal Area, Pedro Antonio SAAD, and, second, the formation of a coalition of anti-administration political parties for the announced purpose of putting up a single candidate for the presidency in the elections next year which movement has been joined by the Communist Party of Ecuador.

RELEASE OF PEDRO SAAD

In its issue of July 6, 1943, the Quito daily newspaper "El Comercio" stated that "From sources very close to the Ministry of Government" it was learned that the attorney Pedro Antonio SAAD had been placed at liberty on the previous day. He had been imprisoned for reasons growing out of the WORKERS CONGRESS. In "El Telegrafo" of Guayaquil for July 15, 1943, appeared an article stating that on the previous evening a large group of workers and intellectuals gave a dinner for Pedro SAAD, Guayaquil Communist leader, who was recently released from jail. Speeches were given by Dr. Francisco ARIZAGA Luque, Joaquin GALLEGOS Lara, and Leonidas CASERAS.

According to available information Francisco ARIZAGA Luque has figured in many plots against the Ecuadoran government, or at least has been charged by the government with so doing. He has not been complained of as active in Communist Affairs. Joaquin GALLEGOS Lara, on the other hand, has been complained of as an active member of the Communist Party in Guayaquil in which city he is employed in the Direccion Provincial de Educacion. On August 19, 1942, he was reliably reported to have been contacted by the Cuban Communist Blas ROGA on the latter's visit to Ecuador. He has written articles against the activities of the "Imperialist Yankees" in Latin America. No data are available indicating the identity and sympathies of the third speaker, Leonidas CASERAS.

FORMATION OF DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

On July 14, 1943, the Ecuadoran newspapers carried the announcement of the formation of the "Alianza Democratica Ecuatoriana" consisting of a coalition of the following political parties: "Liberalismo Independiente", "Frente Democratica Nacional", "Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano", and the "Partido Conservador". In the July 17 issue of the Quito newspaper "El Comercio" the adhesion of the "Vanguardia Revolucionaria Socialista" to the coalition was announced. This is a party headed by a group of Ecuadoran Army officers. This article further predicted the expected adhesion of the "Partido Comunista Ecuatoriano". On this same date Source S-13 confirmed the joining of the "Alianza Democratica" by the "Vanguardia" party and stated that the government expected the Communist Party likewise to adhere to the group. This source indicated that the purpose of the coalition was to pick a single candidate of all opposing political parties in the next presidential election in order to bring about defeat of the administration candidate who has not as yet been named.

In "El Dia" for July 29, 1943, the following announcement of the Communist Party's adherence was printed:

"THE UNITY OF ALL ECUADORANS ON THE BASIS OF A DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM IS ESSENTIAL

"Communist Party of Ecuador

"Central Committee

"Quito, July 24, 1943. National Delegates of the 'Alianza Democratica Ecuatoriana', Distinguished Sirs:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador has observed with much interest the patriotic movement which has culminated in the formation of the 'Alianza Democratica Ecuatoriana' and has read with satisfaction its first manifesto.

"The wise provisions of said document give indescribable relief to the grave situation of our country. No Ecuadoran, even less any political force, can ignore the importance of this fact nor deny its consequences, in order to contribute the sum total of their powers to find a solution to it.

"As a complex result, large and fatal, of a series of causes, Ecuador has fallen into a state of economic prostration, of civic skepticism, of tragic misery, and total disorganization; no less thing as a consequence of this was the territorial disintegration to which we fell victim. The popular masses, who give their vitality in the labor of the earth and the general production of the national resources, are dying without bread, without homes, without the slightest attention, without freedom.

"Our party has been making a systematic and severe analysis of the general situation of the country, of the causes of its prostrations, of the consequences which it holds for the very life of the workers, and now takes this occasion to present its thought (on the subject).

"We are living in the crucial moment of our history, in whose pages of glory and sacrifice we must affirm the faith of our destiny. There arises before us the dilemma of to be or not to be. To let run this somber process of dissolution would be unforgivable; to arrest it is our duty and thus to open a progressive, constructive epoch, in which with political liberty, let us make the prosperity of the country and raise to a high level the life of our people.

"Thus as in moments of international danger let us place to one side partisan strife, attaining internal peace, likewise now it is indispensable to do the same and seek the unity of all Ecuadorans, on the basis of a democratic program and a common plan of action, to trace in this manner a definite political trajectory toward that which we as Ecuadorans have kept repeating as an imperative slogan: 'national reconstruction'.

"As Communists, it is obvious, we have a particular doctrinary criterion. Fundamental of our party is its political struggle in the scientific method of materialistic history, vigorous current of human thought. As Communists we have a

doctrinary heritage, a method of struggle and an organic and systematic program for the solution of all human problems. We maintain that only socialism will create the definitive conditions for prosperity, happiness, and the liberty of all man in all the world. Furthermore this conviction does not make us lose the senses of reality. We know that history is an endless and continuous process and that before the triumph of socialism our country will have to surmount a series of intermediate steps. For this reason at this hour of our national history the Communists hold a realistic program adjusted to the concrete conditions in which we live and to the immediate necessities of our people.

"Ecuador is not isolated from the other countries of the earth; culture, economic relations, means of communications are bonds of an indestructible union. Particularly today our country continues, with the other free peoples, the fight against fascism, the fight for democracy, political formula which makes possible human liberty and dignity. As Ecuadorans we must accept in all its scope this mandate for the fate of world democracy is linked to the fate of our own democracy. Tyranny would take definite root in the small and weak countries if democracy were destroyed in the world war. On the contrary, participating intensely in this fight, it will be possible for Ecuador to find a positive solution to many of its vital problems, among which are the progressive march of its economy and to obtain, in peacetime, the defense of its national interests and the reparation of the injustices committed against its sovereignty.

"It is indispensable to restore political liberty, doing that the manifestations of democracy are respected, to suppress electoral frauds, to eliminate the constant police threat, to inspire respect in all parts for the Labor Code, greatest conquest of the working classes. We need an atmosphere of freedom in which the people can formulate their desires, seek out the way of their elevation and achieve their hopes in complete order.

"The scrambling of democratic institutions, administrative disorganization, popular misery, the lack of vigor in our nationality, are definitely grounded in the backwardness of our economy. Agrarian feudalism, left over from the colony (colonial times), bridges our technical progress. Industry maintains in itself incipient, agricultural and industrial production do not increase to fulfill even the needs of internal demand, our road system is small and inadequate, almost all of our natural resources remain untried; we need schools, and the most indispensable hygienic conditions, even in the urban centers of major importance. This economic and cultural backwardness is what permits the predominance of little oligarchies and the complete submission of the majorities.

"We must overcome the vices of our economy and achieve its progressive unfolding. We should profit by the conditions created by the war and the political credit of the United States of North America to increase production and establish a basic national industry. This is the economic postulate which in this moment the Ecuadorian Communist Party sustains. Its fulfillment will give us the necessary resources to raise the standard of living of the people and to take them out of the ominous conditions in which they are vegetating. The reconstruction of the country will not be possible without the revitalization of the Ecuadorian people; without their being liberated from exploitation and misery.

"The political thought of our party starts from the laborious contact with the sufferings of men of the people and who form part of its makeup and who study its thesis.

"With this our honest and loyal exposition we conclude confirming the essential unity which exists with your manifesto.

"We believe that the Alianza Democratica Nacional has taken the first step; to group into a single force the different sectors of the country; the immediate duty being to harmonize this unity in a political program and in a joint plan of action. Therefore, it will be a possibility to fulfill the historical and patriotic task which has been proposed.

"If it acquires, as it should acquire, in this manner, deep popular support, and makes of its program a program of the people of Ecuador, its appearance will signalize the commencement of a true reconstruction.

"El Partido Comunista Ecuatoriano, ever to its people declares that it is disposed to participate in a great movement which guarantees the glorious and progressive Ecuadorian future.

"To the distinguished National Delegates of the Alianza Democratica Ecuatoriana.

"For the 'Comite Central del Partido Comunista Ecuatoriano.'

Gustavo BECERRA

Secretary General"

PROPAGANDA

While the "Partido Comunista del Ecuador" has no official publications the "Movimiento Popular Antitotalitario del Ecuador" in conjunction with the "Comite Antinazi-Fascista de Guayaquil" and the "Comite Antinazi de Ambato" publishes sporadically a tabloid-size periodical entitled "ANTINAZI". This publication has its offices at Olmedo 50, Quito, with Post Office Box No. 140 according to the masthead of its issue of March 12, 1943. The Secretary-General of the "Movimiento Popular Antitotalitario del Ecuador" is, according to his own statement at the meeting in celebration of Bastille Day (July 14, 1943) at the Central University, the French Communist Raymond MERINGUE. The "Comite Anti-Nazi-fascista de Guayaquil" has been previously reported as a Communist Front organization. Although "ANTINAZI" makes no regular appearance, Confidential Source of Information S-1 advises that it lends itself amply to the printing of Pro-Communist propaganda.

Inspection of the issue of March 12, 1943, reveals that it glorifies the "WORKERS CONGRESS" held in Ecuador and sets out a resolution passed by it and signed by the Colombian labor leader, Guillermo RODRIGUEZ, and the Mexican Communist, Vicente Lombardo TOLEDO. On the last page of this issue appears in large red type the legend; "The National and International Unity of Workers Assures the Prompt Defeat of Nazism-Fascism-Falangism," and likewise carries an article headed, "The War has Produced a Revolution in England." On the next to the last page appears a lengthy tribute to Guillermo RODRIGUEZ, President of the Central Zone of the "Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina," (C.T.A.L.) who was deported from Ecuador in connection with the WORKERS CONGRESS.

On the fourth page of this issue is the text of a "Call to Resistance and General Strike" stated to have been published in Lyon, France, in October, 1942, commencing "The Working Class of France announces the right to: 'Say no to Hitler.'" etc. This page likewise issues a call for the "Second Front." The entire tone of the publication appears in general to follow the Communist Party line.

Under date of August 1, 1943, another issue of "ANTIFAZ", somewhat reduced in size, made its appearance. It contains an article asserting that the Italian people are not pro-Fascist; one supporting General de Gaulle as opposed to General Giraud; a sarcastic note on the poor attendance at a reception offered by the Spanish Minister; quotations from Falangist publications concerning how Spain would spring to the defense of Italy if the latter were attacked; a write-up of the Bastille Day celebration in Quito; and a few other distinctly pro-Democratic items. In this issue of "ANTIFAZ" no particular effort to insert pro-Communist propaganda was evident, the general tone of the publication being indistinguishable from the pro-Allied line of various democratic publications. It went further than any other local publication, however, in advocating the internment of the leader of the Ecuadoran Conservative Party, J. JIJON y CAAMANO (dubbed "Don Jacinto"), for stating that the Allies were not justified in bombing military targets in Rome.

According to S-1 the semi-monthly student publication "SURCOS" is partially influenced by Communist Party members and sympathizers and consequently publishes from time to time propaganda material which may be said to follow the Party line. For example in the July 2, 1943, issue this informant points out the praise for Lincoln and Roosevelt followed by condemnation of the treatment of the negro in the United States, mention of Detroit race riots, and an article by Earl BROWDER along with his photograph.

ORGANIZATIONS DOMINATED BY THE PARTY

According to S-1 the Union Sindical del Guayas is completely dominated by the Communist Party, doubt however has been cast on this assertion as a bit of wishful thinking on the part of the informant who is likely a Communist himself. The organizations in Guayaquil influenced by the Party include the unions of carpenters, National Cement Plant employees, and National Brewery employees. In Ambato the committees of the following factories are said to be Communist influenced: "La Algodoner," "La Europe," and "El Condor."

Other than the above no data has been received during July to add to the list of organizations under Communist influence or control.

GROWTH OF PARTY

S-1 has stated that the Party at the present time is endeavoring to effect a complete reorganization in Ecuador and pursuant thereto is tentatively planning a meeting of the leaders in the near future. These leaders are said to attribute the present weakness of the Party to lack of propaganda means. However, during June, according to one of the leaders, 60 new "carnets" (identification cards) were issued to new members.

In Quito the Party is impoverished. The members cannot pay dues and the partisans are no longer furnishing capital. The nucleus in Quito, S-1 states, is in the Central University where the students may be classified as from 10% to 20% Communist, 20% Liberals, 25-30% Conservatives, the remainder being largely Socialists. Cells are being organized, however, in Quito, though there is greater strength in Guayaquil. While, in addition, the Party claims to have organized some nuclei among the farmers and Indians of Cayambe and Otavalo, with new adherents in Ibarra, Tulcan, Ambato, Riobamba, Cuenca, and somewhere, this growth is felt to be small.

PARTY POLICIES & ACTIVITIES

Confidential Source of Information S-2 advises that since Pedro Antonio SAAD's release from prison there have been several secret meetings of Communist Party members and leaders in Guayaquil. The first of these was held at the home of Hernal QUEVEDO, Calle Chimboraço #1929, attended only by SAAD, QUEVEDO and one BARRAZUELA the last of whom is an employee of the Guayaquil Library at Calles Vera and Cia.

At this meeting SAAD is reported to have instructed QUEVEDO to advise all Party members to abstain from celebrating his release from prison as it is in the interest of the Party to attract as little attention as possible, thus avoiding disclosing to the government the identities of Party members and sympathizers. This attitude was taken since it was learned that in the past secret government agents had taken the names of those attending similar celebrations and meetings. SAAD also stated that the position of the Party in Ecuador is delicate and consequently greatest care must be taken not to let the government know the PCP activities. While under arrest, SAAD indicated, he had been able to make friends with some members of the Police force, especially among the Carbineros, and that many of these contacts may be counted upon in the future in "emergency" cases.

Finally a decision was reached at this meeting to raise Party funds for the coming Presidential campaign by raising the monthly quota for party members and by soliciting contributions from sympathizers.

According to S-1 during the last two weeks in June the leaders of the Socialist and Communist Parties have come together to see if they could lay aside their differences and agree on a single candidate in the forthcoming Presidential elections. The two parties in Quito thereupon sent a delegate to Guayaquil who reported that the Leftists of that city showed enthusiasm and decided to work for the candidacy of Dr. Jose Maria VELASCO Ibarra. Nevertheless the Socialists are none too friendly toward VELASCO whereas the Communists think he would be the transition candidate. In the past, however, these two parties both between their leaders and between the organizations have always experienced bitter controversy, and consequently the success of any plan of cooperation between them remains in doubt.

On July 9, 1943, there appeared an article in the Guayaquil newspaper "El Telegrafo" revealing that the Comité Antinazi of Quito had sent a protest to

the Guayaquil Chief of Security, Commandante CARBO PARDEDES, for his allegedly accusing some so-called cultural and democratic groups of engaging in subversive activities. In the protest it is pointed out that the anti-fascist committees, among which figures the MAE, exist for no other purpose than "National Unity" and "Victory for the United Nations" and furthermore the Anti-Fascist Committees are being suspected of activities which do not exist, consequently this suspicion indirectly favors the position of the Axis powers.

Confidential Informant S-3 has furnished the following abstract of a letter written under date of April 23, 1943, by Guillermo RODRIGUEZ, Vice-President of the "Confederacion de Trabajadores de la America Latina, Region Central", Apartado Aereo 42-02, Bogota, Colombia, to Vicente LOMBARDO Toledano, Rosales 26, Mexico, D. F.:

"Writer states that the enclosed report on the Ecuadorean labor Congress held in Quito, March 18, is based on facts derived from personal observation, from friends, and from the press. The facts will be borne out by PEDRO SAAD, Secretary of the Communist Party, and by MIGUEL GUZMAN, who is now in exile in Peru.

"Writer states that Vice-President Wallace evinced great interest in the Continental Labor Congress, which is being planned by addressee. Writer has been informed that addressee has convoked the Executive Committee of the CTAL centers in Chile, to make plans for said Congress.

"Writer assures addressee that there will be large demonstrations against the Axis, and in favor of National unity by the Colombian masses on May Day.

"Writer states that through the efforts of the Government of Dr. Arroyo del Rio, the clergy (the Arch-Bishop of Quito issued a Pastoral forbidding all Catholic workers to attend the Congress) and the feudal oligarchy, which exploits the masses of the people, the Worker's Congress was first postponed, and then dissolved one day after it convened. President Rios, whom writer states, was elected by fraud, is only interested in maintaining control of the government and not in furthering the economic and cultural progress of his people. Writer praises President Lopez, of Colombia; Batista of Cuba, and Camacho, of Mexico, as furthering the labor movement.

"Writer condemns JOSE ELIAS MONTENEGRO and ALBERTO TORRES VERA, as being traitors to the CTAL. Writer states that the following groups and men have supported the CTAL in Ecuador:

UNION SINDICAL DEL GUAYAS
VICTOR HUGO BRIONES (now in exile)
MORA GUTIERREZ (in exile)
PALADINES

SINDICATO DE ARTES GRAFICOS, Luis A.
Escudero, Secretary
E. RATH
LOBATO

UNION SINDICAL DEL PICHINCHA, Pedro A. Saad, Secretary (now imprisoned)

"In October, 1942, the following Ecuadorean labor organizations also signified their support of the CTAL:

SOCIADAD ARTISTICA e INDUSTRIAL DEL
FICHINZA

CONFEDERACION OBRERA DEL CHIMBRAZO
ASOCIACION OBRERA DEL ASTILLERO
CONFEDERACION OBRERA DEL GUAYAS

CONFEDERACION OBRERA DE TUNGURAHUA

STACFORD

FRENTE OBRERO INDEPENDIENTE

"Writer notes that in March, the diplomatic representatives of Colombia and Mexico declared that 'They were not responsible for the Communist activity carried on in Ecuador by LONBANDO TOLERANO and GUILLERMO RODRIGUEZ.'

"Writer dismisses the 'Fifth Workers' Congress' organized by the Ecuadoran government in opposition to that of the CTAL, as being composed of divisionists and members of the labor movement, who were bought or coerced.

"Writer states that the experience gained in this affair will prove useful in future activities of the CTAL, and recommends: 1) That all Labor Groups and Congresses should issue resolutions recognizing the Coordinating Committee constituted by the Congress of March 18th, as directing the Ecuadoran labor movement and asking that the Ecuadoran government grant laborers liberty of action. 2) That the Ecuadoran workers keep in touch with the continental labor movement, through correspondence with addressee. 3) That the friendly offices of all Democratic governments including that of North America be requested to urge the Ecuadoran government to respect the workers' Democratic rights. 4) That all workers' congresses be financed by labor funds alone, to ensure independence of action. 5) That all labor and student groups should encourage as much as possible the Ecuadoran workers to continue in their struggle, and to request that all prisoners taken by the Ecuadoran government, because of their participation in the Workers' Congress, be set free.

"Writer, in a post script, attempts to show the objectivity of this report by a statement of Vice President Wallace, who in the meeting of the Federation of Colombian Workers in Bogota, said, upon being told of the difficult labor situation in Ecuador: 'You are right, and the difficult situation of the Ecuadoran workers is evident. I realized those facts as much in Guayaquil as in Quito: in spite of this.... I received in Guayaquil a memorandum on interesting problems sent to me by Ecuadoran workers.'

The Quito newspaper, "El Dia," for July 1, 1943, states that the Guayaquil newspaperman, Leopoldo BENITEZ, will soon be placed at liberty. It will be recalled that the "Sociedad General Empleados de Guayaquil", an affiliate of the "Union Sindical del Guayas" of that city has been agitating for the release from jail of Pedro Antonio SAAB, Francisco MORA Guerrero, and Leopoldo BENITEZ. MORA Guerrero has been mentioned by S-1 as a leader of the Communist Party. It may be remarked that Leopoldo BENITEZ has been confined for some time as a political prisoner in the Province of El Oro, but according to an article in "El Comercio", Quito, July 9, 1943, he was permitted to go to Guayaquil because of sickness in his family. He has not been alleged to be a member of the Communist Party by any of the sources consulted.

There has previously been quoted the text of the Communist Party Manifesto aligning itself with the Democratic Alliance. In this regard, the following data has been furnished by Confidential Informant S-5 who is close to the Party leaders in Quito:

This informant reported that after a bitter inner-struggle, the Communist Party of Ecuador found that it could not operate as a separate party because of their lack of public support. With this in mind, the PCME changed its policies and sought to connect itself with other groups. The first understanding was reached with the Leftist Group, the "Vanguardia Socialista Revolucionaria," headed by the retired colonel, Luis LARREA Alba. LARREA is the brother of the former secretary of the Fomento, Dr. Alfonso LARREA Alba. This group pretends to be the vanguard of Socialism and has a Socialistic program for the reconstruction of Ecuador. It rejects all connections with international groups, especially with Moscow, under the theory that Moscow does not know the reality of local conditions and therefore cannot properly direct and instruct the Socialist and Communist parties. This group publishes a periodical called the "Vanguardia" and is politically passive, confining itself to propaganda.

The Communist Party approached the Socialist Party and although a great difference exists in their doctrines and principles, the Communists sought protection of Socialism because the Socialists are a recognized party under the Constitution of Ecuador. Although no formal union has been arranged, cooperation is to exist for the duration of the war. Both parties are strongly anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist and although the Socialists were bitter enemies of Russia, they have readily changed their point of view with these recent developments. It was the belief of the informant that this arrangement is merely temporary and that the Socialists will probably change their pro-Russian policy as soon as the war is over and they will, for the duration, favor Roosevelt and Churchill's policy as long as Stalin adheres to it.

In addition to these two above-mentioned groups to which the Communist Party has adhered itself, it is also related to the so-called "Frente Democratico Nacional" which is composed chiefly of followers of Dr. Velasco IBARRA, now exiled in Santiago, Chile. The Communists were able to see the immense popularity and the broad strata of population covered by this group and therefore supports the nomination of Velasco IBARRA for the Presidency of the Republic. By these tactics the PCME hopes to gain popular sympathy and an opportunity to introduce more radical ideas among the people of Ecuador.

Some of the Communist elements are also connected with the "Liberales Independientes", the group headed by the PLAZA brothers and by NODESTO LARREA. Among the Communists supporting this groups there are many students and the student leader, Guillermo LAZCO.

The one thing in common in the recent uniting of these various elements is the opposition to the present administration of Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio.

During the past month there have not been any indications of important changes in Party line due to the dissolution of the Comintern by the Russian government.

There follows a list of Communist Party members and sympathizers as furnished by various confidential informants consulted. Following each name appears a brief statement of facts concerning such person together with an indication of the confidential informant. The phrases "Active Communist" or "Member of PCN", etc., are used only in those cases where the confidential informant appears to indicate with some degree of reliability that the individual is an actual Party member or practicing Communist. Other listed individuals are either members of Communist Front organizations or have otherwise indicated a definite sympathy for the Communist Party cause. In each such case the basis for this conclusion has been set out. Where it is indicated that the individual is a member of the "Comite" reference is had to the "Comite Antinazi-Fascista" of Guayaquil, Communist Front Organization. "PCN" refers, of course to Partido Comunista del Ecuador."

ACUNA G., Julio

Milagro

Member Anti-Fascist Committee of Milagro. Guayaquil newspaper article 6-26-42.

AGUIRRE Macillon, Jorge

Guayaquil

Well known Communist, CI S-4.

ALANCON, Abraham

Milagro

Member Anti-Fascist Committee of Milagro. Guayaquil newspaper article 6-26-42.

ALCIVAR, Omar

Milagro

Member Anti-Fascist Committee of Milagro. Guayaquil newspaper article 6-26-42.

ALMEIDA, Jorge

Universidad Central (student)

Quito

Son of Army General Rafael ALMEIDA, Suarez and PCN leader in Quito. CI S-5.

ALTAMIRANO, Luis

Calles Colon & Malecon

Guayaquil

University Student & Active member PCN. CI S-6.

ALVARO, Gabriel

Quito

Member PCN & brother of Luis & Jose. CI S-5.

ALVARO, Jose

Quito

PCN leader who went to Moscow & later retired. Brother of Luis & Gabriel. CI S-5.

ALVARO, Luis

Tailor shop, Calle Oriente, Quito

PCN leader. Head of Tailors' Union; led bloody strike in Riobamba, 1935; brother of Gabriel & Jose. CI S-5.

ANDRADA M., Miguel

Milagro

President of Anti-Fascist Committee of Milagro.

Guayaquil newspaper article 6-26-42.

BAHAMONDE, Cruz

Guayaquil

Contacted 8-42 by Cuban Communist Blas Roca. Surveillance of Blas Roca.

BARRETO, Primitivo

Quito

PCN leader; writer, labor organizer; Director of Union Sindical del Pichincha. CI S-5.

BARREXUETA, _____

Guayaquil

Met with Pedro SAAD & Hermel QUEVEDO at latter's house to discuss Party policies. CI S-2

BARAHONA, Salvador

Salon Oriente, Calles Boyaca & Luque, Guayaquil. Active member PCE: Secretary of Union Sindical del Guayas; CI S-6

BECERRA, Gustavo

Bazar Lulu, Calles Manabi & Vargas, Quito. Age 40; printer from Esmeraldas; formerly ran print shop "El Correo" which was closed by government. Now sells books & general merchandise. Secretary-General of the "Partido Comunista Ecuatoriana", CI S-5

BORJA Pouller, Jorge E.

Milagro

Member Anti-Fascist Committee of Milagro Guayaquil newspaper article 6-26-42.

BRAVONALO, C.

Fuente de Cultura Book Store

Calle Chile, Quito

PCE Leader & member Political Bureau CI S-1.

BRIONES, Victor Hugo

Calles Velez & Mognahi, Guayaquil

Professor, Secretary-General of "Union Sindical del Guayas", propaganda secretary of Comité Anti-Nazi-Fascista of Guayaquil & organizer of same. CI S-7.

BURBANO, Marcos A.

"La Europa" textile mill, Ambato

Member PCE & of Workers' Committee at Mill CI S-1

CARRION, Manuel

Calle Santa Ana Cerro, Guayaquil

Secretary General of Sociedad de Carpinteros Quito

Deployed National Brewery. Leading member of PCE. CI S-6.

CASERAS, Leonidas

Guayaquil

Spoke at dinner 7-14-43 in honor of Pedro A. SAAD. Guayaquil newspaper article 7-15-43.

CHAVEZ Gonzalez, Raul

Guayaquil

Member "Sociedad de Empleados", "Union Sindical"; signed cable to Minister of Interior demanding release of SAAD; said to be one of best interpreters of Carl Marx; follower of Lombardo Toledano. Guayaquil newspaper article 10-15-42 and 11-4-42

COELLO Serrano, Rafael, Dr.

Calles Luque & Pichincha, Guayaquil Attorney. Leader of PCE. CI S-5

CRUZ, Armando

Calle Chile at Velez & Luque, Guayaquil Runs Joya Literaria book shop; took

Enrique OIL Gilbert's place on Comité Anti-Nazi-Fascista temporarily. CI S-4.

DE LA PAZ, Jose

Guayaquil

Typographer, Secretary of Sindico de Tipografos del Guayas. Active member PCE. CI S-6.

DILLON, Luis Napoleon

Leader of Julian Revolution of 6-9-25, forerunner of PCE in Ecuador. Present whereabouts or existence unknown. CI S-8

ENDARA, Cesar

Quito

Bookstore keeper; member Union Sindical del Pichincha. Went to Moscow for training. One of 3 PCE member brothers. CI S-5

ENDARA, Ernesto

Quito

Spoke with Raymond Maringuet at left-wing pro-U.S. rally 7-4-43. On welcoming committee for Lombardo Toledano. Secty Union Sindical del Pichincha. Corresponds with Lombardo Toledano. CI S-3 and newspaper articles.

ESPINOZA, Antonio

Guayaquil

Secretary General of Confederacion Obrera del Guayas, reception committee member for Lombardo Toledano; delegate to Conferencia Provincial presided over by Guillermo Rodriguez. Guayaquil newspapers; "Antinazi" 3-12-43.

FALCON, Aurelio

Milagro

Member of Anti-Fascist Committee there cooperating with "Comite" in Guayaquil. Guayaquil newspapers 6-26-42

FERNANDEZ, Angel

Delegate from "Confederacion Obrera del Chimborazo" to Conferencia Provincial on 10-13-42 presided over by Guillermo Rodriguez. "Antinazi" 3-12-43.

FIALLOS, Ruben

Ambato

Secretary General of workers' committee of "El Condor" mill. Leading member PCE. CI S-1.

GALLEGOS, Gerardo

Intellectual leader of PCE who went to Moscow and later switched allegiance to Socialist Party. CI S-5.

GALLEGOS Lara, Joaquin

Calle Manabi between E. Alfaro & Huanacapac Guayaquil

Writer employed by "Direccion Provincial de Educacion". Contacted 8-42 by Cuban Communist Blas Roca. Spoke at dinner 7-14-43 in honor of release of Pedro SAAD. Active Communist. CI S-6.

GIL, Gilbert, Enrique

Guayaquil

Post-novelist, author of "Nuestra Pan;" Secretary General of "Comite Antinazi-Fascista" of Guayaquil; contacted by Cuban Communist Blas Roca 8-42. Reported PCE leader, though possibly only left-wing intellectual. CI S-8.

GUALAVISI, Jesus

Cayambe

PCE leader in that city

CI S-5

GURVARA, Jose A.

Ambato

Secy. Gen. workers group at "La Algodonera" textile mill. Leading member of PCE. CI S-1.

HEREDIA, Luis Humberto

Calles Alcedo & Rumichaca

Guayaquil

Carpenter. Secty of "Union Sindical". Officer of "Comite Antinazi-Fascista" of Guayaquil. Reception committee for Lombardo Toledano.

PCE MEMBER. CI S-6.

LALAMA, Carlos

Calles Esmeraldas & Guayaquil, Quito

Jewelry store keeper. Treasurer of PCE. Party meetings at store. CI S-5.

LANA G., Jorge

Calles Esmeraldas & Guayaquil, Quito

Employed in "El Condor" mill. PCE member. CI S-1.

LASSO P., C. Guillermo

Quito

Pres. of "Federacion de Estudiantes de Universitarios del Ecuador," said to be dominated by PCE. CI S-5.

LOPEZ Goncha, Carlos

Calles Chimorazo & Colombia

Guayaquil

Typographer owner of Imprenta Luz. Active member of PCE. CI S-6.

LURANA, Eduardo

Quito

Leader in "Movimiento Popular Antitotalitario del Ecuador."

Quito newspaper article 7-5-43.

LUQUE, Ismael

Calles 10 de Agosto & Tulcan

Guayaquil

Baker. Secty of "Union Sindical". Party member. CI S-6.

MANUEL, Manuel

Guayaquil

Contacted 8-42 by Cuban Communist Blas Roca. Surveillance of Roca.

MARTINEZ, Nela

Quito

Employee guanine section of Fomento Corp. Writer. Active in feminine section PCE. CI S-1

MARZO, Manuel, alias MARCH, Manuel

Guayaquil

Secty "Union Sindical". Employee of Jaime PUGO Aroseman. Contact man between PCE and Lombardo Toledano. His daughter engaged to Guillermo Rodriguez. CI S-6.

MATA Martinez, Humberto

Cuenca

PCE leader in that city. CI S-9.

MELA, Francisco

Guayaquil

Heads tailors union; delegate to "Union Sindical". PCE leader in that city. CI S-5.

MERA, Mentor

Quito

University student and PCE leader.

CI S-5.

MERA, Vicente

Guayaquil

Tailor employed by Aviles Tabares. Secty of "Union Sindical" & Sindicato de Cortadores. Active PCE member. CI S-6.

MERINQUET, Raymond; alias MERIGUST, Raymond

Quito

Frenchman married to Ecuadoran. Said to have been Comintern representative. Publishes the "ANTINAZI" and is Secty Gen. of Movimiento Popular Anti-Fascista del Ecuador.

MONTENEGRO, Jose E.

Delegate on 10-13-42 to Conferencia Provincial

Obrera presided over by Guillermo Rodriguez from MELBA Martinez, Humberto Sociedad Artistica Industrial del Pichincha. PCE leader. May be identical with Humberto "ANTINAZI" 3-12-43. MATA Martinez. CI S-10.

MONTENEGRO, Luis

Quito

Went to U.S. and Mexico with Gustavo Valencia as Carpenters' Union delegate. CI S-5.

MORA, Andres Adelino

Guayaquil

Liaison Secty of Comité Antinazi-Fascista of Guayaquil & leading organizer of Comité. CI S-11.

MORA Juerrero, Francisco

Calle Letamendi #306 at Calle Chile

Guayaquil

In jail as political prisoner. Baker. Secty Gen. of Union de Panaderos & of Union Sindical. Delegate to Conferencia Provincial 10-13-42 presided over by Guillermo Rodriguez. CI S-6.

MORAN P., Francisco

Calle San Eduardo, Guayaquil

Mechanic. Member "Union Sindical". PCE member. CI S-6.

MORIEL, Eusebio

Guayaquil

Secty Union Sindical & of Sindicato de Obreros del Cuero. Active PCE member. CI S-8.

MUNOZ Elinan, Antonio

University of Guayaquil Law School

Guayaquil

Finance Secty of Comité Antinazi-Fascista and student leader. CI S-11

NARANJO Segundo

Delegate to meeting of Conferencia Provincial, 10-13-42, presided over by Guillermo Rodriguez, as delegate from Confederacion Obrera de Tungurahua. "ANTINAZI" 3-12-43.

NAVARETE, Francisco

Guayaquil

Leader of PCE. CI S-5.

GRAMA, Marcos

Calles Francisco de P. Icaza & Cordova
Guayaquil

Shoemaker. Member Union Sindical &
Sindicato de Zapateros. PCE member.
CI S-6.

ORILLANA, Juan Benito

Guayaquil

Press Secty with Pedro SAAD for Comité
Antinazi-Fascista. Representative of
Sindicato de Maestros. CI S-11.

ORILLANA R., J. Ruben

Quito

Secty of Federacion de Estudiantes de
Universitarios del Ecuador.

Quito newspaper 7-1-43.

ORTIZ, Ricardo

Calle Quito between Aguirre & Ballen
Guayaquil

Cabinet maker and mortician. PCE member.
CI S-6.

PACHECO Leon, Neptali

Milagro

Studied Communism in Russia. PCE leader.
CI S-9.

PALACIOS Saenz, Carlos

Guayaquil

Attorney. Secty for Control of the Comité
Antinazi-Fascista. Once called Dr. Arroyo
del Rio "The Murderer of Nov. 15." CI S-11.

PAREDES, Carlos

Calle Boyaca between Luque & Aguirre
Guayaquil

Jeweler. Secty of Union Sindical. Active
PCE member. CI S-6.

PAREDES, Ricardo, Dr.

Quito & Zemeraldas

PCE leader who went to Russia to study.
Member of Party Political Bureau & organizer
of Party program. Lawyer. CI S-9 & S-1.

PAZMINO, Gilberto

Delegate to Conferencia Provincial presided
over by Guillermo Rodriguez 10-13-42, from
Frente Obrero Independiente. ANTINAZI 3-12-43

PEREZ Castro, Franklin

La Libertad & Ancon

Runs Antifascist groups those cities. Son
of Sucre PEREZ Castro owner of daily paper
El Universo, Guayaquil. Wrote article stating
university should welcome Lombardo Toledano.
Jailed 7-14-43 for student riot but released
on assurances from family. CI S-4.

POZO, Luis

Calle Bolivia, Quito

Shoemaker. Propaganda Secty for PCE. CI S-5.

QUEVEDO, Hermal

Calle Chimborazo 1929, Guayaquil

Visited Moscow with Ricardo Paredes. Met with
Pedro Saad in secret Party meeting after
latter's release from jail. CI S-2.

QUINTANILLA, Victor

Calles Eloy Alfaro & A. Calderon, Guayaquil

Secty various workers committees affiliated
with Union Sindical. Held as political
prisoner in jail. Active PCE member. CI S-6.

QUIROZ, Jose

Milagro

Member of Antifascist Committee there coop-
erating with Comité of Guayaquil.
Guayaquil newspaper article 6-26-42.

RAMOS, Segundo

Calles Clemente Ballen & More, Guayaquil

Barber. Secty of Union Sindical por los
Agrarios. Active PCE member. CI S-6.

ROBLES, Pedro

Wrote article in "ANTINAZI" for 3-12-43 re
Workers Congress & National Defense.
ANTINAZI 3-12-43.

RODRIGUEZ, M. Raul; alias Rodriguez, Raul

Milagro

Secty Gen. of Comité Antifascist there.
Secty Gen. of Sindicato Agrario and an
active PCE MEMBER. CI S-6.

RODRIGUEZ, Rodolfo

Milagro

Member of Antifascist Committee there coop-
erating with Comité of Guayaquil. Guayaquil
newspaper article 6-42.

DOMINGUEZ, Ruben
Guayaquil
PCE leader. CI 8-5

ROMERO, Floresmilo
Calle Clemente Ballen & Runichaca
Guayaquil
Barber. Secty of Sociedad de Peluqueros.
Active PCE member. CI 8-8.

ROURA, Jose Maria
Guayaquil
Contacted by Blas Roca, Cuban Communist
8-42. On Nat. Committee of the Accion
Republicana Espanola. Spoke at meeting of
Comite Antinazi-Fascist 7-24-42.
Surveillance of Blas Roca.

RUALES, Jose M.
Ambato
Employed in El Condor mill.
Leading PCE member. CI 8-1

RUIZ, Antonio
Milagro
Member of Anti-Fascist Committee there
cooperating with Comite in Guayaquil.
May be related to Jose Ruiz.
Guayaquil newspaper article 6-26-42.

RUIZ, Jose
Milagro
PCE leader. CI 8-5.

SAAD, Pedro Antonio
Calles Capitan Najera & Chimborazo
Guayaquil
PCE Secretary for Coastal Region. Attorney.
Released from prison 7-5-43. CI 8-3.

SAFADI Eusebio, Fortunato
Vicente Rocafuerte School, Guayaquil
Secty of Communications for Comite Antinazi-
Fascista there. Representative of student
group, Frente Juvenil Ecuatoriano. CI 8-11.

SANJUAN Vera, Antonio, Dr.
Calle Rocafuerte & Mediburo, Guayaquil
Medical doctor. Agrarian representative.
Active PCE member. CI 8-6.

SEGOVIA, Nelson
Pro-Secty of Federacion de Estudiantes
Universitarios del Ecuador.
Quito newspaper article.

TORRES, Angel F.
Calle Luque 433 at Lorenzo de Garaicoa
Guayaquil
Shoemaker. Active PCE member. CI 8-6.

TORRES Vera, Alberto M.
Calles Coronel & Canar, Guayaquil
Secty Gen. of Asociacion Gremial de Astillero.
Reception committee for Lombardo Toledano.
Delegate to Conferencia Provincial presided
over by Guillermo Rodriguez. Active PCE
member. CI 8-6.

TRONCOSO Coto, _____
Guayaquil
Signed telegram to Minister of Interior demand-
ing release of Pedro Saad in behalf of Sociedad
de Empleados de Guayaquil. CI 8-12.

TRUJILLO, Jose Vicente, Dr.
Guayaquil
Intellectual candidate for rector of Guayaquil
University. Wled to U.S. following student
riots. Is member of Comite Antinazi-Fascista.
Newspaper article.

VALENCIA, Gustavo
Quito
Heads carpenters' union, Quito. Went to U.S.
with Luis Montenegro. PCE member. CI 8-6.

VEGA, Augustin
Tigua
PCE leader in this village. CI 8-5

VELASCO Cevallos, Eloy; alias Velasquez C., Eloy
Guayaquil
Liaison Secty of Comite Antinazi Fascista.
Professor & one of founders of committee.
CI 8-11.

VERA y Vera, Alfredo
Guayaquil
Writer. Owner of Libreria Vera & Cia.
Active PCE member. CI 8-6.

VIERA, Carlos E.

Ambato

Secty Gen. of workers' committee of
"La Europa" mill. Leading PCE member.
CI S-1.

YAGUER, Luis F.

Milagro

Member Antifascist committee there
cooperating with Comite in Guayaquil.
Newspaper article 6-26-42.

YOVA, Professor

Guayaquil

Hypnotist. He and wife contacted 8-42
by Cuban Communist Blas Roca.
Surveillance of Blas Roca.