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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Peru

DATE DISTR. 5 Jan 1949

SUBJECT Biographic Information on Odría's Labor Advisers, Carlos Gonzalez Loli and Luis Enrique Galvan

NO. OF PAGES 3

25X1A6a

25X1A2g

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X6A

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SOURCE

The following biographical reports concern Luis Enrique Galvan and Deputy Carlos Gonzalez Loli, who are General Odría's principal advisors in the field of labor affairs.

Carlos Gonzalez Loli

1. President Oscar R. Benavides deported Luciano Castillo, Secretary General of the Partido Socialista del Peru, in 1936, and attempted to create a new Socialist party. The President tried to group the most diversified and heterogenous political elements under the direction of Carlos Gonzalez Loli, a lawyer. Gonzalez Loli was a dissident of the Partido Socialista del Peru who had had deep personal differences with Luciano Castillo. Despite Benavides' support, Gonzalez Loli was unsuccessful in displacing Castillo's Party and absorbing its forces.
2. Some years later, on May 1, 1941, Carlos Gonzalez Loli formally founded the Partido Socialista Peruano with the group he had managed to gather around him. In November 1944, Gonzalez Loli started the publication of the organ of his Party, Accion Socialista, of which only eight editions appeared. Having been unsuccessful in disbanding the Castillo Party, Gonzalez Loli stated in one of these eight editions that he had requested an alliance between his group and the Partido Socialista del Peru. He explained that Luciano Castillo did not accept his proposition but instead had suggested that the Partido Socialista Peruano be dissolved and its members join the Partido Socialista del Peru. Gonzalez Loli is said to have rejected Castillo's proposal.
3. The discord between the two Socialist parties was not made evident until Luciano Castillo returned to Peru, from Mexico, in January 1945. He found out that Gonzalez Loli had registered his group in the Electoral Register under the name Partido Socialista Peruano. In order to counteract this, Castillo registered his Party under the name Partido Socialista del Peru.
4. Long before the holding of general elections on 10 June 1945, the Partido Socialista Peruano was an advocate of the Frente Democratico Nacional (FDN), but was not officially accepted until 15 May 1945. The Partido Socialista Peruano, in contrast to the independence of the Partido Socialista del Peru,

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 Date: [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

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-2-

supported the presidential candidacy of Dr. Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero and the congressional slate of the FDN.

5. Dr. Carlos Gonzalez Loli was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Province of Huaraz, Department of Ancash. His election was not due to any Socialist influence or as a result of the numerical strength of his Party, which is negligible, but rather to his popularity in the province and to his alliance with the FDN. Many of the votes he obtained were cast by members of the Aprista Party.
6. As has been indicated, the importance of the Party in Peruvian political life is of small consequence. Its force is concentrated only in one individual: Dr. Carlos Gonzalez Loli. The Party has no program, platform or statutes, and the name Socialist which it uses is nothing but a mere title. Gonzalez Loli has never been able to exert any influence on the workers of the oil regions, the principal Socialist stronghold, dominated by Luciano Castillo. The Party has never held any public functions which would indicate a movement of the masses. It is still a member of the FDN, although Gonzalez Loli's position in Parliament is relatively independent. Not until the June elections of 1945 did Gonzalez Loli attain any prominence in national politics.
7. The Partido Socialista Peruano had no printed organ after the elections of June 1945. The publication of Accion Socialista was discontinued as soon as the electoral campaign ended, since Gonzalez Loli has no time to supervise it. His seat in Parliament, his law practice, and his job in the Electric Light Company, Empresas Electricas Asociadas, occupy almost all of his time.
8. Because of his personal differences with Luciano Castillo, Gonzalez Loli is said to be strongly inclined towards joining the Peruvian Communist Party (PCP). There have been persistent rumors of a fusion in that direction although Gonzalez Loli is said to dislike the word Communist. This is allegedly the only matter that keeps him away from the Communists.
9. In December 1946, the Partido Socialista Peruano became known as the Partido Socialista Popular, which name it still retains. The close ties between Gonzalez Loli and the Communist Party of Peru (PCP) have been made amply evident meanwhile, and Gonzalez Loli is listed as a regular contributor to the funds of the PCP, contributing 100 soles a month to the Communist organization in Huaraz and 50 soles a month to Party headquarters in Lima.
10. Carlos Gonzalez Loli was invited to the stage as a guest of honor at the Inaugural Session of the II National Congress of the Peruvian Communist Party held at the Cine Bolivar, Lima, 24 March 1946. On 11 August 1946 he was listed as a prominent guest at a farewell dinner in Lima to Nicolas Guillen, Cuban Communist poet, at which Guillen announced that the purpose of his visit was to organize "resistance" against the United States and Great Britain. He referred to increased anti-British and anti-American propaganda as well as the stirring of social and labor unrest, especially in American and British firms and enterprises.
11. Subject was again the guest of honor at a large gathering of Communist Party militants on 6 October 1946 at Communist Party Headquarters, Lima, to celebrate the 18th Anniversary of the founding of the PCP. A few days later on 11 October 1946, he was an outstanding guest at the inauguration of the V Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the PCP. During the course of his speech of greeting to that meeting, Gonzalez Loli declared that he felt highly honored at being present "in the home of the workers' Party". He stated that the Communist Party had not four but five votes in

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25X1A2g

-3

25X1A6a

the Chamber of Deputies, for his own vote would always be found with theirs.  
 Comment. There were then four Communist Party Deputies in the Chamber.)

12. At a dinner tendered in Lima to the Yugoslav Delegation on 25 November 1946, subject was listed among the prominent Communist sympathizers present. The Delegation included such notorious Soviet agents as General Ljubomir Ilic and Dr. Dalibor Jakasa.

Dr. Luis Enrique Galvan Candiotti

13. Dr. Luis Enrique Galvan Candiotti, Senator for Ayacucho, is known to the Communist Party of Peru as an intellectual sympathizer of the Party. Never a full-fledged Party member, he has manifested his support through membership in front organizations, and by financial contributions.
14. Dr. Galvan was at one time President of the Asociacion Nacional de Escritores, Artistas e Intelectuales del Peru, a Communist-dominated organization including in its membership the intelligentsia of the Communist Party of Peru. This organization, which had its offices at Calle Belen, 1092, the former headquarters of the Communist Party, was active in the reception given for Vicente Lombardo Toledano and in arranging the welcome to Peru of Carlos Contreras Labarca, Secretary General of the Chilean Communist Party, in October 1942. In both cases, the reception committees and the following meetings were presided over by Dr. Galvan.
15. Galvan appeared as a Director of the magazine Garcilaso, the publication of the Asociacion, and during that same month (October 1942) subscribed to the Manifesto of the Peruvian Democratic Anti-Fascist Committee, a Communist-front Committee of intellectuals set up by the Communist Party of Peru at its I National Congress.
16. In February 1943, Dr. Galvan was one of a group of five that made up the deficits of the Communist Party newspaper Democracia y Trabajo, enabling its continued appearance. Financial contributions from him to the paper are recorded through August of that year.
17. In 1945, Dr. Galvan's continued intellectual sympathies for the Party were manifested in his support of the proletarian magazine Hora Del Hombre, edited by Jorge Falcon, at one time a leading figure among Peruvian Communists.
18. Dr. Galvan is at present a member of the Governing Board of the Communist-front Bloque Antifascista, and a signer of its anti-Imperialist, anti-United States Manifesto of 26 May 1947.
19. Senator Galvan has opposed the Secura Contract in the Peruvian Senate, and is reported to be one of the three Senators who voted against the United States debts settlement in February 1947.

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