

INFORMATION REPORT

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CD NO.

COUNTRY Chile

DATE DISTR. 28 Mar 1949

SUBJECT Organization of Communist Party of Chile

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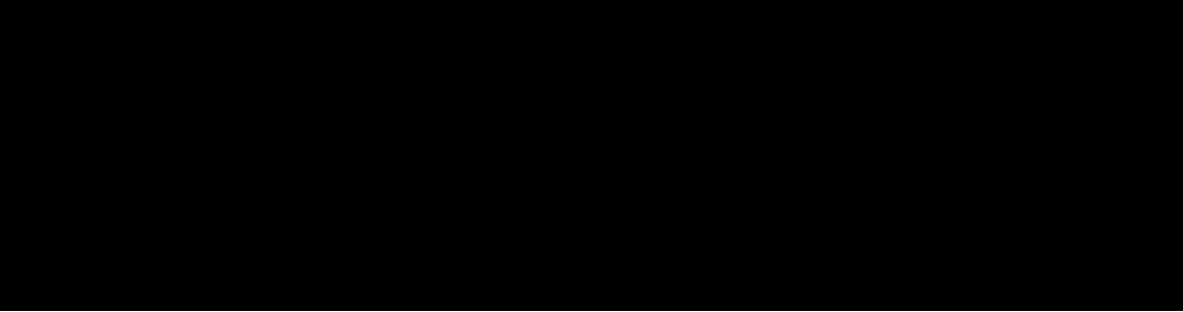
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NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFO [REDACTED]

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. [REDACTED]



A. Normal Organization of the Communist Party of Chile

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1. During normal times, the highest authority of the Party is the National Congress, which meets every two years and determines the Party line. Delegates to this congress are chosen by delegates of the Regional Congresses and in turn, their delegates are selected by the delegates of the local congresses designated by the cells voting under the direction of the local secretary.
2. The National Conference is a consulting body, which meets when called by the Secretary General of the Party to make some rapid decision. This Conference has no authority to modify decisions of the National Congress.
3. The members of the Central Committee are chosen in the National Congress, which also fixes the number of members.
4. The Chilean Communist Party Central Committee comprises the following members:

Salvador Ocampo Pastene, Secretary of the CTAL and senator
Juan Vargas Puebla, Deputy and member of the Syndical Committee
Reinaldo Nunez
Justo Zamora Rivera
Maria Ramirez
Fernando Ortiz
Jose Agustin Valenzuela
Luisa Vicentini Gamba
Jose Gonzalez
Hugo Vivanco, Electoral Secretary of the Communist Party
Guillermo Faez Gonzalez
Jose Roberto Mendoza
Fernando Vasquez
Zenobio Salamanca Salazar
Domingo Viveros
Isidoro Zambrano
Raul Barra Silva
Luis Barra Wolff
Americo Zorilla, of the Financial Commission

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~

STATE	#	X	NAVY	#	X	NSRB													
ARMY	#	X	AIR	#	X	FBI													

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States.

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Document No. 003
NO CHANGE in Class.
DECLASSIFIED
Class. CHANGED to CS S C
DDA Memo, 4 Oct 77
Date: 8/11/98 By: [Signature]

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Servando Vivanco
 Victor Contreras Tapia
 Jose Santos Medel
 Miguel Vargas F.
 Juan Chacon Corona
 Arnulfo Rubillar Sequel
 Juan Aninir Chelequen
 Pablo Neruda (Ricardo Neftali Reyes (Basualto))
 Oscar Baeza Herrera
 Jose Diaz Iturrieta
 Andres Escobar Zamora
 Cipriano Pontigo Urrutia
 Damian Uribe Cardenas
 Angel Veas Alcayaga (deceased)
 Jose Cruz Delgado
 Victor Guerrero Rodriguez
 Guillermo Martinez Quijon
 Juan Valencia Vidal
 Manuel Gonzalez Vilches
 Carlos Lobos
 Juan Ahumada
 Jose Alberto Valenzuela Cabello
 Bjorn Hagbard Holmbren Nilson
 Genaro Paredes
 Enrique Kirberg
 Boris Orjik
 Robinson Saavedra Gomez
 Luis Sandoval Saez
 Nibaldo Martinez Campos
 Juan Poblete Reyes
 Osvaldo Valencia Z.
 Higinio Godoy
 Rene Frias Ojeda
 Moises Rios Valenzuela
 Pedro Hernandez Hernandez
 Horacio Zepeda
 Mariano Palma
 Elias Lafertte Gavino
 Ricardo Fonseca Aguayo
 Humberto Abarca Cabrera
 Galo Gonzalez Diaz
 Luis Reinoso Alvarez
 Cesar Godoy Urrutia
 Carlos Contreras Labarca
 Bernardo Araya Zuleta
 Pascual Barraza
 Volodia Teitelboim
 Luis Valenzuela Valenzuela
 Julieta Campusano
 Daniel Palma Robledo
 Carlos Rosales Gutierrez
 Pablo Cuello Olivares
 Esteban Delgadillo Hidalgo
 Alfredo Escobar Zamora
 Rodolfo Guzman Barrera, ex-Director of the School of "Cuadros"
 Salvador Ladron de Guevara

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Orlando Millas Correa
Dr. Jose Miranda, Counsel of the Control Commission
Maria Marchant Riquelme de Gonzalez
Francisco J. Neira
Daniel Ormeno Saez
Luis Padilla Padilla
Jose Pino

5. These individuals are the titular members of the Central Committee. There also exist substitute members of the Central Committee who replace the titular members for the purpose of making a quorum in voting. Each time the Central Committee meets, it is called by Victor Guerrero Rodriguez, who is a Secretary of the Central Committee and one of the confidants of Galo Gonzalez. When the Party is illegal, the Central Committee does not have regular reunions, but during normal times the Central Committee meets every six months to examine the work accomplished by the Secretariat and the Commissions. Also, the Central Committee can make "interpretative" resolutions concerning the party line agreed upon in the Congresses.
6. The Central Committee in full session elects the President, a Secretary General and a Political Commission. The President holds a purely honorary post, and has no authority. The office was created to complete the form of the Party in the inscription of the Electoral Register, which requires the name of a President. The President of the Party, Elias Lafertte Gavino, is considered of little importance, and is a decorative figure conserved as a relic of old times. The Secretary General is charged with executing the orders of the Political Commission and handling the public relations of the Party.
7. The General Secretariat is an executive group of the Communist Party and is composed of the following people:

Elias Lafertte Gavino, President of the Party
Ricardo Fonseca Aguayo, titular Secretary General*
Galo Gonzalez Dias, in charge of Control and Cuadros
Luis Reinoso, in charge of Organization
Luis Valenzuela Valenzuela, in charge of administrative matters

The Secretariat of the Central Committee recently underwent a fundamental change. Luis Valenzuela Valenzuela came in to become a part of the Secretariat as a replacement for Humberto Abarca Cabrera, who was removed in accordance with instructions from the Political Commission. Humberto Abarca continues to be in charge of "parliamentary matters" and a member of the Political Commission in charge of liaison with other parties.

8. The Political Commission is composed of the President of the Party, the members of the Secretariat, and other members selected in the respective National Congresses. The Political Commission has the task of executing the decisions of the Central Committee, and is the maximum authority between two sessions of the Central Committee. The Central Committee, also, after each National Congress, designates a National Commission of Control and Cuadros. At present, the Political Commission is composed of:

Elias Lafertte G., President of the Party
Ricardo Fonseca Aguayo, Secretary General
Galo Gonzalez Diaz, in charge of Control and Cuadros
Luis Reinoso, in charge of Organization
Luis Valenzuela Valenzuela, in charge of Administrative and Finance

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Humberto Abarca Cabrera, in charge of Parliamentary Affairs
Cesar Godoy Urrutia, in charge of Press and Propaganda
Carlos Contreras Labarca, in charge of Technical and Legal Studies
Bernardo Araya Zuleta, in charge of Labor Unions
Volodia Teitelboim, in charge of Education
Julieta Campusano, in charge of Feminine Affairs
Daniel Palma, in charge of the Youth Organizations

Pascual Barraza was recently eliminated from the Political Commission and has been turned over to the Disciplinary Tribunal to determine what compromise arrangements he made with the government to effect his liberation from Pisagua.

9. The Commission of Control and Cuadros is charged with insuring the application and compliance of the Party line; formation, development, and promotion of the cuadros; maintenance and reinforcement of the unity and discipline of the Party and supervision of the accounting of the Central Committee, the other groups of the Party and their undertakings. The Commission, aside from the above functions, is also the supreme disciplinary tribunal in the Communist Party and is composed of:

Galo Gonzalez Diaz, President
Jose Santos Medel
Alfredo Escobar Zamora

In special cases, this Commission may include a member or members of the respective Regional Commission of Control to act as informants. This Commission not only has authority over the political life of Party members, but in addition has full authority over their private life, and endeavors to discourage promiscuity, prohibit abortions, and even concerns itself with the legitimization of children. The Commission carefully studies the abortion problem and gives the permission for an abortion when the reasons given fully justify it. In this case, the official doctor, Herman Sanhueza, who is a Communist and a practicing Catholic, is consulted.

10. In the case of expulsions the resolutions of the Control Commission need the ratification of the Central Committee. This Commission is likewise in charge of the organization of Special Schools of Marxism. One of these schools formerly functioned in the office of the Central Communist Party Committee, and another was located at Calle Mexico Number 1148, directed by Luis Reinoso Alvarez. The latter school included dormitories for eight persons and was generally reserved for Communist Party visitors from other South American countries. This section also prepares special courses of Marxism which are later given in local Communist Party committees by specialized teachers sent out by the Central Committee.
11. The Regional Committees which represent the Communist Party throughout the entire country are set up with their Secretariats in an identical organization as on the national level with the exception of the President. In Chile, the regions are geographically divided according to the Chilean Provinces which are listed below with their estimated Communist voting strength:

<u>Province</u>	<u>No. of Votes</u>
Tarapaca	3932
Antofagasta	8399
Atacama	1814
Coquimbo	3716
Aconcagua	1498
Valparaiso	5697
Santiago	3196
O'Higgins	3196

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<u>Province</u>	<u>No. of Votes</u>
Colchagua	1126
Curico	817
Talca	2012
Maule	790
Linares	1068
Nuble	1138
Concepcion	8317
Arauco	2377
Bio-Bio	1653
Malleco	830
Cautin	2542
Valdivia	2460
Osorno	802
Llanquihue	738
Chiloe	375
Aisen	304
Magallanes	848
Total	<u>78,336</u>

The exact number of Communists in the entire republic is almost impossible to know. Prior to their elimination from the electoral registers under the Ley de Defensa de Democracia, the Communists had 78,336 votes which represented 17.7% of the electoral force of 442,435 voters registered in 1948. It is estimated by the Director of the Electoral Register that 28,000 were eliminated by the government's action under the provisions of the Defense of Democracy Law. Of this number 26,300 are men and 1,700 are women. The Director General of the Electoral Register continued to hear appeals from disfranchised persons through February 1949, and made favorable decisions in 1738 cases. It is estimated that the final number of persons disfranchised will be reduced to 26,000, 24,500 men and 1500 women. The Communist members of Congress were removed as "Consejeros" (Committee jobs), and although under the Defense of Democracy Bill they could have been removed from their seats in Congress, the government preferred not to make an issue of the matter in the courts.

12. Local Committees or Communal Directorates exist in each community with the same structure as the Regional Committees. The political secretary of the local committees is in charge of contact and liaison with the Regional Committee. The same political secretary is also in charge of planning the Party work in the respective communities and of issuing the necessary instructions and orders to the cells. These secretaries are elected within the community by the Party militants. When the results of the election are known, the name of the individual elected is submitted to the Regional Committee for approval or rejection.
13. The cell is the smallest and most active organization within the Communist Party. The Party attaches great importance to the cells, since these small units penetrate all business enterprises, industries, shops, plants, offices, governmental institutions, and private enterprises. In the vocabulary of the Party, the cells are the "life forces of the Party". Before taking any definite action, the Party solicits the approval and opinion of the cells, as well as their suggestions or observations. The officers of the cell are the Secretary General of the cell, who is the person charged with political matters, a financial secretary and a secretary for organization and control, who is a type of watchman in charge

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of discipline and carrying out the various resolutions. This Secretary of Control and Discipline deals directly with the Secretary of Control and Discipline of the Local Committee, and thus through the Regional Committee until reaching Galo Gonzalez on the national level. The cells in normal times have twenty or thirty members, and in the factories are organized as "fracciones" for labor union work. The cells are divided into street cells and industrial cells. The latter have labor union work as their only objective, but everyone must belong to a street cell, which is the basis of the Party organization.

14. National Syndical Commission:

President: Bernardo Araya Zuleta
Vocal: Juan Vargas Puebla

This Commission is augmented by delegates from the syndical "fracciones" or national federations, according to the problems with which they must deal. In general, syndical problems are handled by the directors of the CTCh, controlled by the Communist Party, prior to a meeting of the Communist "fraccion". Salvador Ocampo, who also is a part of this Commission, is assigned as Secretary General of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina (CTAL), whose central office is in Mexico. According to source, there will be some changes in the Syndical Commission, owing to the fact that Bernardo Araya Zuleta will be submitted to a "judgment" by the Control Commission, accused of having compromised the security of the Party in a meeting which was raided by the police in Concepcion and which lost for him his Congressional immunity.

B. "Illegal" Organization

15. During the period of illegality, the large deliberative groups of the Party are discontinued, and only the executive groups remain in action. The Bureau of Control becomes the supreme authority. In the Political Commission, a slight modification is made. The substitute members become a part of the Commission, and together they perform the functions of the Central Committee, and are responsible to the Central Committee or the National Conference when they meet. The Bureau of Control is charged with approving the resolutions of the Political Commission, so that they may be adjusted to the Party line and to instructions received. Thereafter, the decisions are sent to the General Secretary so that he may have them enforced. In the lower groups, Regional Conferences or Congresses have been discontinued, and only the Regional Secretary is active, with such assistants as are deemed necessary in light of the importance of the province. There is a Regional Secretary in each province, and a Local Secretary in each Commune. The procedure for the Regional Secretaries is also followed by the Local Secretaries. The number of cells of each Local Secretary is unlimited, but the number of members of the cells is restricted to a maximum of ten. In the event one of the members of the above directive bodies is taken into police custody, there are substitutes who immediately take over the duties left by the mission member. Each organization or directive body has its substitutes already elected by the Congress or the National Conference of the Party and as such they are authorized to assume such positions.

Comment. Ricardo Fonseca Aguayo is presently ill, and was operated on for cancer of the intestines, with kidney complications. He is not expected to resume Party activity should he recover. As a replacement for Fonseca, Galo Gonzalez Diaz is serving as Secretary General, while retaining his post as President of the Control Commission.

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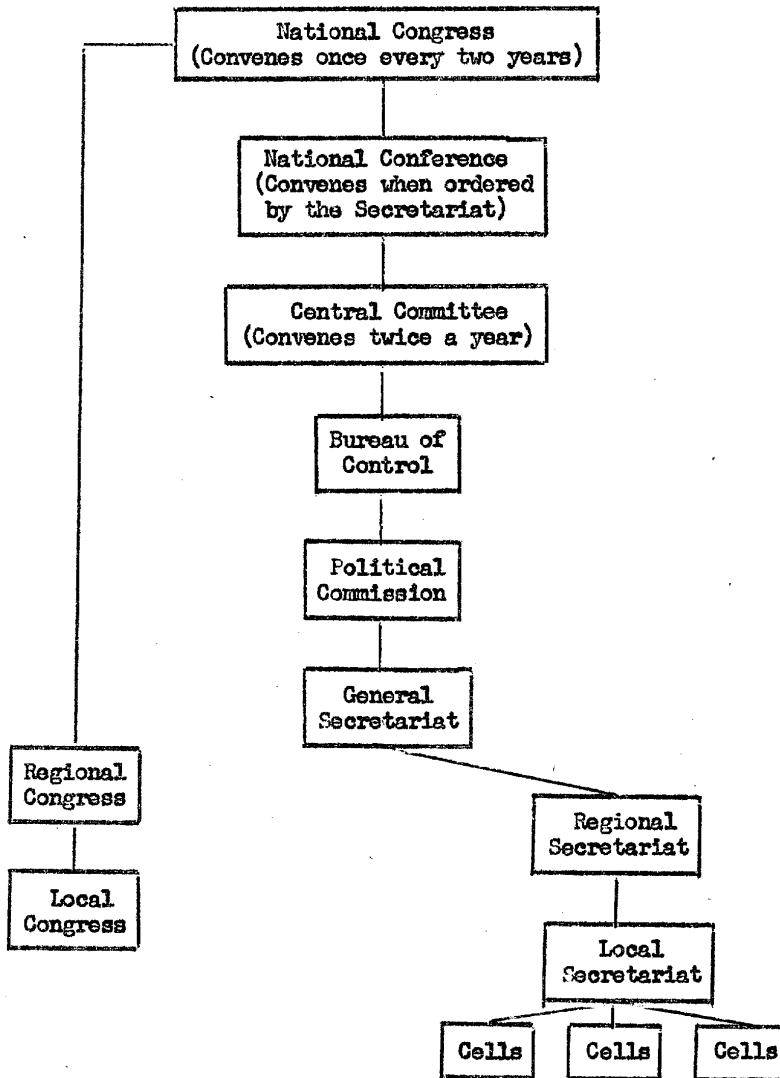
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Normal Organization of the
Communist Party of Chile



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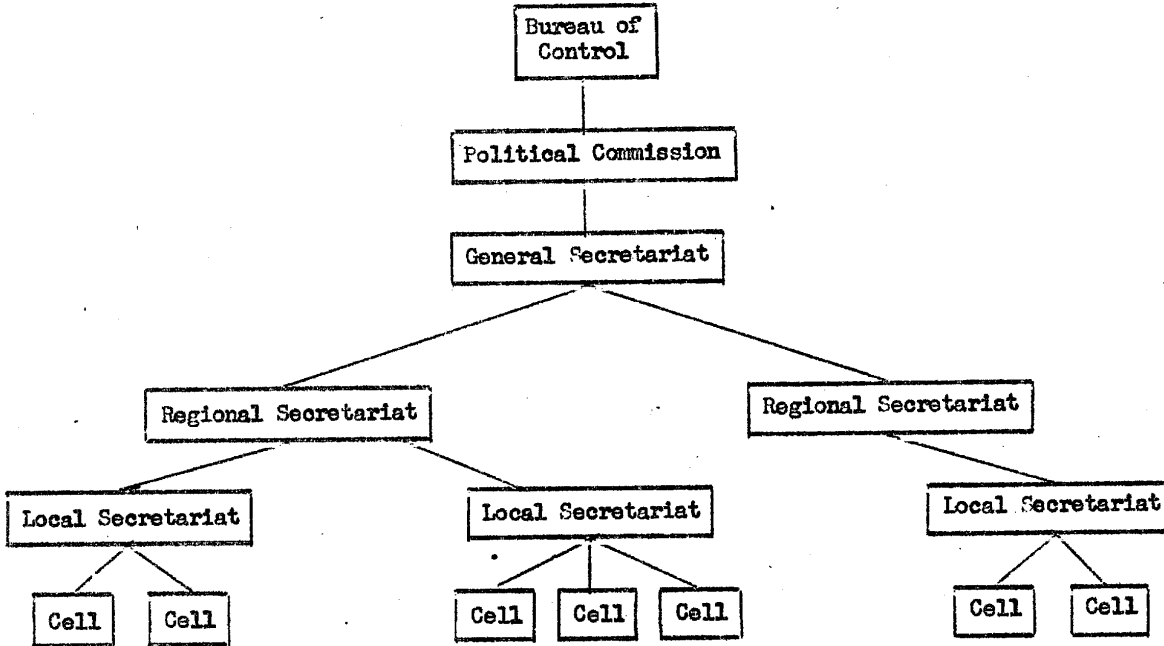
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"Illegal" Organization of the
Communist Party of Chile



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