

Totalitarian Activities

ECUADOR . . .

Today

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1942
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

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

INTRODUCTION

In evaluating the importance of Ecuador to the war effort of the United Nations it must be borne in mind that Ecuador has been seriously neglected in the past, which can undoubtedly be attributed to her turbulent political history and her resultant lack of encouragement to foreign capital. Since the inception of the latest world struggle she has become defensively more important, and more attractive to foreign investments, although relatively speaking with regard to her almost wholly undeveloped natural resources, she is potentially one of the richest nations in South America.

The United States previous diffident attitude has made doubly difficult the task of displacing the influence of the German and Italian merchants and business men who have settled in the country, established businesses, and become prominent in community life. However, as a result of the pursuance of the "Good Neighbor" Policy, and the efforts exerted by the United Nations to rid Ecuador of the Totalitarian menace, only a skeleton force of Axis agents remains since the expulsion of Axis nationals during the month of April, 1942.

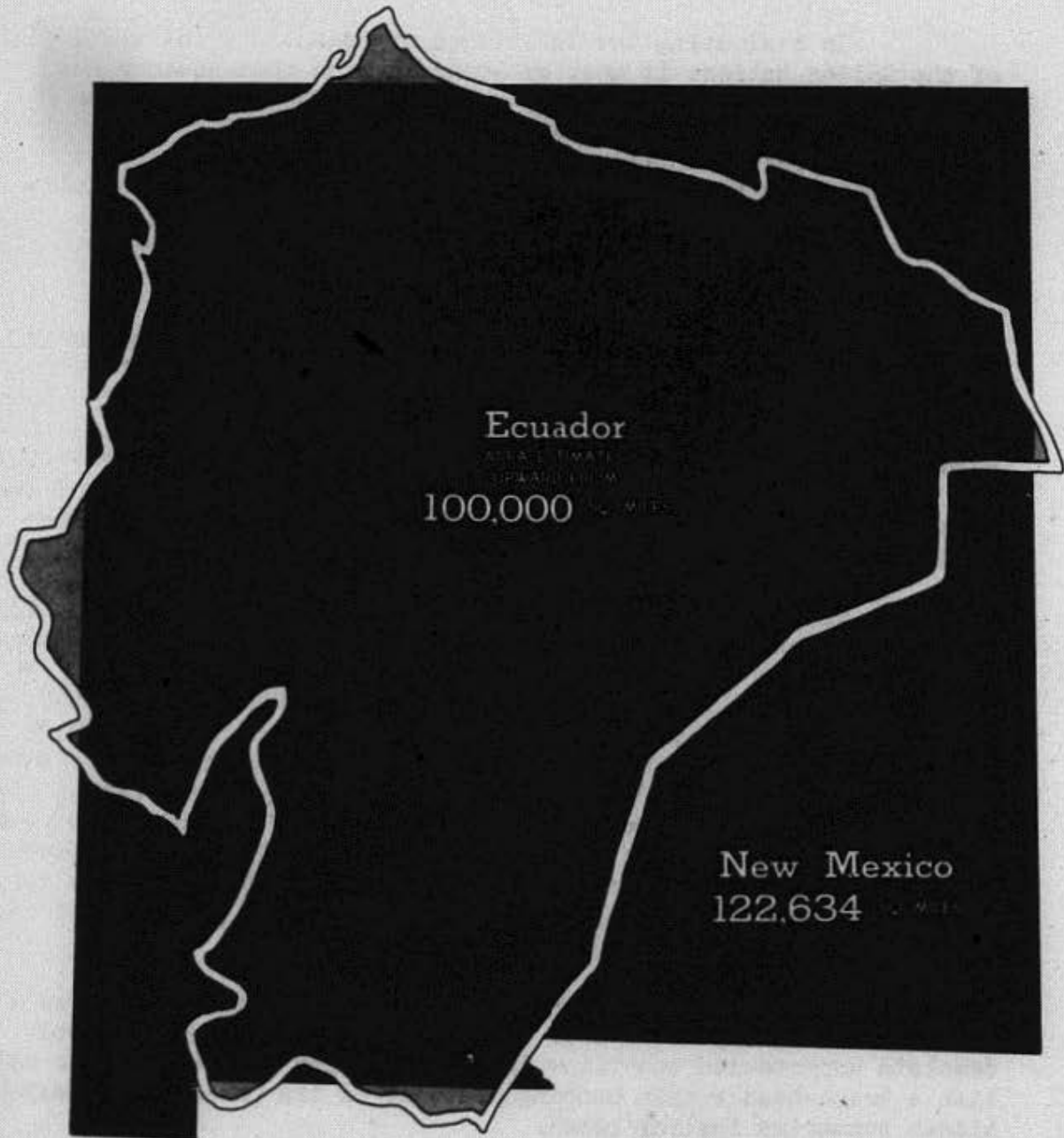
The following points may be considered as the reasons for the United States' recently awakened interest in our southern neighbor:

1. Ecuador's geographical location makes it strategically of primary importance to the defense of the Panama Canal. The Galapagos Islands, which belong to Ecuador, are located approximately 800 miles west of the Panama Canal, and 600 miles northwest of the nearest point on the Ecuadorian coast. These islands could be used as a sea and air base for an attack on the Canal by an enemy power, but they could likewise be used as a base by the United States for the protection of the Canal Zone, parts of Central America, and the north coast of South America.
2. The Ecuadorian mainland is of importance from a military viewpoint, because of its proximity to the Panama Canal. Its desolate unprotected coastline is an invitation to the enemy to establish a beach-head within bombing distance of the Canal and to establish hidden submarine fueling bases.
3. Ecuador is an agricultural country, but it has great potential mineral wealth, which makes it imperative that Ecuador be protected from falling into the hands of a foreign enemy power.



REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

AREA COMPARISON



*Map compares size of Ecuador
with that of New Mexico*



4. The United States has approximately \$12,000,000 invested in Ecuador. The larger part of this investment is in the South American Development Company, which operates the only active gold-producing mine in the country. The remainder of this capital is invested in oil, coffee, and bananas.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Location and Area

Ecuador lies on the northwest coast of South America, and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by Colombia, and on the northeast, east, and south by Peru. Its exact area has never been accurately measured. Maximum Peruvian claims credit Ecuador with only 116,000 square miles of territory, while maximum Ecuadorian claims give this country 337,000 square miles. A survey of the new Peru-Ecuador boundary as set forth by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol must be completed before the official boundary is decided upon. It is estimated that Ecuador now consists of 125,000 square miles of territory. In addition, the Galapagos Islands, with an area of 3,628 square miles, belong to Ecuador.

Ecuador is divided from north to south by two parallel ranges of the Andes. Between these eastern and western "cordilleras" lie many valleys. The two ranges are joined by eight transverse ranges of hills, known as "nudos," between which are basins drained by rivers which ultimately wind their way through the higher ranges.

Ecuador is divided into three distinct geographical regions:

1. The hot coastal lowlands, about 425 miles in length, and about 62 miles in width. The temperature here ranges from 60 degrees Fahrenheit to 89 degrees Fahrenheit. The average rainfall is 44.5 inches per year. Tropical products, such as bananas, sugar, cacao, etc. are cultivated in this region.

2. The highlands, or Sierra, is that sector of mountains and valleys which rise from the hot coastal plain to an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet, exclusive of the higher peaks. Chimborazo, the highest, reaches 20,576 feet. The temperature in the Central Valley varies very little from 57 degrees Fahrenheit. The valley has an annual rainfall of 58 inches.

3. The Oriente, or Amazon lowlands, is a country almost uninhabited except by Indians. Its climate is similar to that of the coastal lowlands. Ecuador recently lost most of this territory to Peru by the Protocol signed at Rio de Janeiro on January 29, 1942.

In addition to Chimborazo, other well-known mountain peaks are: Cayambe, 19,186 feet; Pichincha, 15,918 feet; Antisana, 18,715 feet; Coto-paxi, 19,613 feet; Iliniza, 17,405 feet; and Sangay, 17,464 feet.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Coastal plain: About 425 mi. long by 62 mi. broad. Temperature ranges from 60° to 89°. Average rainfall is 44.5 in. This region produces cultivated tropical products.

The Sierra: Ground which rises rapidly from the coast to 13,000 feet and descends to form the Central Valley. From this valley the land rises again and then descends into the eastern slopes and the dense forest region. In the Central Valley the climate varies little by day or season. This is the most densely populated region of Ecuador.

The Oriente: Wilderness area uninhabited except for a few Indians



Rivers

The rivers flowing through El Oriente in the Amazon Basin are the most important in Ecuador. The largest of these are the Napo, the Curaray, Tigre, Pastaza, Morona, Paute, and Zamora. Among those flowing to the Pacific from the Andes are the Mira, Esmeraldas, Chones, Daule, and Guayas. Largest of all is the Rio Napo, whose total length is approximately 700 miles.

The streams of the Andean highland region are all torrential and flow both to the Atlantic and the Pacific. The largest drainage basin on the Andes is the Pastaza system, which is composed of the south-flowing Patate and the north-flowing Chambo. The longitudinal valley in which they flow is approximately 100 miles long. The two streams unite at the middle of this sector near Banos (6,000 feet) to form the Pastaza, and eventually reach the Amazon.

Climate

Because of its lofty mountains and the Humboldt Current, Ecuador enjoys a semi-tropical climate in spite of the fact that it is traversed by the equator. Since the elevations of this country extend from sea level up to 20,576 feet, the climate varies from the tropical lowland coast west of the Andes, through the temperate climate of the Sierra, and to the frigid climate of the peaks of Chimborazo, Cayambe, Cotopaxi, etc. The average temperature of the littoral between the Andes and the sea is from 82 degrees to 84 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean temperature of Guayaquil is 78 degrees Fahrenheit. The temperature falls with the increase in altitude, from 79 degrees Fahrenheit on the plains to 43 degrees on the cordillera, at a height of 13,200 feet. The dry season extends from June to November, and the rainy season lasts from December to May. On the whole, the climate is healthy for the tropics.

The climatic zones may be classified as follows: the Tierras Calientes; Templadas (6,000 to 9,000 feet); Frias (including the Quito Plateau); and Nevadas (snow-capped heights).

Islands

Ecuador has only a few islands, the largest of which is that of Puna, in the northeast part of the Gulf of Guayaquil. It is 29 miles long, and from 8 to 14 miles in width. The island is low and swampy, and its shores are fringed with mud banks except on the east. It is densely wooded, in marked contrast to the opposite Peruvian shore, and is unhealthy the greater part of the year. It has a population of approximately 3,000, with 800 concentrated in the village of Puna at its northeast extremity. Boat pilots are taken on here to make the trip to Guayaquil. There are no other islands of any size or importance, except, of course, the Galapagos.

Galapagos Islands

The Galapagos Islands are also known as the Archipelago de Colon, and consist of twelve large islands and many smaller islands. They are

located on the equator about 800 miles southwest of Panama, and 600 miles due west of the nearest point on the Ecuadorian coast. These islands were discovered by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, but only three of them have been utilized to any great extent, these chiefly as convict stations.

The English names of these islands are: Albemarle, Indefatigable, James, Marborough, Charles, Chatham, Hood, Barrington, Duncan, Tower, Bindel- low, and Abington. Albemarle Island, largest of the islands, is 75 miles in length and approximately 2,000 square miles in area.

The shores of these islands are low and arid, but the vegetation is more luxuriant in the interior. Large craters rise as high as 5,000 feet in the center of some of these islands; the craters of Marborough are still active. The Antarctic Humboldt Current keeps the temperature around the Galapagos well below the equatorial average.

The islands' name is derived from the Spanish word "Galapago," meaning "tortoise," and refers to the giant forms which have evolved on the islands. They grow to a length of four feet or more, and weigh nearly four hundred pounds. They sometimes reach an age of three hundred or four hundred years, and are the oldest living animals on earth.

The political importance of the Galapagos Islands will be discussed in another section of this survey.

In his book "Inside Latin America," John Gunther states that "The Galapagos group is one of the most unusual in the world. No Indians ever got there. One island, Albemarle, has 600 inhabitants; Chatham has 300, and Indefatigable about 100; on Florisna lives one American family named Conway, and one German family. Mail reaches the Galapagos about once a month; there are no shops on the islands, no newspapers, no hotel, no money, no radio; the people live on fruit that grows wild, game, and fish. Naturalists from Darwin to Beebe have found it a paradise. Volcanic craters make perfect natural harbors."

Bays

The bays of Ecuador are commonly broad indentations, with the exception of the Gulf of Guayaquil; and the rivers discharging into them are generally obstructed by sand bars, so that the small ports of the coast do not afford much protection to shipping.

The Gulf of Guayaquil is the largest on the Pacific coast of South America. Its mouth is 140 miles wide, between La Puntilla on the north and Cabo Blanco on the south, and it penetrates the land eastward with a slight curve northward at its head for a distance of about 100 miles, terminating in the Guayas Estuary and River, on which is the port of Guayaquil.

Principal Cities

Quito (9,500 feet) the capital of Ecuador, has a population of

approximately 215,000, and is the oldest capital in the Western Hemisphere. It is connected with Guayaquil, at a distance of 290 miles, by the Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company, and with Otavalo, 90 miles to the north, and Ibarra, 106 miles north, by another railroad line. The Pan American Highway connects Quito with Bogota, Colombia, and at the present time it is being continued to join the Pan American Highway in Peru.

Quito is known as "the city of churches." It is the political center of Ecuador, but in the last few years has grown more prominent in commerce. Its climate is that of perpetual spring, with the days warm and the nights cool. The average temperature is 56 degrees Fahrenheit. During the rainy season, from December to May, it rains almost every afternoon for at least an hour.

The principal hotel in Quito is the Metropolitano. The Savoy Hotel is the only other satisfactory hotel in this city. The most suitable places to stay are the European-operated pensiones, or boarding houses.

Quito is served by the Panagra Airlines, with service to Guayaquil and other cities in Ecuador six days a week. It is also served by All-America Cables.

Guayaquil is the chief seaport and commercial city of Ecuador, lying on the right bank of the river Guayas, approximately 35 miles from its mouth. It is 800 miles from Panama, from which point it is served by the Grace Line, Chilean Line, and Dutch Line steamers.

Guayaquil's population has increased within the last few years from 138,000 to its present population of approximately 200,000.

The main streets of Guayaquil are now paved, the sanitation has improved, and the conditions of public health are satisfactory from May to December, when the climate, with little or no rain and cool nights, is most agreeable. However, most of Guayaquil's more fortunate citizens visit Quito or other highland cities during the rainy season, from December to May.

Guayaquil's harbor is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of quays, and has a great deal to do with the town's commercial prosperity. Guayaquil is a port of call for all boats going north or south, and is also a stopping-off place for the international planes of the Pan American-Grace Airways.

Ambato lies 90 miles south of Quito on the Guayaquil & Quito Railway, at an altitude of 8,435 feet. The climate there is temperate. Ambato is known as "the garden city of Ecuador," and such fruit as strawberries, pears, peaches, apples, and grapes are grown there. Ambato is generally becoming industrialized; it has textile mills, flour mills, and tanneries. Its present population is approximately 21,000. A fine road leads from Ambato to Pelileo, 35 kilometers away, and from there to Banos, which is a well-known starting point of the Amazon region.

Riobamba is the capital of the province of Chimborazo, and lies 150 miles northeast of Guayaquil on the main line to Quito, at an altitude of 9,020 feet. Riobamba's population is 24,000. Its principal industries are the manufacture of liquors, woolen and cotton goods, carpets, shoes, cheese, and butter. Cattle raising is carried on in the province. Large quantities of agricultural produce are shipped by rail to Guayaquil for export.

SOCIAL

Racial Groups and Population

No accurate census has ever been taken of the entire Ecuadorian population, since a great part of the country is unexplored and inhabited by Indians, whose number can only be estimated. However, the latest official estimate places the population at 3,200,000. Other authorities quote a number anywhere from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000. It is said that only 1 to 8 per cent of the population is of pure Spanish ancestry; more than 50 per cent are pure-blooded Indians; 25 per cent are mestizos, in which Indian blood predominates; and lastly, approximately 15 per cent are Negroes.

The pure Indian element makes up nearly 100 per cent of the population of the Sierras; the coastal regions are occupied mostly by Negroes and mestizos, with only a few communities of pure-blooded Indians. At any rate, whether or not these estimates are near the true proportions, it can be said that only a very small percentage of the population is of pure white blood in Ecuador.

The following figures were obtained from the "Atlas Geografico del Ecuador," compiled by Professor Juan Morales, which was considered the Official Text by Decree No. 101 of the Ecuadorian Government on July 30, 1937:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Capital</u>
Asuay	280,000	Cuenca
Bolivar	110,000	Guaranda
Canar	112,000	Azogues
Carchi	110,000	Tulcan
Chimborazo	230,000	Riobamba
Esmeraldas	68,000	Esmeraldas
Guayas	530,000	Guayaquil
Imbabura	185,000	Ibarra
Leon	210,000	Latacunga
Loja	245,000	Loja
Manabi	390,000	Portoviejo
Napo Pastaza	150,000	Tena
El Oro	86,000	Machala
Pichincha	345,000	Quito
Los Rios	180,000	Babahoyo
Santiago Zamora	44,000	Macas
Tungurahua	245,000	Ambato
	<u>3,420,000</u>	

Religion

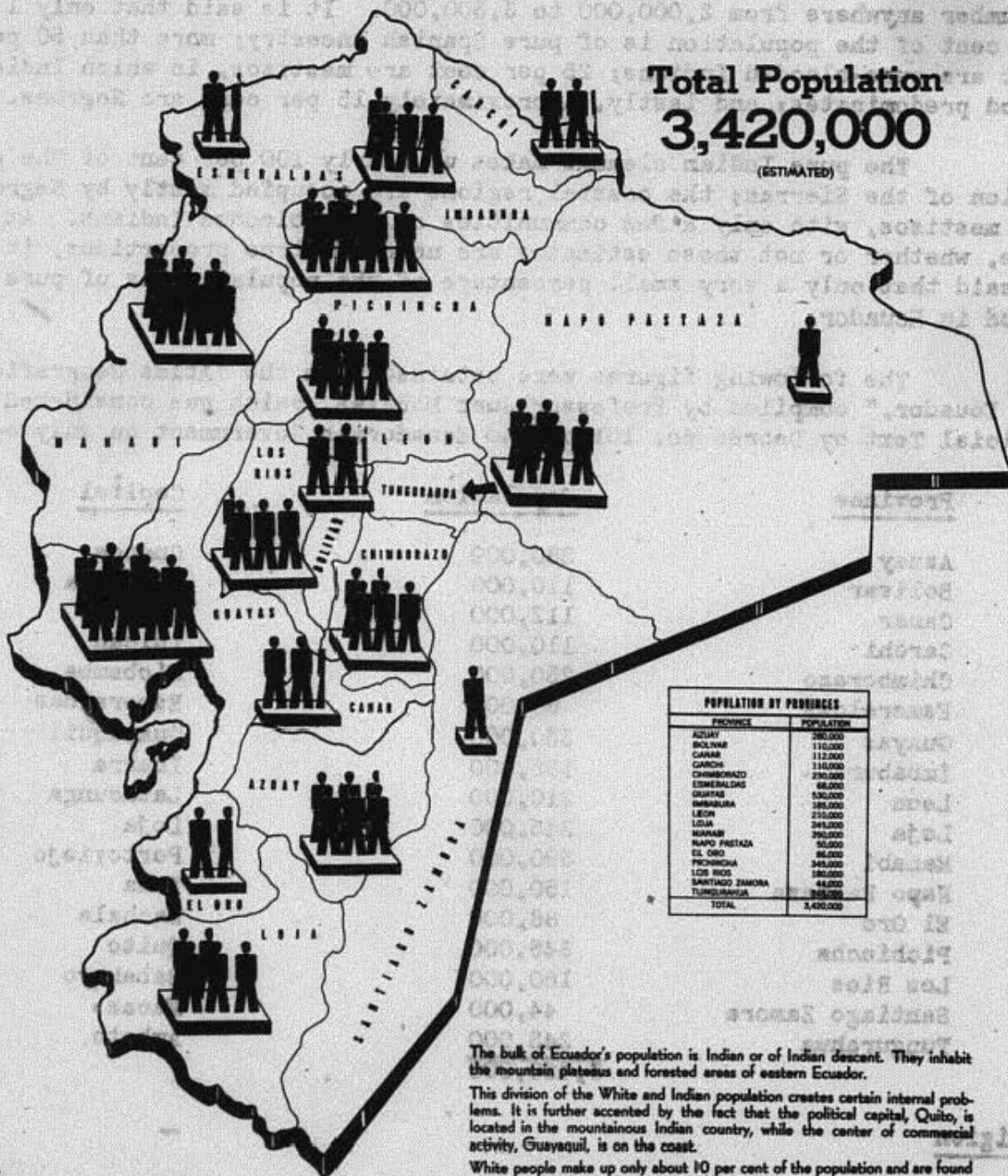
Ecuador has always been predominantly Catholic, but it is less church-dominated than its neighbor, Peru. The church and state are separated by Constitutional law. However, three-fourths of Quito is church-owned. Divorce is permitted on easy grounds, and civil marriage is legal.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Each symbol represents 50,000 persons

Total Population
3,420,000
(ESTIMATED)



The bulk of Ecuador's population is Indian or of Indian descent. They inhabit the mountain plateaus and forested areas of eastern Ecuador.

This division of the White and Indian population creates certain internal problems. It is further accentuated by the fact that the political capital, Quito, is located in the mountainous Indian country, while the center of commercial activity, Guayaquil, is on the coast.

White people make up only about 10 per cent of the population and are found mainly along the commercial areas of the coast.

CHART "C"

The church has been out of politics for the past forty-six years, dating from the year in which General Eloy Alfaro became dictator. Nevertheless, the church asserts tremendous economic power in Ecuador. The church, together with half a dozen large hacendados, owns most of the wealth of Ecuador.

Language

The official language of Ecuador is Spanish although "Quechua" is still spoken by the large Indian population.

Education

The Ecuadorian educational system, under the administration of the Minister of Education, has improved a great deal in the last few years. Each province has a director of studies who is charged with the administrative duties for his locality. There are approximately 2,500 schools in the Republic, the greater percentage of which are to be found in Quito. The El Juan Montalvo Normal School for Men, and the El Manuela Cansares Normal School for Women offer instruction for those who wish to enter the teaching profession. Some of the better known schools are the Mejia, the Gimnasio 24 del Mayo for Girls, the San Gabriel, the Colegio Aleman, the La Salle, and lastly the Colegio Americano. The latter school was organized in order to combat influence held by the German School over German and Ecuadorian children. Leading this move was Galo Plaza who at the time was Minister of National Defense. The school opened in Quito during the fall of 1940, with an enrollment of over 152.

The state provides free and non-sectarian education from kindergarten to the University. Instruction is compulsory for children between the ages of six and twelve. The primary schools have an enrollment of 181,638 pupils, including several thousand adults. The primary schools consist of grades from one to six; the secondary schools are those above the sixth grade, and are 22 in number, including six which are private and have an enrollment of 5,689 students.

There are three universities which offer opportunities for higher education, one of which is the Central University of Quito, whose history dates back to the year 1767, and has courses in medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, law, engineering, and agriculture.

La Grande Biblioteca Nacional, with over 100,000 volumes, La Biblioteca Municipal, and the Central University Library, together with the many smaller libraries maintained in all the schools, provide ample facilities for research and study. El Observatorio Astronomico, located in the northern section of the city, works in cooperation with the School of Astronomy, which is attached to the Central University.

Universities are also located in the cities of Guayaquil and Cuenca. The University of Guayaquil, which is approximately fifty years old, has schools of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and engineering, and a department for the training of nurses. The University of Cuenca

recently added to its faculties of law, medicine, and pharmacy, a school of mining, and a school of painting and lithography. Quito is the location of the Military College, and Guayaquil is the seat of the Military Aviation School.

Costs of Living

Ecuador is probably the cheapest country in the world in which to live. An average six-room house, furnished, may be rented for \$35 per month; the telephone service amounts to approximately fifteen cents a week; beef costs twelve cents per pound, and a good pair of shoes may be purchased for \$4. To hire a taxi for an hour will cost you fifty cents; street-car and bus fare is two-thirds of one cent. However, these prices do not appear cheap to the average Ecuadorian, who makes only 500 sucres per month, the equivalent to only 33 American dollars.

An Ecuadorian general in the Army makes only \$50 per month; a university professor makes \$25 per month; a policeman earns from \$6 to \$8; a cook earns only \$3; while a Cabinet Minister's salary is \$120, and the President of the Republic earns \$300 per month.

Food is cheap, as far as national products are concerned, but imported goods from the United States and other countries are very expensive.

Housing Facilities

Housing facilities are becoming more difficult to obtain each day in the main cities of Ecuador, particularly Guayaquil and Quito. It is impossible to find a room at the hotel in Salinas, since the United States Army and Naval forces moved in during the latter part of 1941.

Pensiones (boarding houses) are perhaps the most reasonable places in which to live. An Ecuadorian pension will charge about 300 sucres, or \$20 per month, however, the more expensive ones charge approximately 600 sucres, or \$40 per month for three meals per day and room. These are usually operated by European refugees.

Public Health

Guayaquil is no longer a dangerous place for the average American traveler to visit. In addition to the usual vaccination against smallpox required by the Ecuadorian Government, travelers should be inoculated against typhoid fever, which occurs on the coast and in the Sierras. Perhaps the greatest danger to guard against is dysentery. No uncooked vegetables (lettuce, watercress, radishes, celery, etc.) or unboiled milk should be taken. The public health work comes under the Health Department of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Labor and Health. The Social Security program of the Ministry asserts considerable influence on public health through the preventive and treatment facilities provided by its dispensaries and by contracts with hospitals for the care of its cases. Plans for a social security hospital are also under consideration.

Because of its high altitude and mild rainy climate, Quito has not suffered to the same extent from tropical diseases as have the lower parts of the country. Among the important health problems which concern the health authorities are pneumonia, typhoid fever, intestinal parasitoses, and venereal diseases. Malaria is prevalent in the lower swampy sections, where the malaria-carrying mosquito exists.

... and adopted the first Constitution of what is now Ecuador. Juan Jose Flores was elected President and took office for the first year beginning on September 22, 1830. The Federation of Quito was not finally dissolved, however, until the signing of the second constitution at Guano in 1835, when the new Republic of Ecuador was declared.

Ecuador's political history has been one of constant unrest and revolution. Since 1830 Ecuador has had thirteen Presidents.

General Garcia Moreno held office longer than any other Ecuadorian President, serving for a period of ten years and five months. He was elected a third term in the year of his assassination on August 6, 1875. His leadership Ecuador enjoyed a period of almost government and peace. It has been said by present-day Ecuadorians that one of Ecuador's best days were under his rule. Garcia Moreno's policies were liberal ever, but government has often been charged to be the leader. Because the Church Party held the reins during his reign, a number of liberalistic elements in Ecuador, such as the Catholics, Ecuador held were sent over by the Roman Catholic Church at his request.

Juan Jose Flores is known to Ecuadorians because of his role in being the first President to serve three terms, although he was succeeded by revolution.

Ecuador's revolution and political changes since 1851 have been too great in number to summarize. There have been twelve Presidents in office since that date, the present President, Dr. Carlos Ibarra, being del Rio, came into power on August 10, 1949, and although he has not had several cabinet changes, he is still in office. However, because of a revolution to displace him have been prevalent since the summer of 1941.

Government

Ecuador is a republic with power divided among the legislative, judicial, and executive branches. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and may be changed only by a majority of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Congress convenes on August 10 of each year for a period of ninety days, unless it is extended by presidential order. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each province. The Chamber of Deputies has one Deputy for each thirty thousand inhabitants; however, any province may elect a Deputy, even if it lacks the required population. The President is elected by the people for a four-year term. He names his Ministers for the following departments:

- Minister of Foreign Relations
- Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and Mines
- Minister of Education
- Minister of Social Welfare
- Minister of Finance
- Minister of Health
- Minister of Labor
- Minister of War

POLITICAL

Background

At a Constitutional Convention in Riobamba from August 14 to September 28, 1830, the three departments of Azuay, Guayas, and Quito formed themselves into an independent state called the "Estado del Ecuador en Colombia," and adopted the First Constitution of what is now Ecuador. General Juan Jose Flores was elected President and took office for the four years beginning on September 22, 1830. The Federation of Colombia was not officially dissolved, however, until the adoption of the Second Constitution at Ambato in 1835, when the name "Republica del Ecuador" was adopted.

Ecuador's political history has been one of constant unrest and revolution. Since 1830 Ecuador has had thirteen Constitutions.

Gabriel Garcia Moreno held office longer than any other Ecuadorian President, serving for a period of ten years and five months. He was initiating a third term at the time of his assassination on August 5, 1875. Under his leadership Ecuador enjoyed a period of strong government and peace. It has been said by present-day Ecuadorians that all of Ecuador's good roads and bridges were built during Garcia Moreno's regime, which began in 1861. However, his government has often been referred to as the Jesuit Government, because the Church Party rose to its zenith during his reign. A number of Jesuit priests eminent in science, such as the geologist, Theodor Wolf, were sent over by the Roman Catholic Church at his request.

Juan Jose Flores is second to Garcia Moreno in length of office, being the first President to serve three terms, although one was shortened by revolution.

Ecuador's revolutions and cabinet changes since 1931 have been too great in number to enumerate. There have been twelve Presidents in office since that date; the present President, Dr. Carlos Alberto Arroyo del Rio, came into power on August 10, 1940, and although he has had to make several cabinet changes, he is still in office. However, rumors of a revolution to displace him have been prevalent since the summer of 1941.

Government

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Minister of Foreign Relations	Minister of Interior and Justice
Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and Mines.	Minister of Social Welfare

Minister of Finance and Public Credit
Minister of National Defense
Minister of Public Works
Minister of Education

The duties of the Ministers are determined by the Constitution and the Special Laws of Congress.

There are 17 provinces, 67 cantons, and 498 parishes. Each province is ruled by a Jefe Politico and each parish is ruled by a Teniente Politico. The Galapagos Islands are under the administration of a Territorial Chief. Before January, 1942, the Oriente was divided into the two provinces of Napo-Pastaza and Santiago-Zamora.

It should be kept in mind, however, that the political division of Ecuador has undergone a revision since the settlement of the border dispute with Peru, hence the above figures were only accurate up to that date. The final survey of the boundary line has not been completed, and no official figures have been released.

The Supreme Court sits at Quito, and is composed of five minister judges, one minister fiscal, and five assistant judges. The six superior courts have their seats at Quito, Guayaquil, Riobamba, Cuenca, Loja, and Portoviejo.

Present Parties and Leaders

Ecuador, like most Latin American countries, has two important political parties, namely, the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. In Ecuador there also exists a Communist Party, a Nationalist Party, the Union Nacional Ecuatoriana, and also several smaller unimportant political groups.

For the past twelve years the Liberal Party has been in power. The present President, Dr. Carlos Alberto Arroyo del Rio, is the head of the Liberal Party, in name if not in power. Dr. Julio E. Moreno, President of the Senate, is the de facto leader of this Party. Arroyo del Rio came into office on August 10, 1940, as a result of a coalition of the members of the Liberal-Radical groups in Congress. Therefore, his hands have been tied, and he has achieved the reputation of being a weak, unassertive President.

Before entering politics, Arroyo del Rio was a successful lawyer in the city of Guayaquil representing several large American corporations.

The leaders of the Conservative Party are the Archbishop of Quito and Jacinto Jijon Caamano, one of the wealthiest men in Ecuador. A possible Conservative Party candidate for the presidency is Julio Tobar Donoso who, until the latter part of March, 1942, was the Minister of Foreign Relations. This is a position which has traditionally been held by a member of the Conservative Party.

In 1935 the Communist Party was strong enough to notify the Provisional President that it would overthrow him if he did not stop his alleged policy of deporting radicals to the Galapagos Islands and the Amazon jungles.

The President of the Union Nacional Ecuatoriana is Dr. Antonio Quevedo, a professor at the Central University. The Union's secretary is Galo Plaza who until August, 1941, was the Minister of National Defense. The constitution of this union, which was organized in September, 1941, declares that it is a non-political body organized for the purpose of helping Ecuador better itself economically and socially. This party, because of its leaders, has proved very popular with the people and committees have been formed in towns throughout Ecuador. The Union Nacional Ecuatoriana has a great deal of political power in spite of its professed lack of political interests. It holds meetings once a week, and its officers broadcast from the local radio stations quite frequently. Rumors are current in Ecuador that Galo Plaza is the man behind the movement to oust Arroyo del Rio and assume the Presidency himself. The Ecuadorian Cabinet as of March 31, 1942, consisted of the following men:

Minister of Foreign Relations: Julio Tobar Donoso (recently resigned)
Minister of Interior and Justice: Aurelio Aguilar Vasquez
Minister of Finance and Public Credit: Vicente Illingsworth
Minister of National Defense: Col. Alberto C. Romero
Minister of Public Works: Jose Gomez Gault
Minister of Public Instruction: Abelardo Montalvo
Minister of Social Welfare: Leopoldo N. Chavez
Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and Mines:
Ricardo Crespo Ordonez

Attempted Revolution Quelled

Information has been received from reliable sources that on April 4, 1942, an abortive revolution took place in Quito. The principal persons believed involved were Luis Gerardo Gallegos, a lawyer who has been confined to jail, Captain Leonidas Plaza, Galo Plaza, Major Leonardo Chiriboga Ordonez, Commander Carlos Mancheno, Lieutenant Jorge Lopez Valdivieso, and Commander Alberto Burbano. Gallegos was the attorney for Leonardo Chiriboga Ordonez who was recently put on trial for instigating internal disorders and was acquitted.

According to Ignacio Davalos, Chief of the Secret Police, Gallegos had completely confessed the details of the revolution, which was apparently a well-planned attempt, because plans concerning it were found in Gallegos' possession, which included the seizure of President Carlos Arroyo del Rio and other high governmental officials, together with the seizure of all public utilities. The conspirators, among whom were many prominent active and retired Army officers, were assigned individual tasks to accomplish when the time came.

Among the articles seized on Gallegos were marked maps of the city and notations to the effect that ten men were assigned to seize the President,

fifty assigned to take over the north part of the city, fifteen to seize the radio station, fifteen to seize the telegraph station, and other groups to handle similar tasks.

It is believed that another revolutionary attempt may take place at any time. However, the Government seems to have control of the situation due to many political arrests. Rumors are frequent to the effect that Galo Plaza, who is reported to be very pro-United States, may have been the leader, although many elements of unrest apparently are not under his control. It is believed that he would emerge as the leader of any successful attempt against the Government. Plaza has stated that Colonel Ricardo Astudillo, Commander in Chief of the Ecuadorian Army, would do as he ordered when the time came. The latest rumor is to the effect that another revolutionary attempt will take place when President Arroyo del Rio visits the United States.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

ARMED STRENGTH



Each symbol represents 1,000 personnel

	<p>Active Army</p>	<p>Officers and Men</p> <p>11,676</p>
	<p>1st Reserves</p>	<p>40,000</p>
	<p>2nd Reserves</p>	<p>50,000</p>
	<p>Air Force</p>	<p>272</p>
	<p>Navy</p>	<p>375</p>
	<p>National Police</p>	<p>4,000</p>
<p>TOTAL ARMED STRENGTH</p>		<p>106,323</p>

CHART "D"

ARMED FORCES

Army

Ecuador has an active Army of 11,676 officers and men with reserves of 40,000 men, making a total of 51,676. In addition it has some 50,000 volunteer reserves. The air force is a branch of the army and consists of 272 active members. Within the past five months, several groups of young men have been sent to the United States to be trained as aeronautical engineers, mechanics, and pilots. Approximately 80 young Ecuadorians are now attending these schools. At the same time the United States Military Air Mission in Ecuador is conducting a training school for other young Ecuadorians. During the first part of March, twelve of the latest type training planes arrived in Quito to be taken to the school in Salinas. Other than these planes, however, the equipment is limited and antiquated. Ecuador has no fighting planes at the present time. The Army was formerly trained by officers of the Italian Army Mission, under Colonel Maticoli di Belficri. The contract for an Italian military mission to the Ecuadorian Government expired on July 31, 1940. Before this date, however, there arose a question as to whether the mission should be held over, because the Ecuadorian Government was still paying the Italian Government for armaments which had been delivered over a period of time under a contract signed shortly before the present World War. This contract involved a sum of one million sucres. Partial delivery was made by the Italians before Italy entered the war, but at the time of the British Blockade no further deliveries could be made. The Italian Government exerted pressure for the payment of that purchase under the contract covering the armaments delivered. The Ecuadorian Government was unable to make the payments, so the Italian Government endeavored to induce Ecuador to allow the Italian Mission to remain for some time until the sum for armaments, which would have been applied to the salaries of the members of the Mission, had been exhausted.

Officers

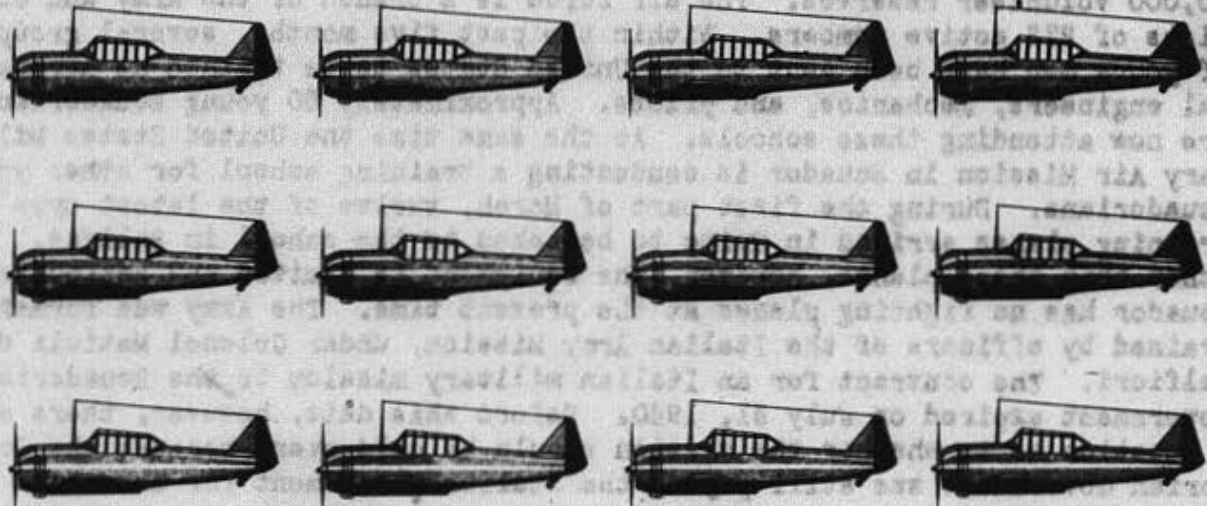
The Commander-in-Chief of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces is Colonel Ricardo Astudillo of the Engineer Corps. The Chief of Staff is Colonel Augustin Alban Borja, the Minister of National Defense is Colonel Alberto C. Romero, and the Sub-Secretary of National Defense is Colonel Humberto Rosales. The Chief of National Security of El Oro Province is Colonel Pablo Borja Larrea.

Colonel Ricardo Astudillo, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and former Commander of the Fourth Military Zone, has proved to be a very popular leader. He was in the Army prior to Arroyo del Rio's election to the presidency, but was relieved of his command when Arroyo del Rio assumed his office. When Ecuador was attacked by Peru on July 5, 1941, the citizens of Guayaquil requested that he be made Commander of the Fourth Military Zone. Colonel Astudillo is believed to have had pro-Axis views because of his education in Italy and his close association with the members of the Italian Military Mission, but he is now believed to be pro-democratic. Colonels Alban Borja, Alberto Romero and Pablo Borja are known to have pro-Axis sympathies.

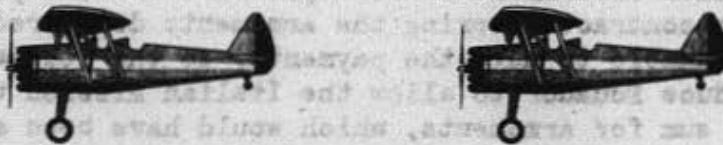
REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

ARMY

PLANE AND SHIP STRENGTH



12 NEW, REGULATION, U. S.
AIR CORPS TRAINING PLANES



SEVERAL OLD TRAINING PLANES



3 RIVER GUNBOATS

(2 OF THEM CONVERTED YACHTS)

ECUADOR HAS NO NAVAL STRENGTH
OTHER THAN THESE THREE SHIPS

Ecuador is divided into the five following military zones:

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Commander</u>
I	Quito	Colonel Rafael Borja
II	Riobamba	Colonel Carlos A. Pinto
III	Cuenca	Colonel Guillermo Burbano Rueda
IV	Guayaquil	Colonel Cesar Anibal Maldonado
V	Loja	Colonel Manuel E. Montalvo

The Liaison Officer between the Ecuadorian Government and the United States forces in the Salinas sector is Colonel Cristobal Toledo. In the event the war reached the Ecuadorian coast, Colonel Toledo would be Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces. Reliable sources have reported Toledo's pro-Nazi sympathies and the fact that while he was director of the Military College in Quito, he disseminated Nazi teachings and propaganda. It is regrettable that a key position in Hemisphere defense is in the hands of an individual of doubtful loyalty to democratic principles.

Navy

Ecuador's navy may be described briefly. It consists of three former yachts which have been converted into gun boats. Ecuador has no submarines or any other type of naval ship. Its personnel consists of some 375 officers and men, under the leadership of the Comandante General, Juan Francisco Anda.

The story is often told that some years ago one of the Navy's ships set out on an inspection tour of the Galapagos Islands, but upon not finding the Islands returned home, and reported that the Galapagos had disappeared into the sea.

Since February of 1941, the United States has had a Naval Mission in Ecuador. On February 23, 1942, the Naval School was inaugurated, and new quarters were assigned to it on the Military College grounds in Quito. The opening class attendance was approximately one hundred students.

National Police

Ecuador's National Police consists of some 4,000 "Cholos" (Mestizos), known as Carabineros, modeled somewhat on the same lines as Chile's National Police. Its officers are well trained, having to attend a semi-military training school. They are considered as well trained as the regular Army officers, and a strong rivalry exists between the Army and the Carabineros. The Carabineros are generally considered as the protectors of the President of the Republic from any attempted Army uprising.

A new organization was inaugurated on December 15, 1941, by the Comandancia General de Carabineros, under Colonel Hector Salgado, consisting

of 650 mounted troopers trained in the use of armaments. The Carabineros' primary services are to protect highways, railways, telephone and telegraph lines, in addition to regular police work.

Conflict Between the President and the Army

During December, 1941, an incident took place which will illustrate the strained relations existing between the President and the Army. The President issued an order to allow a Peruvian gunboat to enter the harbor of Guayaquil in order to return to Guayaquil a member of the committee studying the border dispute. The Army ignored this order, and would not allow the gunboat to enter the port because of the danger of the citizens taking "mob action" against the crew of the Peruvian boat. It turned out that the boat was allowed to proceed part of the way up the Guayas River to Balao, where the committee member was transferred to the care of the Ecuadorians.

To illustrate further the breach which exists between the two, the mounted police, or Carabineros, are considered the President's armed support if the Army should turn against him or attempt to put him out of office. As a result the two organizations are very jealous of their respective spheres of authority.

Officers

The following is a list of officers of the Carabineros, as of February, 1941:

Colonel Hector Salgado
Director General of Carabineros

Major Victor Andrade Carrillo
Assistant Director General of Carabineros

Lieutenant Colonel S. Virgilio Guerrero
Commander of the "Quito" Battalion

Lieutenant Colonel Carlos M. Rosales
Commander of the "Guayaquil" Battalion

Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas A. Yepes
Director of the Military School for Carabineros in Quito

Captain Victor Vasconez Cevallos
Director of the School for Sub-Officers

Captain Miguel Felipe Castillo
Commander of the "Tulcan" Battalion

Captain Carlos Adriano Hidalgo
Commander of the "Imbabura" Battalion

Major Anibal Jarrin
Commander of the "Cotopaxi" Battalion

Major Ludgardo Proano
Commander of the "Machala" Battalion

Captain Victor Sanchez Cobo
Commander of the "Canar" Battalion

Captain Leon Benigno Malo
Commander of the "Bolivar" Battalion

Major Cesar R. Gallegos C.
Commander of the "Tungurahua" Battalion

Major Gustavo A. Torres
Commander of the "Asuay" Battalion

Captain Guillermo Gandara
Commander of the "Chimborazo" Battalion

Captain Sergio B. Perez Velasco
Commander of the "Esmeraldas" Battalion

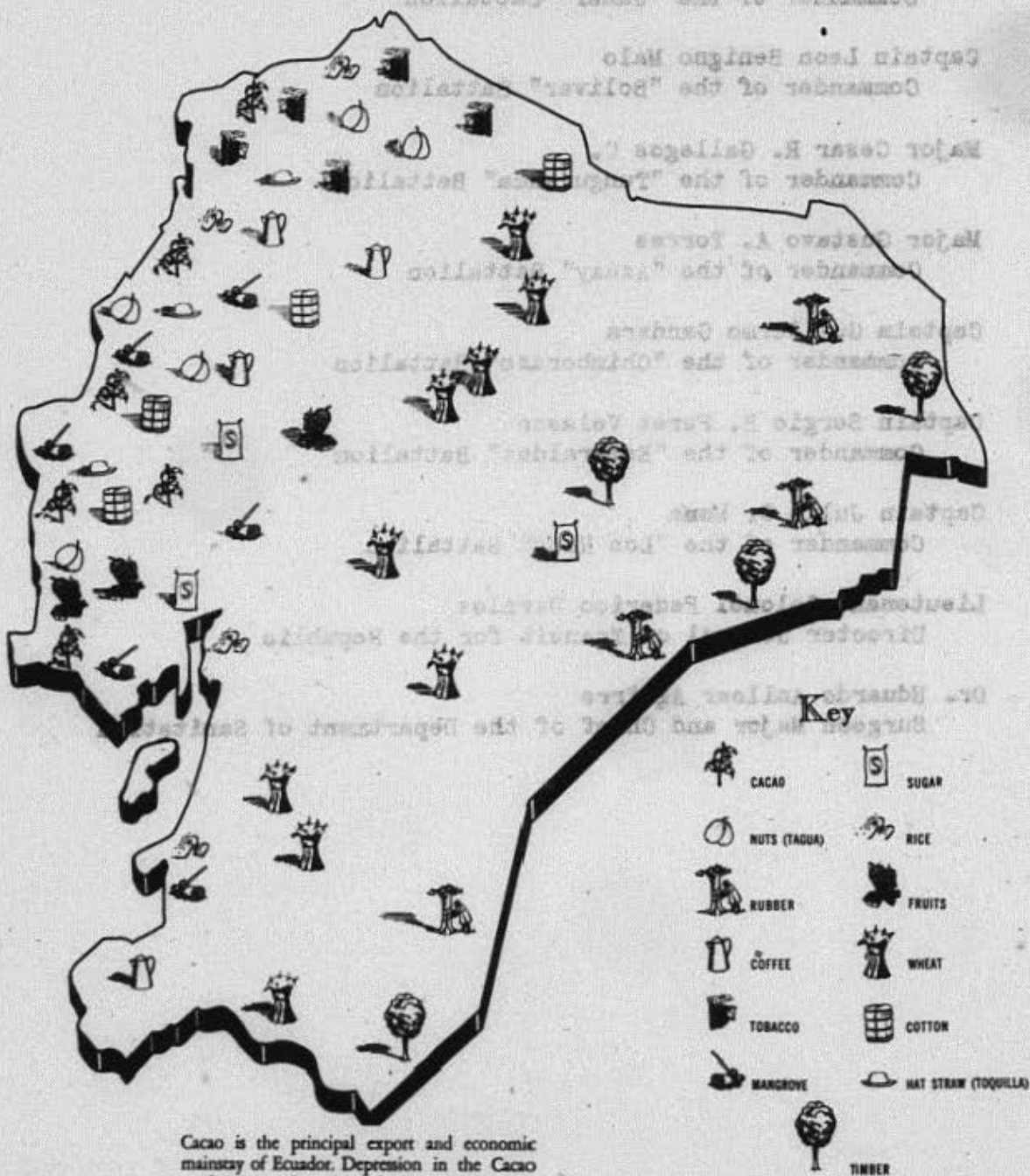
Captain Julio C. Mena
Commander of the "Los Rios" Battalion

Lieutenant Colonel Federico Davalos
Director General of Transit for the Republic

Dr. Eduardo Amilcar Aguirre
Surgeon Major and Chief of the Department of Sanitation

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES



Cacao is the principal export and economic mainstay of Ecuador. Depression in the Cacao market causes financial difficulty for the entire country.

Experiments in rubber planting are being carried on at present and production, though small, is of high quality.

CHART "F"

ECONOMIC

Ecuador is essentially self-contained insofar as agricultural products are concerned. It has long been known to have a one-crop economy, namely cacao, which has proved to be its economic downfall. At one time cacao was Ecuador's chief export crop, accounting for one-third of Ecuador's export trade. The cacao crop was attacked by a pod disease in 1916, and by the witchbroom disease in 1922; consequently Ecuador's competitive position in the production of the world's cacao has weakened.

Another factor which has contributed to Ecuador's poor economic situation has been its turbulent political history. Politicians have used their control of government to enrich themselves and their constituents, at the sacrifice of the middle and lower classes. Then, too, these ruling classes have established an absentee-ownership type of economy which is similar to the economic systems of the feudal barons in the Middle Ages. The World Depression commencing in 1929 had its effect upon the downfall of Ecuador's economic structure, and as a result these absentee landowners have returned to Ecuador from Europe.

A new era is now in sight with the encouragement by the Government of foreign capital in the development of Ecuador's mineral and agricultural resources.

Public Finance

Budgeted expenditures are about \$9,000,000 annually. This is the lowest per capita expenditure in South America (\$2.75, compared with \$25.00 per capita in Argentina.) There was a deficit of \$700,000 on a budget of \$8,000,000 in 1938. The Central Bank has been compelled to carry the burden of deficit financing because there is no internal securities law, and Ecuador could not very well obtain relief by suspending debt service, which she had already suspended in the 1920's.

Industry and Production

Ecuador's population is particularly unenterprising and of an especially low living standard. The small wealthy class is of a typical absentee type which is unwilling to risk capital for the development of Ecuador's natural resources. There is some oil, however, which has been exploited to a small degree, and gold production amounts to \$2,000,000 per year. There is no reason to expect further major expansion in this latter field, although its potential oil output is great.

In Ecuador there are 4 oil refineries, 19 textile mills, 3 shoe factories, 8 canneries, 28 flour mills, 23 sugar plants, 1 large brewery, 1 cement plant, and 22 soap factories. The Government controls production and sale of alcohol, perfume, matches, tobacco, and salt.

Foreign investments amount to about \$25,000,000, of which approximately \$12,000,000 is American and the remainder British. The chief American

investment is believed to be the South American Development Company which controls the only gold mines now being actively exploited. British capital is developing the petroleum industry, has invested in the railroads on whose guaranteed bond the Government is in default, and owns the telephone system in Guayaquil. Telephone and telegraph outside of Guayaquil are operated by the Government. The International Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, has been making geological studies throughout Ecuador for the past several years. It is expected that the International Petroleum Company will soon begin production.

Hostility to foreign capital is noted in the policy adopted early in 1938, whereby the Government decreed that the terms of existing concessions are no longer binding on the Government and may be revised by the Government in the interest of the public. However, it is to be noted that in the latter part of 1941 the Ecuadorian Government annulled these decrees precisely for the purpose of interesting foreign capital in exploiting Ecuadorian resources.

Foreign Debt

Ecuador has the longest history of default on foreign debt of any country in South America. The record is especially notable for its recurring accounts, due to the lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of the Government, almost complete disrespect of finance administrations for the accounts of their predecessors, and the prevailing public feeling that debts should not be paid if the projects for which they were incurred turn out badly. In 1935 Ecuador settled a three million dollar Swedish loan by paying only 22½ cents on the dollar and claiming inability to pay more. Two years later she secured from Italy a one million dollar loan for five years at five per cent, to finance purchases of Italian military equipment. This loan she has paid faithfully, interest and amortization payments amounting to \$416,000 in 1939, and \$236,000 in 1940. Her internal debt is over two million dollars.

The chief expenditures made by the Government are for defense and education. The following figures will set forth the percentages expended by Ecuador in the various branches of the Government:

Budget of Ordinary Expenditures of Ecuador

1939

	<u>Per cent of Total Expenditures in the Ordinary Budget</u>
Legislature and Judiciary	2.7%
Interior	8.9
Foreign Affairs	5.0
Education	14.5
War and Navy	22.5
Public Works, Posts and Telegraph	15.5
Social Welfare and Labor	6.7

Agriculture, Industry, Mining and Commerce	0.9
Treasury	9.4
Public Debt	5.9
Miscellaneous Organizations	0.7
General Expenses and Pensions	7.3

Monetary Exchange

The primary medium of exchange in Ecuador is the sucre, which is pegged at 15 sucres to the American dollar. The average exchange rate of the sucre was \$.0878 United States currency in 1937; \$.0708 in 1938; and \$.068 in January and July of 1939. As late as March 1942, the sucre had an average value of \$.0675. The regular rate of exchange is 14.80 sucres for an American dollar; however, 10 centavos are deducted from this rate as a defense tax. In order to purchase United States dollars, one must go to the Banco Central and pay fifteen sucres for each dollar.

The 1941 budget was estimated to balance at 117,200,000 sucres, or \$7,813,333 in United States currency.

Banking

There are thirteen commercial banks, two mortgage banks, and one central bank in Ecuador. Commercial banking is dominated by a native-owned bank, La Previsora, which does about forty per cent of the banking business and challenges the Central Bank for principal investments in the banking structure. There is a branch of a British Bank but no American Bank in Ecuador. Until the latter part of 1941 the Banco Italiano existed, but this has since changed hands and is now called the Banco de Guayaquil. The Central Bank was established in 1927. This bank is owned by the member banks and the general public; there is no government ownership of shares, although the Government named a portion of the Board of Directors and in practice controls the bank. This set-up is similar to the Federal Reserve System in the United States. Member banks are requested to buy shares in the Central Bank at least to the amount of 15 per cent of their capital and reserve. In Ecuador there is now a law fixing maximum interest rates charged on loans. The Central Bank is the creation of Professor E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, who made an economic study of Ecuador's banking system in 1927.

Manufacturing

The principal manufacturing industries of Ecuador are cotton and wool textiles, shoes, cement, flour, cigars, cigarettes, "Panama" hats, soap, candles, rope, matches, and the refining of gasoline, kerosene, and gas oil from petroleum. One of the country's leading exports is the Toquilla straw hat; however, the weaving process is entirely a home industry.

Foreign Trade

The following figures were taken from an official report by the Ecuadorian Government entitled "Informe del Senor Ministro de Hacienda y Credito Publico al Honorable Congreso Nacional," dated Quito, 1941.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

PETROLEUM AND MINERAL RESOURCES



CHART "G"

Ecuador's foreign trade for the year 1940 reached a total of 341,604,118 sucres, as compared with 315,800,415 sucres in 1939, an increase of 8.4 per cent. Total imports in 1940 amounted to 173,753,312 sucres, as compared with 147,860,226 sucres in 1939, an increase of 17.5 per cent. Exports totaled 167,850,806 sucres in 1940, as compared with 167,148,189 sucres in 1939, an increase of only .4 per cent.

Imports

The leading countries of origin in Ecuador's trade were the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Italy, and France. These five countries together supplied 85.1 per cent of the total imports of Ecuador in 1940 and 67.6 per cent in 1939. Imports from the United States through the years 1936 to 1940, inclusive, averaged 42.2 per cent of the total, and those from Japan amounted to 7 per cent, the United Kingdom, 8.1 per cent, Italy, 3.1 per cent, and France, 3.7 per cent.

The leading imports of Ecuador in 1940 were as follows: cotton textiles, pipes, tubes and fittings of iron, motor parts and chassis, pharmaceutical products, wheat flour, wool textiles, cotton yarn, and thread. The following table shows the value of Ecuadorian purchases by countries of origin for the three years 1936, 1938, and 1940:

Imports

(Values in thousands of sucres, i. e., 000 omitted, and percentages thereof)

Country	1936	1938	1940
United States . . .	33,869 - 28.8%	51,311 - 34.6%	103,214 - 59.4%
Japan	10,248 - 8.7%	10,949 - 7.4%	18,190 - 10.5%
United Kingdom. . .	11,351 - 9.6%	11,462 - 7.7%	12,980 - 7.5%
Italy	2,490 - 2.1%	4,685 - 3.2%	7,144 - 4.1%
Germany	25,002 - 21.3%	35,767 - 24.1%	3,397 - 2.0%

Exports

Ecuadorian exports reached a total value of 167,850,806 sucres in 1940 as compared with 167,148,189 sucres in 1939. The United States, Uruguay, Peru, and Colombia were the main countries to import Ecuador's products. In 1940 these four countries combined purchased 76.4 per cent of Ecuador's exports. For the four year period from 1936 to 1940, exports to the United States averaged 45.3 per cent of the total.

The leading articles exported were as follows: cacao, mineral earth, crude petroleum, coffee, rice, copper and lead concentrates, tagua, fresh fruits, straw hats, and rubber. The following table shows the value of Ecuadorian exports by countries of destination for the years 1936, 1938, and 1940:

Exports

(Values in thousands of sucres, i. e., 000 omitted; and percentages thereof)

Country	1936	1938	1940
United States . . .	67,116 - 46.0%	63,418 - 37.5%	100,496 - 59.9%
Japan	2,611 - 1.8%	4,132 - 2.4%	5,452 - 3.2%
United Kingdom . .	4,855 - 3.3%	7,909 - 4.7%	3,477 - 2.1%
Italy	2,647 - 1.8%	2,611 - 1.5%	4,251 - 2.5%
Germany	20,676 -	29,594 -	69 -

Cacao

Ecuador shares the distinction with Venezuela of having once been the premier cacao-growing country; however, in 1910 its exportation of this product was exceeded by that of Brazil, and since that time various other countries have also taken precedence over her, so that today Ecuador stands approximately ninth in this production. Ecuador's status has changed because of the fact that Brazil, the Gold Coast, and Nicaragua have rapidly increased their production, and also because of the difficult growing conditions which the Ecuadorian plants have encountered. The ravages of the witchbroom disease and the Monilia disease, another menace, have rapidly lowered production. Exports have decreased from about 100,000,000 lbs. in 1922 to around 40,000,000 lbs. in 1936. Nevertheless cacao remains Ecuador's chief agricultural crop and its main export item. During the last two or three years, cacao exports from Ecuador have shown an upward trend, which would seem to indicate that the country may, in the future, regain its normal production value. Ecuador has approximately 100,000 hectares under cacao cultivation. The plantations are extensive, their average size being about 300,000 hectares, while estates of one million or more are not uncommon. Most of the cacao is grown in the five provinces of Los Rios, Guayas, El Oro, Manabi, and Esmeraldas. Of these five, Los Rios is the most important producer, and grows a choice fine-flavored bean known as "Arriba." The cacao crop is consumed chiefly by the United States and is shipped from Guayaquil, Ecuador's chief seaport and commercial center.

Freezing Funds

On February 11, 1942, a Government decree was issued freezing the funds of companies and private citizens of countries at war with the democracies. By this decree changes in the management of a firm to Ecuadorian citizens who would act as a blind for firms on the Black List was forbidden. Under this new law, the commercial banks must transfer all frozen funds to the Central Bank. This decree also provided that persons on the Black List may draw up to five thousand sucres per month for living expenses, depending on the security and past standard of living of the individual.

At this point it may be added that the freezing of funds proved to be no particular barrier in the conduct of business. Under the decree

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

TRANSPORTATION

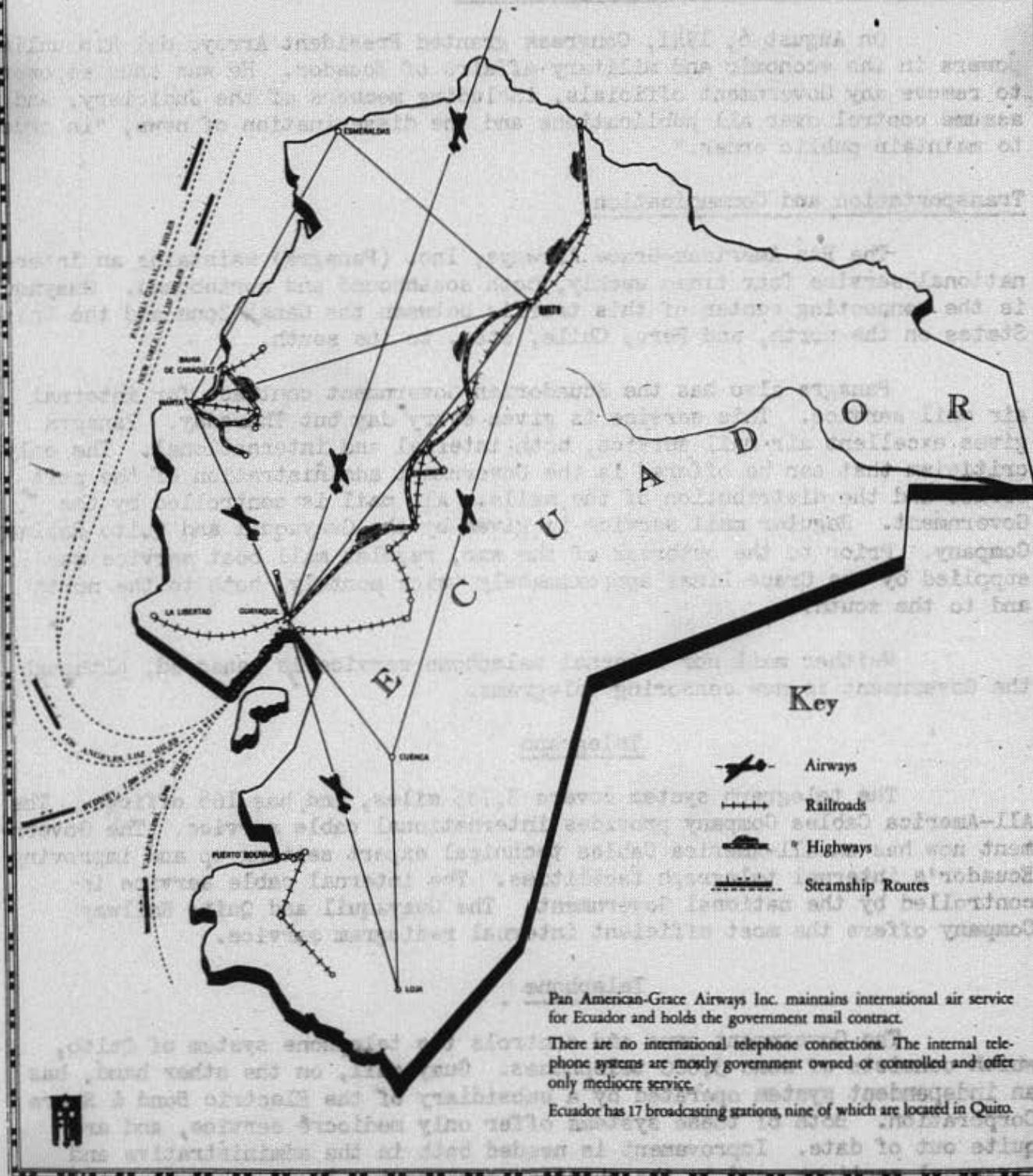


CHART "H"

any individual could sign a paper stating that he was pro-Ally and have his funds freed, notwithstanding the fact that he was pure German or Italian. Politics also played a great part in this decree, since influential or rich pro-Totalitarians could have their names deleted from the frozen-fund lists.

Powers Granted to the Ecuadorian President

On August 6, 1941, Congress granted President Arroyo del Rio unlimited powers in the economic and military affairs of Ecuador. He was thus empowered to remove any Government officials, including members of the Judiciary, and to assume control over all publications and the dissemination of news, "in order to maintain public order."

Transportation and Communication

The Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc. (Panagra) maintains an international service four times weekly, both southbound and northbound. Guayaquil is the connecting center of this traffic between the Canal Zone and the United States on the north, and Peru, Chile, etc., to the south.

Panagra also has the Ecuadorian Government contract for internal air mail service. This service is given every day but Thursday. Panagra gives excellent air mail service, both internal and international. The only criticism that can be offered is the Government administration of the post office and the distribution of the mails. All mail is controlled by the Government. Regular mail service is given by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company. Prior to the outbreak of the war, regular mail boat service was supplied by the Grace Lines approximately twice monthly, both to the north and to the south.

Neither mail nor internal telephone service is censored, although the Government is now censoring telegrams.

Telegraph

The telegraph system covers 3,785 miles, and has 168 offices. The All-America Cables Company provides international cable service. The Government now has an All-America Cables technical expert setting up and improving Ecuador's internal telegraph facilities. The internal cable service is controlled by the national Government. The Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company offers the most efficient internal radiogram service.

Telephone

The Government owns and controls the telephone system of Quito, which consists of some 3,000 telephones. Guayaquil, on the other hand, has an independent system operated by a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Corporation. Both of these systems offer only mediocre service, and are quite out of date. Improvement is needed both in the administrative and personnel sections, and in the physical equipment. Ecuador has no international telephone connections.

The Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company offers an internal radio-telephone service; however, this is very inconvenient since previous arrange-

ments must be made by mail or cable for the use of this service. Conversations must be conducted in the offices of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company. Frequently the reception is faulty.

Radios

Ecuador has seventeen broadcasting stations, nine of which are in Quito. The majority of these are independent commercial radio stations. Fairly good reception is enjoyed of short wave programs directed to South America from United States and European stations. However, in the higher mountain regions static quite often interferes with the reception.

Press

The two daily morning newspapers of Guayaquil, the "El Telegrafo" and the "El Universo" are both pro-Allied, and have a daily circulation of about 20,000, and a Sunday circulation of 25,000 copies each. The "La Prensa" is a small afternoon newspaper which was formerly pro-Axis but has been known to print any propaganda, if it is paid sufficiently. "La Prensa" has a daily circulation of from 2,000 to 3,000 copies and has no Sunday edition. Recently there was a price rise from twenty to thirty centavos per copy, which has cut circulation approximately 17 per cent.

The weekly newspaper "La Defensa," edited by Colonel Filemon Borja, also a Senator in the National Congress, is the leading pro-Allied newspaper. In an editorial on December 19, "La Defensa" took credit for having taken part in the closing of the Transocean News Agency and the other two weeklies of Quito, "Intereses Comerciales" and the "El Mundo." This article stated that the "La Defensa" had been attacking Totalitarian organs in the country for fourteen months, and that it had been successful in having many of its objectives closed. It went on to say that liberty of speech and the press in a democratic country is one of the best assurances against Totalitarian ingression of ideas. By an official communique of the Chancellery dated December 12, 1941, the two weeklies above mentioned had been closed because they "spread propaganda incompatible with our national democratic ideology and institutions."

Highways

Ecuador's roads have improved during recent years with many miles of new highways constructed and the older roads made suitable for motor traffic. There are about 2,200 miles of graded and grained roads usable throughout most of the year. However, the period from June to December, the dry season, is the best period for motoring.

In accordance with the international policy of constructing a Pan American Highway, Ecuador is now developing this project. It is now possible to travel from Bogota, Colombia, to Quito, and as far south as Cajabamba. The continuation of this international highway is being extended through the province of Loja to connect it with the Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway.

The majority of roads in the Sierra region are made of stones or dirt and follow the natural trails used by the Incas. The International Highway connects the towns of Tulcan, Ibarra, Otavalo, Quito, Ambato, and Riobamba. In the dry season it is possible to continue by car to Guayaquil. Buses and private automobiles connect these towns. The road between Guayaquil and Salinas is one of the most used roads along the coast. The coastal roads are usually paved or made of dirt.

Railroads

The total railroad mileage in operation in Ecuador is slightly more than six hundred miles. The Guayaquil and Quito Railway Line, completed in 1908, constitutes the greater part of this mileage and connects these two principal cities of Ecuador. Until recently, passenger trains made the trip from Guayaquil to Quito in two days, but it may now be made in one day, the trip taking seventeen hours.

It is now possible to travel between Guayaquil and Quito in a shorter time by taking the train or autocarril from Guayaquil to Cajabamba, and there hiring a private car, thus making the trip in twelve hours.

The various railroads of Ecuador and their mileage are as follows:

Railroad	Operating	Proposed	Company
	Kilometers	or under construction Kilometers	
Guayaquil-Quito	478	—	American
Manta-Santa Ana	60	—	British
Bahia Caraquez-Chone	77	—	French
Puerto Bolivar-Pasaje	75	—	Government
Ambato-Curaray	75	12	Government
Sibamba-Cuenca	173	44	Government
Quito-Ibarra	173	150	Government
Guayaquil-Salinas	138	110	Government
Puerto Bolivar-Amazonas	75	—	Government
Babahoyo-Guaranda	—	—	Government
Chone-Quito	—	—	Government

*Note--1 kilometer equals .62 miles.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

HISTORY OF PERU-ECUADOR BOUNDARY DISPUTE

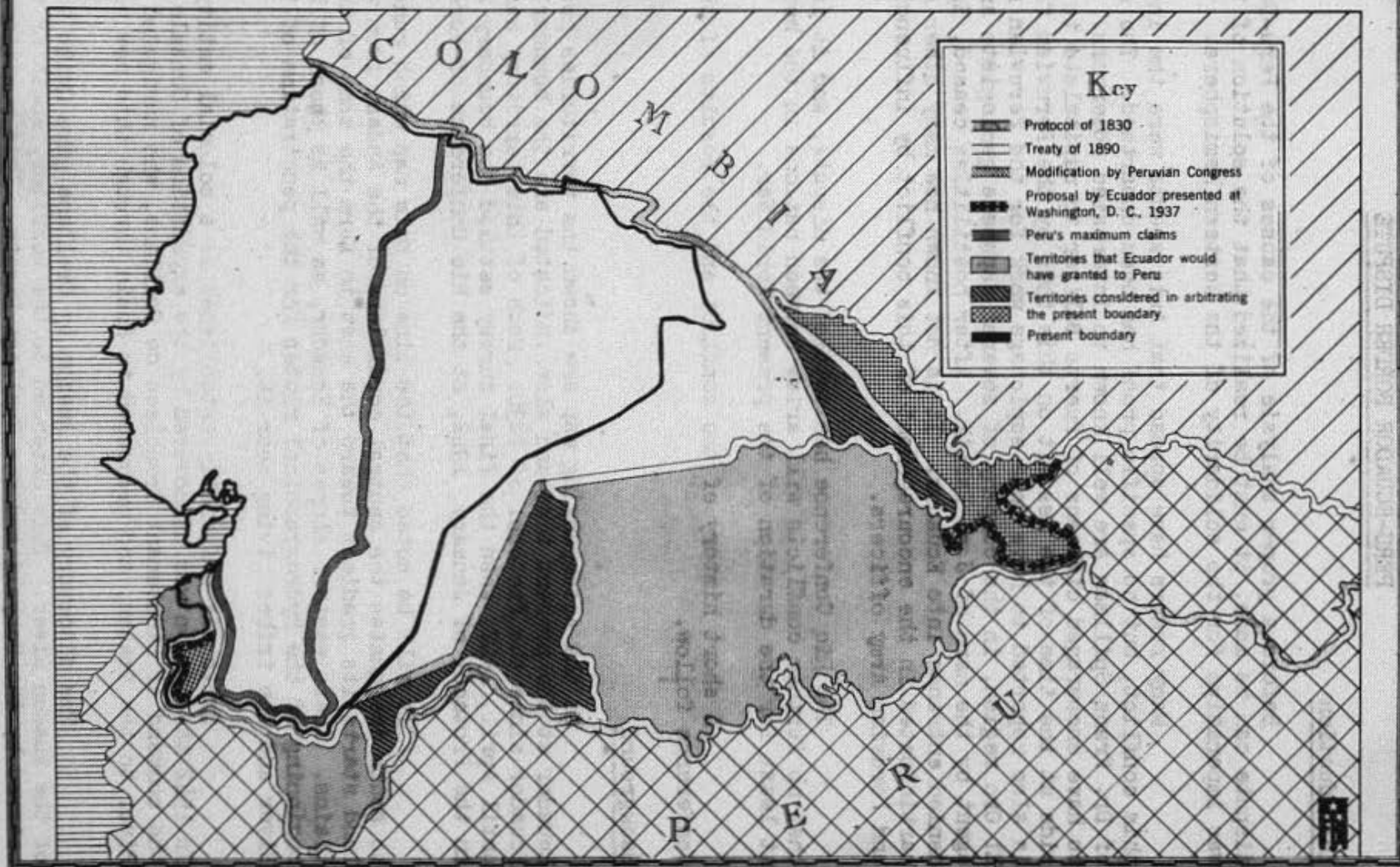


CHART "I"

PERU-ECUADOR BORDER DISPUTE

Introduction

Before a proper analysis of the causes of the Peru-Ecuador border dispute can be made, it must be realized that the solution of this problem was imperative for the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere.

Many rumors have spread that Axis agents were the instigators of this conflict, but no specific proof has been unearthed. The activities of Dr. Franz Spillman are well known to interested observers. He is said to have encouraged citizens of Puerto Bolivar to capitulate to the Peruvian side at the time of the assault on this town by the Peruvian forces. He is also reported to have done espionage work for the Peruvian Army in the El Oro region, in the company of several Japanese geologists and a suspected agent by the name of Jose Pablik. After hostilities ceased, Spillman was denied entrance into Ecuador. It is not known how many other Axis agents participated in the encouragement of this conflict by influencing Ecuadorian and Peruvian Army officers.

The Rio Conference has settled the dispute, and it is believed that no further conflicts will arise between nations in the Western Hemisphere, at least for the duration of the present World War.

A short history of the conflict and the results of the Rio Conference follow.

Background

On the accompanying map are shown the territories possessed by Ecuador at the present time and also indicated are the boundaries of Ecuador since the Protocol of 1830. Much of this territory was in dispute until April, 1942, when the final survey settled the boundary as set forth in the Protocol of January, 1942, at the Rio Conference of Foreign Ministers.

It will be noted that the line on this map which runs from north to south designates the central cordillera of the Andes, from where the land starts its gradient toward the east to form the zone of the Amazonic Plains. These eastern slopes of Ecuador, as well as those of Peru, are the beginning of the hydrographical routes for the penetration of the Amazon River and the tribes living near it.

Quito was officially established as a colonial entity in 1534. In 1542 the Amazon was discovered by the expedition of Gonzalo Pizarro, under the command of Lieutenant Francisco de Orellana, who navigated the Napo River to the Amazon, and proceeded to Spain through this new route.

The discovery of the Amazon by Orellana gave Quito the domination of the Amazon River. This extended to the territory south of the Amazon watered by the Ucayali and the Huallaga Rivers. This position of privilege was maintained throughout the entire colonial period, as the documents of establishment of the Presidency and Court of Quito of 1563, 1717, 1723, 1739, and 1740 proved.

The political situation remained the same during the colonial period, despite the Document of 1802, which was of ecclesiastical and military essence and not of territorial secession, as Peru has claimed in the present century. The colonial period came to an end on August 10, 1809, when Quito proclaimed itself independent. This proclamation was the beginning of the great epoch which saw all of the Spanish colonies in the Americas liberated. Quito became an independent state in 1812, and was later joined by Guayaquil in 1820. However, its full independence dates from the Battle of Pichincha in 1822, when she joined Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama to form the Confederacy of the Greater Colombia of Bolivar.

Peru asserted its independence by the Battle of Ayacucho in 1824. Peru took it upon herself because of her power in the early colonial period to direct the destinies of the new nations. She began her policy of aggression against Bolivia in 1828, and against the Greater Colombia in 1829. Through the Battle of Tarqui and the Treaty of Jiron following that of Guayaquil in the same year, Peru gave testimony of her knowledge of the ownership of this disputed territory as being part of the Colonial Court and Presidency of Quito, as had been decided in 1810.

As this acknowledgment included the territory south of the Amazon River, the mouths of the Huallaga and Ucayali Rivers remained Colombian property, thus hindering the outlet of Peru to the main river, a situation that was to arouse many a conflict. Here the Pan American genius of Bolivar shone forth a full century ahead of his time, by recognizing the Protocol of 1830, namely, the Pedemonte Mosquera - that the boundary between these two countries, Colombia and Peru, should include the course of the Amazon River. This boundary is shown on the map by the line which extends from Tumbes to the boundaries of Brazil.

When Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador became separate republics in 1830, Peru renewed the imperialistic policy of penetration which has continued to the present date. During the past century, Peru has used the subterfuges of an obscured diplomacy, denying the existence of the Protocol of 1830, denying the rights and obligations of this Treaty, and even when its existence was proved, delaying the final settlement. Peru established lines of status quo which were violated from time to time in order to continue her advance.

Peru, however, has initiated various negotiations which unfortunately have not been realized. The Herrera Garcia Treaty of 1890, shown on the accompanying map, is the outcome of one of these. The Peruvian Congress made various changes which permitted Peru to direct, with the present Republic of Colombia, the territories of Putumayo and Caqueta. The boundary dispute was taken to Spain, but fell through when it was discovered that the dispute was to be settled in favor of Peru. This occurred in 1910.

In 1924, Peru presented its problem to the United States on the eve of the centenary of the Battle of Ayacucho. It was also the anniversary of its settlement of Tacna and Arica with Chile. From that year on, Peru began negotiations for a definite settlement. In 1936, Ecuador took its

problem to Washington in an attempt to prove the willingness of Ecuador to arrive at a peaceful settlement. Ecuador formulated a proposition, by which the concessions taken into consideration of the Herrera Garcia Treaty of 1890 were enlarged. After more than a century of having conspired against her neighbors, in 1911 Peru found herself facing only Ecuador.

In May, 1911, Peru concentrated her troops on the Pacific Coast near the Ecuadorian border. Because of this fact, the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, and the United States offered to mediate, which offer Ecuador accepted immediately. After a delay of several days Peru answered, offering a "nonaggression pact" of the type used today by Germany in Europe. On July 5, 1911, she attacked Ecuador with a force ten times stronger than that of her smaller neighbor, which resisted for twenty days. On July 26, 1911, by arrangement agreed upon in Washington, Ecuador ordered the firing to cease. Peru continued to attack, alleging that the date for the suspension of hostilities had not been fixed, but offered to cease on July 31 at six o'clock, if Ecuador recalled the decrees through which men from the ages of 22 to 25 were called for military training. This demand had to be announced by the radio stations in Quito.

At twelve o'clock on July 31, the Minister of Argentina, accompanied by the Ministers of Brazil and the United States, together with the Chief of Protocol, read the above-mentioned decree first from the "Radio Quito" and then from Station HCB, which had it recorded, and repeated the original contents of the official ceremony each hour for five successive hours. However, at four o'clock, the Peruvian forces had made a large-scale attack on the disbanded Ecuadorian Army, which permitted them to invade Ecuadorian territory and to take after July 31 the principal border towns of the province of El Oro: Puerto Bolivar, Pasaje, and Neohale, the capital of the province, and after these, various small outposts in the Oriente.

The Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs Held at Rio de Janeiro from January 15th Through January 26, 1912

In so far as Ecuador was concerned, the most important accomplishment of the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers in January, 1912, was the solution of the century-long border dispute with Peru. At the reunion, the delegates of these two countries realized that the solidarity of the Americas depended upon a peaceful settlement of the boundary, and they dedicated their efforts toward a satisfactory conclusion for both parties.

A few hours after the close of the reunion of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of Peru and Ecuador, Alfredo Bolívar and Julio Tobar Donoso, under the auspices of his Excellency the President of Brazil, and in the presence of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Sub-Secretary of State of the United States of America, signed the following Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries, which was approved by the Congresses of both Ecuador and Peru on the twenty-sixth of February, 1912:

Text of the Protocol
(translation from the Spanish)

The Governments of Ecuador and Peru, desiring to find a solution to the century-long dispute which had separated the two nations, resolved to celebrate a Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries. The solution to this problem was arrived at in the presence of representatives of the Governments of the United States of America, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile who offered their friendly services toward this end. The spirit of Americanism which prevailed at the Third Reunion of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics was another motivating factor.

Dr. Julio Tobar Donoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Ecuador, and Dr. Alfredo Solís y Muro, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Peru, were in accord with the following terms:

Article I

The Governments of Ecuador and Peru solemnly affirm their decided purpose of maintaining between the two nations, relations of peace and friendship, of understanding and good will, and to abstain from any acts which would disturb these relations.

Article II

The Government of Peru shall retire, within fifteen days from this date, its military forces to a line set forth in Article VIII of this Protocol.

Article III

The United States of America, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile will cooperate by means of military observers, to the end of adjusting the retiring of troops from the occupied territory.

Article IV

The military forces of the two countries will stay in their new positions till the final survey of the boundary lines. Until then, Ecuador will have the sole civil jurisdiction in the zones vacated by Peru, which will stay in the same condition as that of the demilitarized zone of the Act of Talara.

Article V

The offer of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile will continue until the final demarcation of the borders between Ecuador and Peru, this Protocol remaining in effect and its execution under the guarantee of the four above-mentioned countries.

Article VI

Ecuador shall enjoy, for the navigation of the Amazon and its

many tributaries, the same concessions which Brazil and Colombia enjoy, and, more, those which were included in a treaty of commerce and navigation designed to facilitate the free navigation in the above-mentioned rivers.

Article VII

Whatever doubt or discord which arises from the execution of this Protocol, shall be solved by the parties concerned by a meeting of the representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile as soon as possible.

Article VIII

The boundary line shall be defined by the following points:

A. In the West:

1. Mouth of the Capones and the Ocean
2. The Zarumilla River and the Balsamal and Lajas Ravines
3. The Puyango or Tumbes River up to the Casaderca Ravine
4. Cazaderos
5. Pilares Ravine to the Chira River
6. The upper waters of the Chira River
7. The upper waters of the Macara, Calvas, and Espindola Rivers to the source of the latter at the Nudo de Sabanillas
8. From the Nudo de Sabanillas to the Conchis River
9. The entire course of the Conchis River
10. The lower waters of the Chinchipi River to a point where it joins the San Francisco River.

B. In the Oriente:

1. From the San Francisco Ravine between the Zamora and the Santiago Rivers to the junction of the Santiago with the Yaupi
2. A line to the mouth of the Bobonaza on the Pastaza; junction of the River Cunambo with the Pintoyacu on the River Tigre
3. Mouth of the Conomaco on the Curaray, lower waters, to Bella Vista

4. A line to the mouth of the Yasuni on the Rio Napo; along the lower waters of the Napo to the mouth of the Aguarico
5. Along the upper waters of this to its junction with the Lagartococha or Zancudo with the Aguarico
6. Along the upper waters of the Lagartococha River to its source, and from there on a straight line to the Guepi River, and along this to its mouth on the Putomayo; and along the Putomayo to the boundary between Ecuador and Colombia.

Article IX

It is understood that the boundary above described shall be accepted by Ecuador and Peru until the survey by technicians in this territory for the settlement of the boundary between these two countries has been completed. The two countries shall be able, nevertheless, to proceed to occupy this territory and to take advantage of reciprocal concessions which they consider convenient to the end of adjusting the boundary scientifically. Said rectifications shall be made with the collaboration of the representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

The Governments of Ecuador and Peru shall present this Protocol to their respective Congresses in order to obtain their approval within a period of thirty days.

In the hope that the above shall be accomplished, the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries sign and seal in two copies, in Castillian Spanish, in the City of Rio de Janeiro at one o'clock of the twenty-ninth day of January, 1942, of the present Protocol, under the auspices of His Excellency the President of Brazil, and in the presence of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, and the Sub-Secretary of State of the United States of America.

(Signed)

J. Tobar Donoso

Alfredo Solís y Muro

E. Ruiz Guinazu

Sumner Welles

Oswaldo Aranha

Juan B. Rossetti

The settlement of the Ecuador-Peru boundary dispute, which puts an end to the last controversy of this type among the American nations, has been sought for many years. Looking back several years, we see that on June 21, 1924, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and Peru signed in Quito a Protocol by virtue of which the two governments, on the invitation of the Government of the United States, sent to Washington their respective delegates to attempt to arrive at a friendly settlement of the border question. After failure to reach a definite settlement, they decided to leave the question to the decision of the President of the United States. For various reasons, it was not until February 6, 1934, that the Peruvian Ambassador and the Minister of Ecuador to the United States conferred with President Roosevelt to solicit his aid in the settlement of the dispute before sending their respective delegates to Washington.

President Roosevelt accepted, and on September 30, 1936, the plenipotentiaries of both countries met in Washington and held a series of conferences which lasted until September, 1938. On this date the conferences terminated, since no agreement was reached over the demarcation of the zone which was to be presented to President Roosevelt for his final decision.

The dispute was still pending when, toward the end of 1940 and the beginning of 1941, a rumor was heard that there had been several clashes along the border between the armed forces of these two countries. Then on May 8, 1941, the governments of Argentina, Brazil, and the United States sent a telegram to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and Peru, in which they offered their services to reach a definite settlement of the century-old dispute.

Despite the fact that several notes were exchanged, no meeting of emissaries was held, and since the hostilities continued the three mediating countries, at the invitation of Ecuador and Peru, sent six neutral military observers, who, together with the military delegates of Ecuador and Peru, met in the Peruvian town of Talara on October 2, 1941. An agreement was formulated creating a demilitarized zone which had as its object "to assure the cessation of hostilities, which had already been accepted by the two belligerent countries, and the delimitation and settling of the most advanced positions of their respective military forces," which remained expressly determined in the agreement.

In addition, it was ascertained that the final boundaries of this zone implied no acknowledgment, present nor future, of any title of sovereignty or ulterior justification of rights or possession, except that the document could serve as a basis for a final Protocol, "in case the litigant countries and the mediators resolve to amplify the terms of the contracted compromise, hoping that these countries would hold to the letter and spirit of the agreement." The terms of the agreement were complied with faithfully, and it was in this state that the two countries found themselves when the foregoing Protocol of Rio de Janeiro was signed. This document not only does honor to the two interested countries, but also to the common cause of inter-American friendship.

OTHER ASPECTS OF THE RIO CONFERENCE

From the standpoint of continental solidarity, the settlement of the long-standing territorial dispute between Ecuador and Peru was an unexpected but highly important result of the meeting. Before the Rio Conference took place, the Ecuadorian delegates, together with a group of other members of the Conference concerned with continental solidarity, resolved to find a solution of the controversy. On the final day of the Conference, a compromise satisfactory to both parties was signed. Thus terminated one of the most difficult and extended territorial disputes which have menaced the peace of the Western Hemisphere.

Economic

A cooperative continental system designed to safeguard the economic structure of all the nations of the Western Hemisphere was set up at the Rio Conference. Provision was made for the severance of financial and commercial relations with the Axis powers, a most important measure in supplementing the severance of diplomatic relations.

It was also decided to hold the meeting of the Ministers of Finance with a view to establishing a Stabilization Fund which would protect the currencies of the various American Republics from violent fluctuations, but would also tend to strengthen the commercial ties between the American Republics.

Other economic subjects dealt with at the Conference were:

1. The assurance of an adequate supply of basic and strategic materials to the countries of this continent.
2. The maintenance of the domestic economies of the consuming countries by equality of access to inter-American commerce and raw materials, with preference being given to the nations at war.
3. A means for simplifying and expediting control of export license and priorities.
4. Increased efficiency of transportation facilities, both internationally and within the countries.
5. A conference of representatives of central banks to standardize procedure connected with bank credits and other financial transactions of citizens of Axis powers.
6. Increasing the production of necessary food products and raw materials.
7. Raising the standard of living in all countries.

Subversive Activities

With its purpose accomplished, Ecuador joined in with the other American republics and signed the agreement reaffirming their declaration to consider any act of aggression on the part of a non-American state against one of them as an act of aggression against all. Ecuador reaffirmed its complete solidarity and determination to cooperate jointly for the mutual protection of the Americas, until the effects of the present aggression against this continent has disappeared.

The sentiment of the American Republic on this major question was immediately evident. The Governments of Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Peru broke off relations even before the meeting adjourned, and at the final plenary session the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil announced that his Government, in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference, had severed relations with the totalitarian powers. The Government of Ecuador announced the following day that it had taken a similar action and broken off diplomatic relations with the Axis powers. This occurred on January 29, 1942.

The adoption of the resolution on the severance of diplomatic relations was inspired by certain definite considerations, in addition to its far-reaching psychological effect. The continued presence on the American continent of diplomatic and consular representatives of the Axis powers constituted a real danger to the American Republics engaged in war with these powers, and the severance of diplomatic relations will serve to eliminate centers of propaganda, espionage, and subversive activity which heretofore have been able to operate under the cloak of diplomatic immunity. Ecuador demonstrated its willingness to cooperate when, on April 3, 1942, Government agents arrested forty-eight German, Japanese and Italian nationals, and deported them to the United States to await transfer to their home countries. A list of these nationals will appear in the section on the Deportation of Axis Nationals of this monograph.

Supplementing this general resolution were a number of specific recommendations designed to control the activities of aliens who may be operating against the security of the American Republics. Principal among these is the resolution on subversive activities, which reaffirms the determination of the American Republics to prevent individuals or groups from engaging in activities detrimental to their individual or collective security.

A further resolution designed to control subversive activities concerned the "Coordination of Systems of Investigation," and recommended that the governments of the American Republics coordinate their national intelligence and investigation services, and that they exchange information and suggestions for the prevention and banishment of such activities, and espionage, sabotage, and subversive incitement.

Military and Naval Defense

In the consideration of the problem of Hemisphere defense in its

broadest aspects, the more direct problems of military and naval defense were not overlooked by the representatives at the Rio de Janeiro meeting. Ecuador has also shown its willingness to cooperate by allowing the United States Government to establish a military, naval, and air base at Salinas on the coast.

Status of Non-Belligerents

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the meeting on the treatment of non-belligerents, Ecuador has proclaimed the United States as a non-belligerent.

Representatives of Ecuador at the Rio de Janeiro Conference

The Ecuadorian representatives at the Rio Conference were as follows:

- Julio Tobar Donoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Humberto Albornoz, Delegate
- Alejandro Ponce Borja, Delegate
- Enrique Arroyo Delgado, Delegate
- Luis Bossano, Delegate
- Eduardo Salazar Gomez, Delegate
- Gonzalo Escudero Moscoso, Delegate
- Juan X. Marcos, Delegate
- Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide, Secretary

TOTALITARIAN ACTIVITIES

Totalitarian penetration into the social, economic, and political life of Ecuador had been progressing for years before the United States took an active interest in this small South American republic. It has been pointed out that the United States owns approximately \$12,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 foreign investments in Ecuador, but this wealth is concentrated in the hands of several large corporations. The number of small business men, shopkeepers, farmers, etc. of American citizenship is negligible in comparison with the large number of German and Italian business men. The majority of this group has been established in Ecuador for years, where they have married, had families, established businesses, and become representative in community life. The sympathies of most of the Axis nationals and citizens naturally lie with their homeland, which has proved very instrumental to the active Nazi agents and organizers who have filtered into Ecuador during the past decade.

This survey, in analyzing the extent of Axis penetration, will portray the detailed steps, together with the methods employed by these Totalitarian powers.

It should be borne in mind that Ecuador has severed diplomatic relations with the Axis powers, and has taken strong measures to reduce the danger of internal subversive activities on the part of the Axis agents. The direct effect of the break of relations between Ecuador and the Axis powers will be brought out in a later section of this survey.

It is to be expected, however, that the Axis powers have prepared for such an eventuality and have set up the framework for an "underground" organization. The Spanish Falange has taken over many of the duties of the Axis agents, and is openly spreading Nazi and Fascist propaganda. The danger to the United Nations' war effort now lies in the activities of the Falange.

Foreign-Born Population of Totalitarian Countries

As has been heretofore stated, official Ecuadorian population figures are at best an estimate. The following figures were derived from a detailed comparison of statistics published by the Ecuadorian Government, various well-known authors in their books of South America, United States Government agencies, and other reliable sources. These statistics apply to the time prior to the expulsion of Axis nationals from Ecuador in April, 1942:

Total number of Germans:	5,000
German nationals:	4,000
(Approximately 2,500 of the total are Jewish refugees who emigrated to Ecuador)	

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

DEFENSE AREAS and Distribution of AXIS POPULATION

Total
Axis Population
11,028

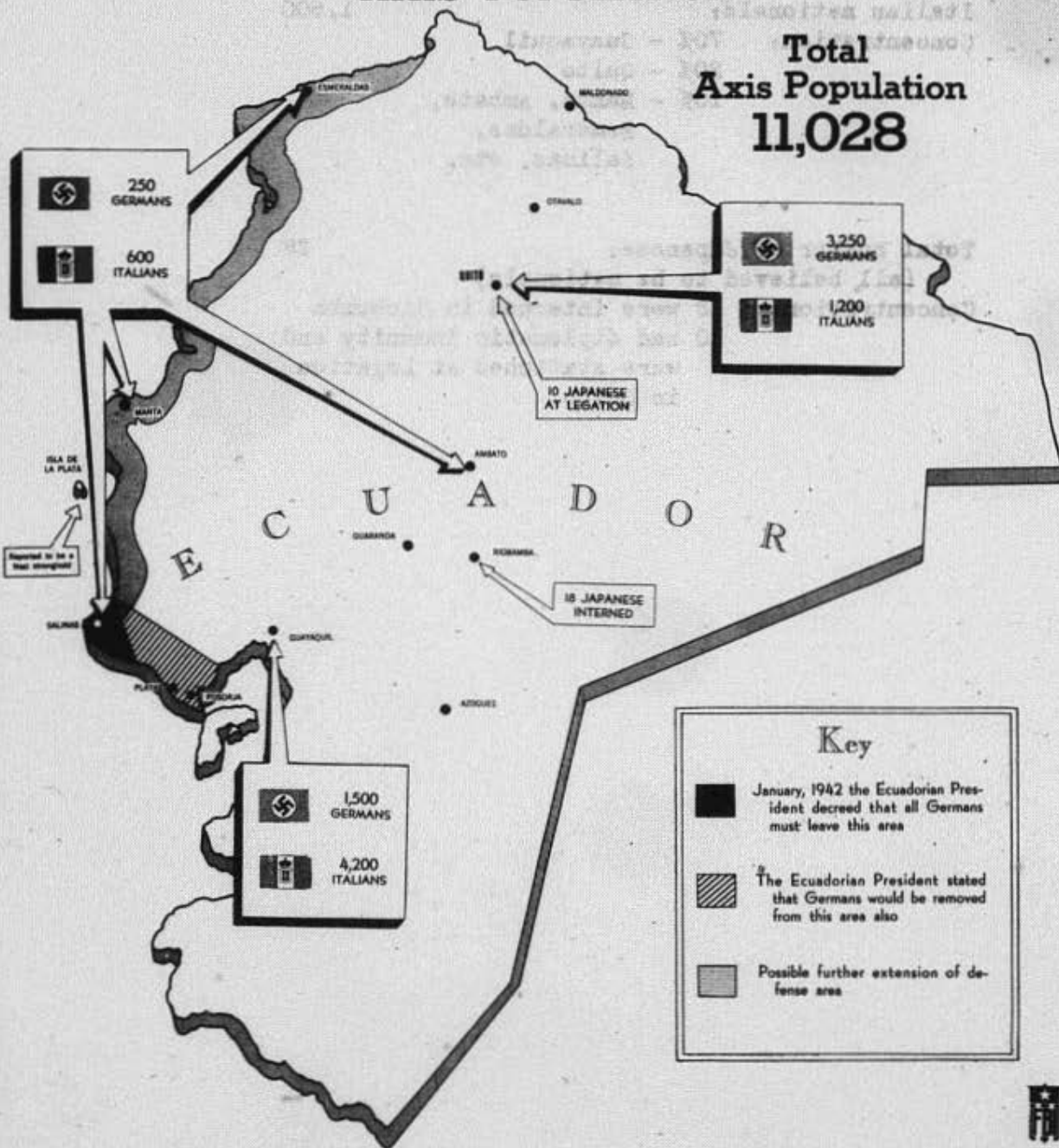


CHART "J"

Concentration: 65% - Quito
30% - Guayaquil
5% - Manta, Ambato,
Banos, Salinas, etc.

Total number of Italians: 6,000
Italian nationals: 1,500

Concentration: 70% - Guayaquil
20% - Quito
10% - Manta, Ambato,
Esmeraldas,
Salinas, etc.

Total number of Japanese: 28

(all believed to be nationals)

Concentration: 18 were interned in Riobamba
10 had diplomatic immunity and
were stationed at Legation
in Quito.

GEOPOLITICAL THEORY IN REGARD TO SOUTH AMERICA

An article by J. O. Reichenheim appearing in the "Die Zeitung" of London on December 6, 1941, and entitled "Haushofer versus Faupel - Two Nazi Tendencies in Struggle for South America," stated that the now famous map of South America to which President Roosevelt referred in one of his "fireside chats" had its origin in the ideas of the Professor-General Haushofer, meaning that it stemmed from the geopolitical tendencies of Hitler and Ribbentrop.

The Theory of Haushofer

According to Haushofer, the geopolitical vitality of South America will be controlled by only five countries. In other words, only five shall be adaptable to the Nazi desires. These five are: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Colombia. Uruguay and Paraguay belong for geopolitical reasons to Argentina; Bolivia belongs to Chile; Ecuador belongs to Peru; the Guianas, bridgeheads without geopolitical connection with decadent European democracies, go to Brazil. Panama, contaminated by Americans, will be given to Colombia, and Venezuela, exploited by British oil companies, will also be added to Colombia.

Haushofer Plan of Operation

Haushofer's plan promises the five favored countries advantages and the appearance of greater power. He hopes to achieve his ends by exploiting the various boundary disputes existing in South America and by cultivating "Quislings" within these countries. Their training will be conducted in embassies, consulates, legations, Nazi Party Organizations in South America, and if necessary in Berlin. In this manner, Germany will control the Quislings, and through them control the countries.

German-Ibero-American Institute

This school of thought whose president is General Faupel is in accord with Haushofer only in the result obtained. Faupel's Institute is the successor of the old "Ibero-American Institute" of the University of Berlin, which at one time was one of the most important centers of scientific investigation in all Europe. It was based on the great cultural and geographic tradition of the University of Berlin, directed especially toward Spain and South America, and closely connected with such important men as Humboldt and Richtofen. Under the direction of the famed authority on Spain and South America, Dr. Quelle, the Institute became one of the symbols of scientific spirit. There are few statesmen in Spain or South America who, before 1932, were not interviewed by the "Master" upon their visits to Germany.

When Quelle died, Faupel took charge of the Institute, which changed its name to the "German-Ibero-American Institute" and became an autonomous unit. Faupel went to South America as a military instructor and later was made Ambassador to Spain by Hitler upon the assumption of power by Franco. While at the Institute, Faupel was a backer of the so-called "Bridgehead Theory."

Bridgehead Theory

The Bridgehead Theory states simply that Germany should take advantage of the Ibero-Americanism cultivated in certain intellectual circles in Spain in order to create a bridgehead for the future domination of South America. In other words, this should be an entity for the future domination of South America, and Germany should use the New Nationalist Spain as a means of dominating South America.

Faupel was sent to Madrid to consummate this plan. His preparatory work was successful, although because of his military failure in the Spanish Civil War he was called back to Berlin and replaced by the professional diplomat, Von Storer.

As a result of Faupel's work, the Spanish Falange was converted, not only in Spain, but in South America, into a docile instrument of Nazi politics. Beginning with Suner himself, there is no Falangist leader who has not visited the "Master" in the Ibero-American Institute for advice.

Faupel vs. Haushofer

Haushofer advocates Quisling states, autonomous to all appearances, while Faupel desires after the New Order is established, to return to Spain as a European nation her "ancient rightful colonies" in South America. Germany in the latter case would control Spain and Spain, in turn, would control her colonies.

It is interesting to note that the two nations struggling for control of South America are Spain and Germany, and yet the directors of the two warring bands are located in Germany: Haushofer in Munich, and Faupel in Berlin.

Ibero-American Institute

This school of thought was prominent in Europe... It was based on the great original and geographic tradition of the University of Berlin... Haushofer and Ribbentrop... Dr. Gualle... There are few students in Spain or South America who were not interviewed by the "Master" upon their return to Germany.

When Faupel died, Faupel took charge of the Institute, which changed its name to the "German-Ibero-American Institute" and became an autonomous unit... While at the Institute, Faupel was a member of the so-called "Bridgehead Theory."

GERMAN ACTIVITIES

WOLFFENBUTTER SCHULZ

Background

Since the beginning of the Nazi-Fascist internal offensive in the Western Hemisphere, the Germans have had two objectives: (1) to control commerce with the Japanese, and (2) to incite anti-imperialist sentiment with the object of displacing Yankee and English Imperialism. Nazi penetration in Ecuador has adapted itself to the conditions inherent in that country. Ecuador's economy is of a semi-feudal type with an incipient industry controlled mainly by foreign companies, requiring special attention on the part of those who desire to be popular with the Ecuadorian masses. The German and Italian business men have for many years enjoyed the confidence of the Ecuadorian public, in contrast to the American companies which have maintained a very unpopular superior attitude toward the native business men.

It is curious to note that in its aim of working into the confidence of the people, Nazism has exploited perfectly the national sentiment and the attitude of inferiority created by economic and racial conditions. Nazi agents arrived in Ecuador not only as business men, but also as explorers, scientific investigators, newspaper men, and university professors.

The German Pedagogic Mission that came to Ecuador before Nazism cleared the way for the cause, because the intellectual element favored Germany. This is illustrated by the case of Reinaldo Espinosa, who is now in Germany in the employ of the Ibero-American Institute of Berlin and the D. N. B., who went to the Galapagos Islands accompanied by photographers and Nazi engineers, the trip expenses being paid by the Ecuadorian Government. At one time Mr. Espinosa had under his control an organization of Ecuadorian professors, and because of his position and connections with high government officials, he was able, and is still able, to serve Nazism magnificently, formerly inside Ecuador, and now in Germany. His "conferences" broadcast continually from Berlin, have been and are now heard with especial interest and serve as an excellent vehicle for diffusion of the Nazi program's "New Order."

The German School was the meeting place for Ecuadorian intellectuals on Saturday afternoons. Lawyers, writers, and professors, under the paternal protection of the German Minister, Eugen Klee, once gathered there. The director of this School was Dr. Max Witte, an Ecuadorian-born son of German parents, and a fervent Nazi. Nazi propaganda movies were exhibited there, Nazi literature was distributed, and instructions were given for future activities on the part of those elements in the various social, cultural, and workers' centers.

Dr. Max Witte, director of the German School, was also a professor at the Mejia National School, and a deputy in the National Congress. When Congress decreed the closing of the Sedta Airline, a subsidiary of Lufthansa, it was Dr. Witte who reportedly telephoned the news to Sedta, before the secret session of Congress had terminated. Sedta was informed of all moves and had sufficient time to hide valuable apparatus such as radio transmitters and receivers.

AUSLANDS ORGANIZATION

The framework of the Nazi organization in the penetration of Ecuador follows the general pattern prescribed by the policy-making division of the Auslands Organization. The head of the local party, or Landesgruppenleiter, of Ecuador was the oft-mentioned Walter Giese, official representative of the Auslands Organization. The Auslands Organization is under the direction of E. W. Bohle in Berlin.

Giese visited Stuttgart, Germany, several times in the early part of 1941 while he was staying in Berlin, where he often contacted the President of the Deutsches-Ausland-Institut at Stuttgart, although he was not on the payroll of this Institut. On several of his visits he delivered lectures to the Abteilungsleiter (heads of various departments) which is indicative of the esteem in which he was held.

The core of the directive influence in the Auslands Organization group is the "Nazional Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei" (National Socialist German Workers Party, or the N. S. D. A. P.). The Party membership was restricted to those members of the German colony of "pure Aryan" blood, and was dedicated to the principles of Hitler's "New World Order."

Gestapo

German espionage activity in Ecuador is carried on by the Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo), which is composed of specially selected members of the Schulzstaffel (Elite Corps-S. S.). This, in turn, is formed from selected members of the Sturmabteilung (Storm Troops-S. A.), a military organization composed of men from 18 to 60 years of age.

It is pointed out that all Gestapo agents are members of the S. S. and in the event an S. A. trooper becomes a Gestapo agent, he automatically becomes a member of the S. S. Party officials generally are not members of the S. S. or the Gestapo, but are members of the S. A. All officers in these various organizations and members of the Gestapo are appointed in Berlin.

The S. A. leader in Ecuador was Wilhelm Schneider, and military instruction of this group was under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Slaviero, a former member of the Italian Military Mission. The S. S. was headed by Wilhelm Schultz, while military training was under the direction of Major Mario Slaviero, also a former member of the Italian Military Mission.

The Military Division of the Nazi Organization was composed of the S. A. and S. S. members, and was under the direction of the above-named leaders.

When Giese was deported from Ecuador on January 5, 1942, his place was taken by Heinrich Loeschner, as Landesgruppenleiter of Ecuador, Reinaldo Schwalbe remaining second in command in the Nazi Organization.

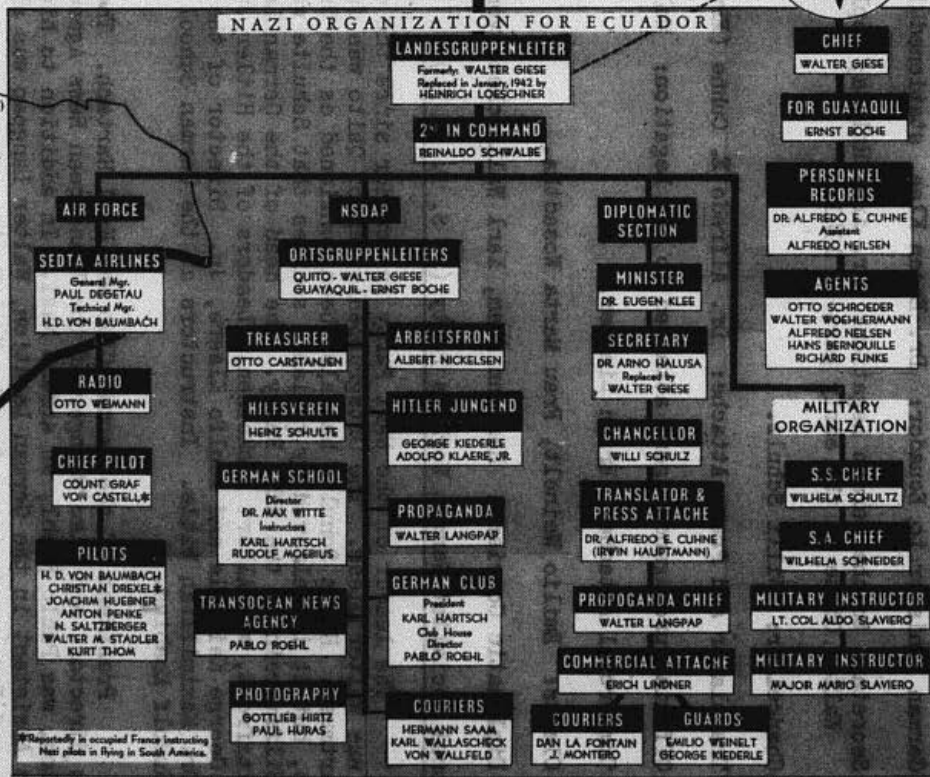
REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

NAZI ORGANIZATION

AS OF MARCH 1942



AUSLANDSORGANIZATION HEADQUARTERS
Head: E. W. BOHLE



*Reportedly in occupied France instructing Nazi pilots in flying in South America.

CHART "K"

Diplomats

German Minister to Ecuador: Dr. Eugen Klee, stationed in Quito.

Secretary to the German Legation: Dr. Arno Halusa; replaced by Walter Giese in the early part of 1941.

Chancellor: Willi Schulz.

Translator and Press Attache: Dr. Alfredo E. Cuhne (Erwin Hauptmann).

Official propaganda agent attached to the Legation: Walter Langpap.

Commercial Attache: Erich Lindner.

Clerks: Emilio Weinelt, Frau Marta Wosadtka.

Diplomatic Couriers: Hermann Saam, Karl Wallascheck von Wallfeld.

National Socialist German Workers Party (N. S. D. A. P.)

The leader of the Nazi Party in Ecuador since the early part of 1941 was Walter Giese. The Ortsgruppenleiter of Quito was formerly Federico P. Partmuss. Heinz Schulte has also been mentioned as the Nazi Chief in Quito, but it is believed by reliable sources that Schulte was the treasurer and Hilfsverein of the Nazi Party. The head of the German Labor Front, or Arbeitsfront, was Albert Nickelsen. Leaders of the Hitler Jugend Movement were George Keiderle and Adolfo Klaere, Jr. Director of the German School was Dr. Maximilian Witte. Instructors at the German School were Karl Hartsch and Rudolf Moebius.

President of the German Club was Karl Hartsch. The German Club-house director, and also Manager of the Transocean News Agency and Radio Station, was Pablo Roehl, an ardent Nazi. In addition to his duties as the Press Assistant in the German Legation, Walter Langpap was also the Chief Press and Propaganda Agent for the Nazi Party.

The Sedta Airplane Company photographers, Gottlieb Hirtz and Paul Huras, also acted as the official photographers for the Nazi Party in Ecuador. After Sedta was closed by the Ecuadorian Government, Hirtz established a small photograph shop in the Pasaje Royal in Quito, which was also a favorite Nazi meeting place.

Acting as courier for the N. S. D. A. P. and the German Legation was Dan La Fontain, who went to Peru during the first World War and there married a Peruvian. In 1931 or 1932 he moved to Ecuador with his family, and he was first employed by the Fenix Construction Company in Quito, and later with the Italian Construction Company in Guayaquil. Both he and J. Montero were reported as couriers according to the files of the Transocean News Agency office in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Geheime Staatspolizei (Gestapo)

The Gestapo was under the leadership of Walter Giese, who in turn, it is said, took orders only from the Gestapo Chief in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Gestapo agents in Guayaquil took orders from Ernst Boche. Known Gestapo agents in Ecuador were Walter Woehlermann, Alfredo Neilsen, F. Bastides, and Hans Bernouille.

Records on German nationals for use by the N. S. D. A. P. and the Gestapo were accumulated under the direction of Dr. Alfredo Cuhne, and his assistant, Alfredo Neilsen. It was reported from reliable sources that the Gestapo made a record of the amount of money maintained in the banks in Ecuador by all German nationals, whether Aryan or Jew. They also inquired as to what relatives each German had in Germany and other parts of Nazi Europe. Thus the Gestapo was able to exert pressure on German Aryans and Jews in Ecuador who would not contribute to the Nazi cause.

"Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Transportes Aereos" (Sedta)

It has often been stated that the center of German fifth column activity in Ecuador was the Sedta Airline which links the various towns of Quito, Guayaquil, Manta, Salinas, Cuenca, Loja, and Esmeraldas. In July of 1940 it was reported that Sedta was hoping to obtain the Government mail contract in its interior service. At the time Sedta had two good Junkers planes, 20 pilots, and a ground crew of 50 mechanics, besides a large and busy office force. Sedta's management explained that its large force was maintained because it expected to expand.

In September, 1940, Galo Plaza, retiring Minister of National Defense, intimated that it was very urgent for Ecuador to eliminate Sedta, which was a subsidiary of the Deutsche Lufthansa. He stated that the Ecuadorian Government would be glad to take whatever steps would be necessary to eliminate Sedta if Panagra would only agree to provide the services which were then provided by Sedta. At that time Panagra furnished Ecuador only with an international service thrice weekly. At first Panagra was unwilling because it stated that its services would not pay, and would have to be subsidized by the United States Government. Plaza stated that it was imperative for the United States to do this, since Sedta had requested permission to bring in two more planes, and that the Ecuadorian Government could not hold out much longer. Sedta provided many free rides for Ecuadorian officials and politicians, and also provided at very low rates or free, a communication service with and transportation of supplies to the Ecuadorian Army units on the frontier.

Sedta's contract was suspended by the Ecuadorian Government on September 1, 1941. Its interior service lines had been paralleled by Panagra for the two months previous to this date. However, Sedta had established itself in the favor of the Ecuadorian public, and it has been very difficult for Panagra to gain the confidence of the people.

It is reliably reported that one of the reasons for the difficulty in cancelling Sedta's contract was because of the business connections that

Rafael Pino Roca, brother-in-law of the President, had with Sedta. This point was also used by all groups antagonistic toward the President, as an incident to accuse him of being pro-Nazi.

The Chief of the Nazi Air Force, and technical manager for Sedta in Ecuador, was Horst D. von Baumbach. Sedta's general manager in Ecuador was Pablo Degetau. In 1939 Count Graf von Castell arrived in Ecuador and assumed the duties of Chief Pilot for Sedta. Both he and Christian Drexel were old and experienced pilots who proved to be very popular in Ecuador. They left Ecuador in the early part of 1941 for Germany, and it has been rumored that these pilots are now acting as instructors to Nazi pilots in occupied France, teaching them the secrets of flying in the high altitudes of South America. Other pilots were Joachim Huebner, Anton Penke, N. Saltzberger, Walter M. Stadler, and Kurt Thom. Radio operators on the planes were Anton Bossareck, Hans Diebler, Conrad Gertich, and Werner Penke. The official radio operator in Quito was Otto Weimann.

Section Leaders

The work of the Nazi Party throughout the small towns and cities of Ecuador was carried on by the following leaders:

Riobamba:	Ludwig W. Weber
Cuenca:	Cecilia Brandt
Ambato:	Friedrich Schlundt
Ibarra:	Waldemar Boettger
Salinas:	Adolfo Klaere
Manta:	Gerhard Altgelt.

The Ortsgruppenleiter of Guayaquil was Ernst Boche.

Membership of the Nazi Party

Dr. Cuhne, whose real name is Irving Hauptmann, was reliably reported to have stated that the Nazi Party membership in Quito was composed of 32 persons. Other estimates have placed the number of Nazi Party members in Ecuador at 450 persons. It is estimated, however, that of the 2,500 German Aryans in Ecuador, over 95 per cent are pro-German, although not necessarily pro-Nazi.

Activities of Nazi Agents

Nazi agents have explored Ecuador in its entirety, including the Galapagos Islands. Dr. Franz Spillman, as Chief Geologist for the Compania Minero Petrolera del Pacifico in 1940 and 1941 thoroughly explored the Esmeraldas and Oriente regions in search for oil with the so-called "Japanese geologists." Spillman is also accused of being a spy for the Peruvian forces,

for during the Peruvian attack on Puerto Bolivar in July 1941, he is reported to have urged the Ecuadorians in that sector to remain in their homes and capitulate to the Peruvian side. Because of this event he was later denied re-entry into Ecuador, and was last reported to be in Peru.

One of the most mysterious and talked-of Nazi agents was Alfredo E. Cuhne, a former Viennese Army captain. Cuhne arrived in Ecuador a good many years ago, and has at various times acted as a doctor specializing in tropical diseases, a hog-breeding expert, a political adviser, and a Secret Service and military operations expert. It is said that he was instrumental in the election of General Federico Paez as President in 1938. Cuhne acted as an intimate political adviser to the President and was soon nearly running the country, since Paez would do nothing without first consulting Cuhne. Cuhne then organized a Secret Service Bureau. He was also later called upon to draw up a plan for the protection of Ecuador from Peru, which stunned the military operations experts of the General Staff.

When General Paez was exiled, Cuhne retired to a hacienda which he had purchased with funds accumulated while serving Paez. However, his freedom was short-lived, for General Paez's successor ordered Cuhne's arrest, and he was placed in the Ecuadorian Penitentiary in Quito. Within a short time Cuhne had reorganized the administrative set-up in the Penitentiary and was the de facto director. Upon his release about a year later, the warden of the Penitentiary thanked Cuhne for his services and wrote a letter of commendation in his behalf to the Minister of Government. Cuhne then commenced his activities as a Nazi agent, and was considered the leader of the Gestapo in Ecuador until he was succeeded by Walter Giese. From that time on, Cuhne sank into obscurity and very little is known of his activities. He spent the last six months of his stay in Ecuador exiled and suffering from malaria in the town of Maldonado on the Colombian border.

German Club

The German colony met each week for social gatherings at the German Club. The leaders of the Nazi Party, however, met once each month at Giese's house. Cuhne stated at one time that the principal topic of discussion was probably criticism of the German Legation. It is said that neither Klee nor Cuhne were members of the Nazi Party.

It has been learned from reliable sources that an almost complete collection of Nazi propaganda literature was kept at the Libreria Internacional, with Goldberg, the Jewish refugee owner. This literature was divided into three categories:

1. Propaganda in German for the German colony
2. Propaganda in French, English, and Portuguese for the foreign colonies
3. Propaganda in Spanish for the local population.

Colegio Aleman

In an article appearing in the Quito newspapers, it was stated that the Director of Education of Pichincha Province had informed the National Department for Education that 80 per cent of the students at the Colegio Aleman were Ecuadorian and that 50 per cent of the faculty of the school were Ecuadorian. However, it is common knowledge that all of the professors, whether German or Ecuadorian, were pro-Nazi. The children were obliged to study the German language and to sing the German national anthem at the beginning of classes each day. Nazi principles were taught, and pictures of Hitler and swastikas were hung in every room. The attendance of the German School numbered 200 children. There were 16 teachers, mostly Germans paid by Berlin.

German Military Training

From reliable sources it has been ascertained that the Nazis practised drilling on the grounds belonging to Captain Cibello, an ex-officer of the Italian Army at Guapolo, a small town near Quito. This movement was financed by the German and Italian Legations in Quito, and appeared to have been part of a general scheme to "soften up" the military party in Ecuador. This military training was under the direction of the previously-mentioned brothers, Colonel Aldo Slaviero and Major Mario Slaviero.

German Press Propaganda

The German Legation spent approximately \$500 per month in Quito in placing Totalitarian propaganda in the newspapers, and expended the same amount for this purpose in Guayaquil. These articles were written by Germans using fictitious names, and also by Ecuadorians who were paid for their services.

After the collapse of France, these articles were directed against the Jews and the United States. Their theme was to show what great things Germany had done for Latin America, and at the same time point out the United States' exploitation of the Latin Americas.

One of the principal aims of the Nazi Party in Ecuador has been to mold public opinion in favor of the Nazi cause. This program has not been carried out particularly by the large and powerful newspapers, but by the smaller weeklies and dailies, which, with the exception of "La Defensa," edited and published by Colonel Filemon Borja, are very pro-Totalitarian.

One of the leading propagandists is an Ecuadorian by the name of Rafael Pino Roca, who carries on an intensive pro-Totalitarian propaganda campaign. His paper was known as the "Verdades Documentadas" (Documented Truths). Another organ of Nazi propaganda was "La Voz Obrera," edited by Octavio Palacios, a well-known labor leader who carried out a misleading propaganda program. Manuel Zapata Troncoso, editor of the newspaper "Intereses Comerciales," which was subsidized by the Sedta Airlines, and Angel Meneses, editor of "El Mundo," Italian-subsidized, openly supported the Totalitarian nations. In Loja, Canar, and Azuay, three small weeklies under the names of "El Crisol," "El Tribuno," and "La Voz Catolica" published Nazi propaganda.

The weekly newspaper "La Voz Obrera" was suspended by the Government on August 15, 1941, because it had made "comments injurious to President Roosevelt."

Nazi Payroll

It is reported that the German Consul in Guayaquil, Ludwig Brueckmann, furnished all Germans who were unemployed and had no means of support, with their room and board and 50 sucres per month for pocket money. The source of the money which Brueckmann so lavishly spent on unfortunate Germans was never ascertained.

It has also been reported that Lorenzo Tous continued to pay salaries of the Axis employees whom he had to discharge after the outbreak of the war.

When Sedta's license was taken away, its employees were placed on the payroll of the Otto Wolff Ecuapetrol Oil Company, as were many of the crew of the German ship "Cerigo."

After November 12, 1941, the Ecuadorian Government decreed that no immigrants would be allowed to enter Ecuador who did not have parents or children there before the war began. The reason for this move was that these immigrants sought only a refuge for the duration of the war, and had no idea how to earn a living in their chosen community.

German Economic Influence

During the summer months of 1940, salesmen for the German dye industry were in Ecuador for the purpose of taking orders with guaranteed delivery on or about October 15. Orders were also being taken for steel, and in some cases surety bonds were being put up by the German salesmen to guarantee delivery in September or October of that year. As September drew near, the German agents feared that they would be unable to deliver on the date specified, and began to place duplicate orders in the United States for the articles ordered by their South American clients. Of course this meant that they would take a substantial loss, but it would relieve them of the surety bonds, and at the same time would keep their orders.

The most significant fact is that this German trade move was an attempt to retain the market of South America for German goods after the war. Another important feature is that it coincides with the German propaganda that the British Blockade was ineffectual, since goods were flowing from Germany to South America. This German trick of taking orders with guaranteed delivery date had a decided effect on Latin American public opinion. In 1940 the common belief was that Germany would win the war and would be the nation with which to trade in the future.

Motion Pictures

A secret showing of Nazi propaganda films was reportedly held at the house of a Nazi by the name of Eberle Schotel in Guayaquil in the autumn

of 1941. This showing was attended by Lorenzo Tous, former Honorary Spanish Consul, and two Ecuadorians, Colonel Ricardo Astudillo and Otto Gilbert, in addition to the German Consul, Ludwig Brueckmann. These films were later transported to Quito by Lorenzo Tous, Jr., and stored at the Casa Poppe in Quito.

Movies were also held from time to time at the Casa Alemana in Quito, showing news of Nazi victories and thus raising the morale of the German population in Quito. Attendance at these movies was limited to German Aryans, and admission was by card only. However, it should be noted that high Ecuadorian officials were often invited in order to impress them with the Nazis' strength. Attendance by the German colony was compulsory.

National Defense Zones

On January 3, 1942, the President issued an executive decree constituting as a national defense zone the cantons of Santa Elena and Salinas, in the province of Guayas. The reason for the issuance of this decree was believed to have been fear of a Japanese attack from the sea on the Anglo-Ecuadorian Oil plant at Ancon, with the cooperation of German support by land. In that event, Ecuador would have been without fuel oil or gasoline of its own, and without an opportunity to import any from abroad. If Salinas had been seized, its airport and oil supply would have made it impossible for Ecuador to recapture this section from the Axis. There was also the possibility of a German and Italian "putsch" by land, but the enemy's chances for holding Salinas were negligible without support from the sea.

Pattern of Nazi Putsch

From reliable sources the following plan of action is claimed to have been the one which the Nazis would have used in their attempt to seize power in Ecuador:

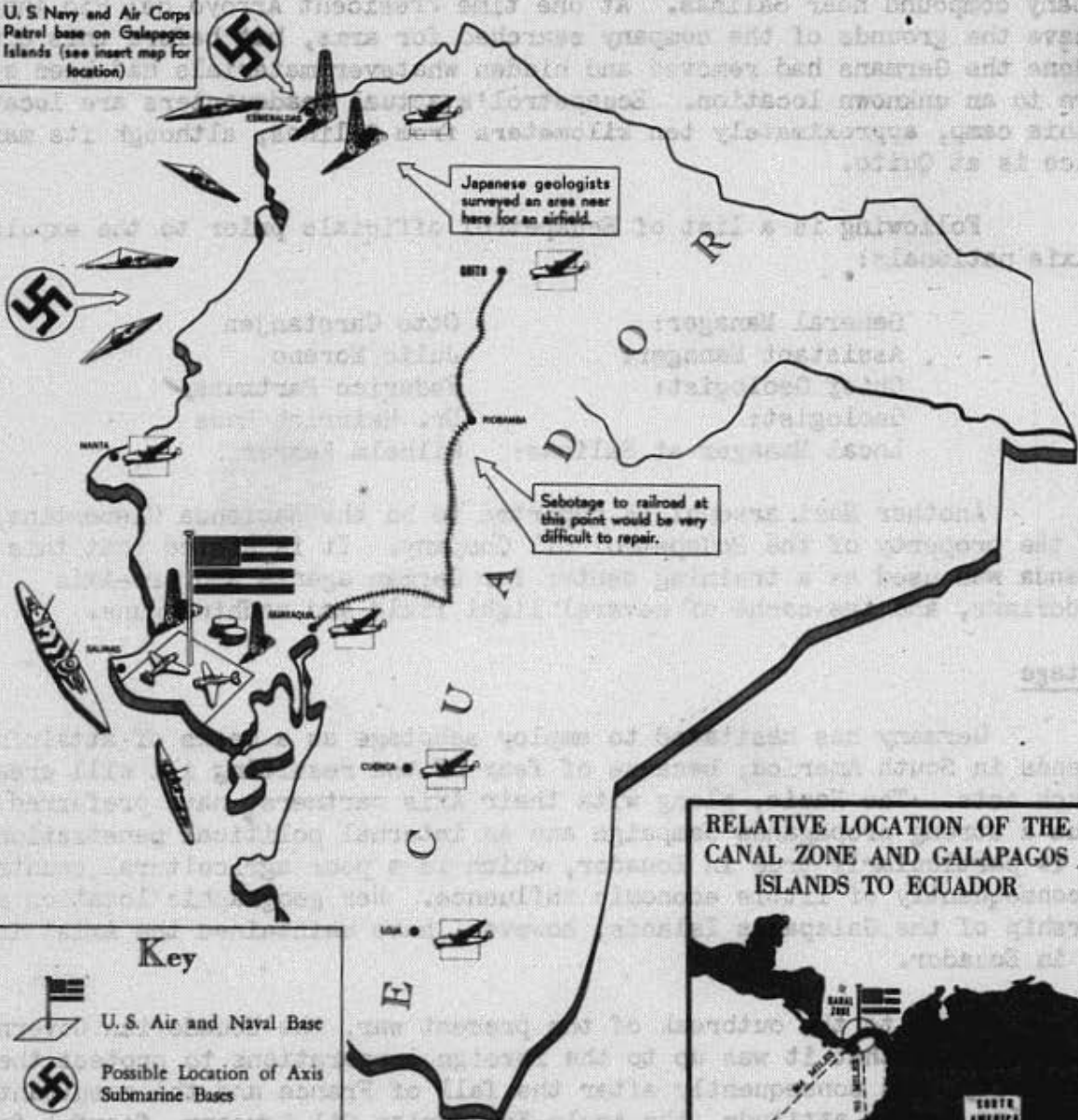
1. Revolution would begin in Guayaquil and a few hours later would start in Quito.
2. Civil and military authorities not in sympathy with the movement would be apprehended, especially the Governor and Military Commander in Guayaquil, and in Quito members of the Federal Government and military officers.
3. Families, particularly children, of Ecuadorian officials and prominent citizens not in sympathy with the Nazis would be taken into custody. This step would also include foreign Consuls and families except those of Germany, Chile, and Brazil, and some other special countries.
4. Communications, water supply, and other public utilities were to be seized.
5. Help from the outside was expected, presumably from Peru.
6. The revolution would be, in all probability, in conjunction with similar uprisings in other Latin American countries.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR






POSSIBLE DANGER POINTS

DUE TO SABOTAGE OR OTHER ENEMY ACTION

U. S. Navy and Air Corps
Patrol base on Galapagos
Islands (see insert map for
location)



Key

-  U. S. Air and Naval Base
-  Possible Location of Axis Submarine Bases
-  Pan American-Grace Airways Landing Field
-  Oil Storage
-  Oil Field

RELATIVE LOCATION OF THE CANAL ZONE AND GALAPAGOS ISLANDS TO ECUADOR



CHART "L"

The danger of such an attack has been eliminated since the creation of a United States Naval, Army, and Air base at Salinas in the latter part of 1941.

In conjunction with the above-mentioned "putsch," it has also been rumored that the Germans had concentrations of arms at the Ecuapetrol Oil Company compound near Salinas. At one time President Arroyo del Rio threatened to have the grounds of the company searched for arms, but before this could be done the Germans had removed and hidden whatever materials had been stored there to an unknown location. Ecuapetrol's actual headquarters are located at this camp, approximately ten kilometers from Salinas, although its main office is at Quito.

Following is a list of Ecuapetrol officials prior to the expulsion of Axis nationals:

General Manager:	Otto Carstanjen
Assistant Manager:	Julio Moreno
Chief Geologist:	Federico Partmuss
Geologist:	Dr. Heinrich Haus
Local Manager at Salinas:	Wilhelm Kehrer

Another Nazi arsenal is reported to be the Hacienda Clementina, also the property of the Ecuapetrol Oil Company. It is stated that this hacienda was used as a training center for German agents and pro-Axis Ecuadorians, and the cache of several light field and machine guns.

Sabotage

Germany has hesitated to employ sabotage as a means of attaining its ends in South America, because of fear of the resulting ill will created by such acts. The Nazis, along with their Axis partners, have preferred to pursue a strong propaganda campaign and an internal political penetration. This is particularly true in Ecuador, which is a poor agricultural country, and consequently of little economic influence. Her geographic location and ownership of the Galapagos Islands, however, have maintained the Axis' interest in Ecuador.

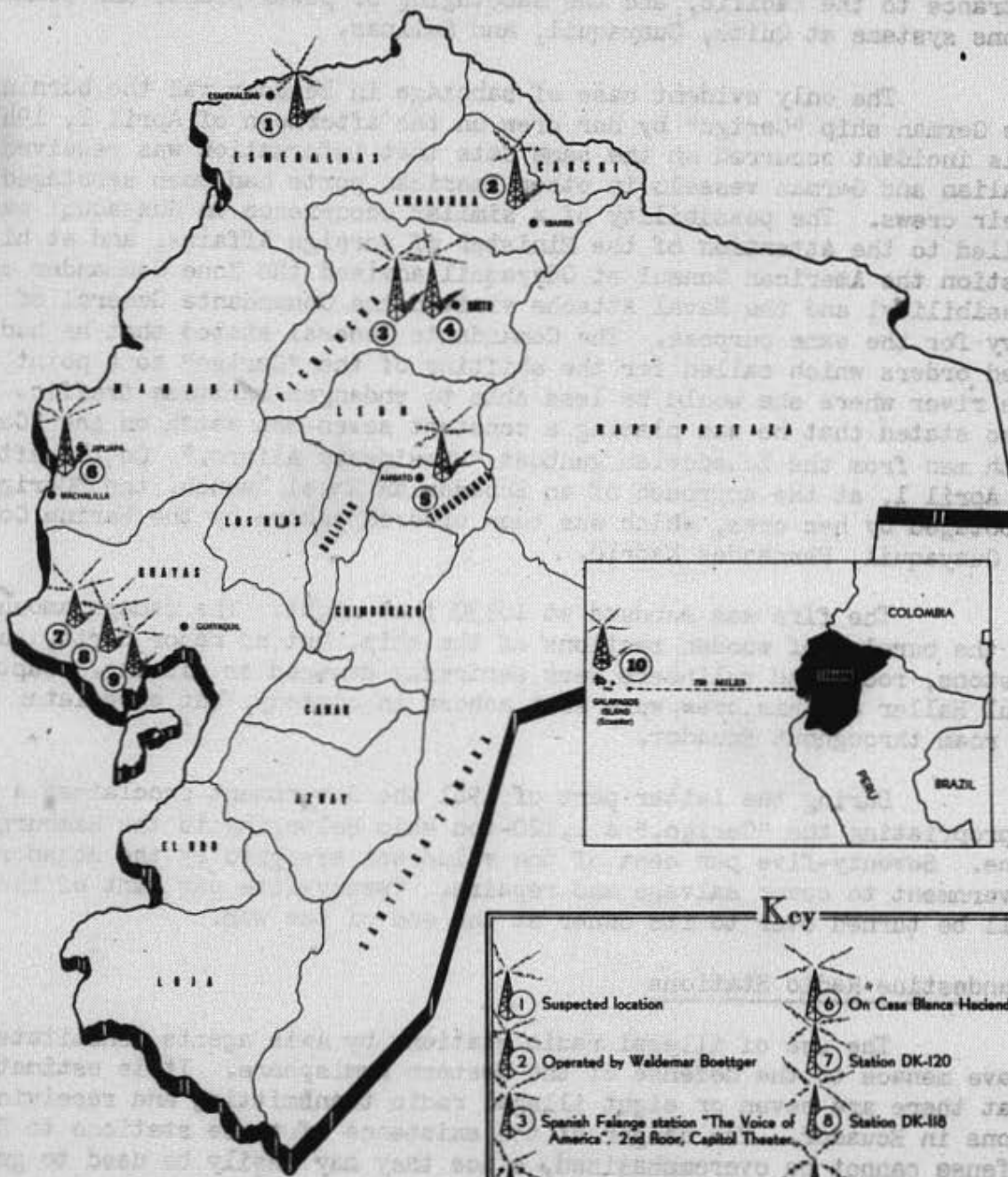
Prior to the outbreak of the present war, the Ecuadorian Government maintained that it was up to the foreign corporations to protect their own property, and consequently after the fall of France and the resultant overbearing German attitude, the Anglo-Ecuadorian Oil Company, fearful for its plant at Ancon, strengthened its guards and placed them on a 24-hour basis.

Panagra had repeatedly requested the Ecuadorian Government to station armed guards at its landing fields at Quito, Guayaquil, Salinas, Manta, Esmeraldas, Loja, and Cuenca, but without success. The day following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the Government placed troops on 24-hour guard duty at the above danger points.

Precautions against the danger of sabotage have been taken at the previously mentioned danger points, but there are several others which

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

AXIS CONTROLLED RADIO STATIONS



Key

- ① Suspected location
- ② Operated by Waldemar Boettger
- ③ Spanish Falange station "The Voice of America", 2nd floor, Capitol Theater
- ④ Located in Spanish Legation. Moved from German Legation in Feb, 1942.
- ⑤ "El Nido", Miraflores sector of Ambato
- ⑥ On Casa Blanca Hacienda
- ⑦ Station DK-120
- ⑧ Station DK-118
- ⑨ Station DK-116
- ⑩ On the Isle of Flores in the Galapagos group

CHART "M"

During the summer of 1942, the number of suspected stations of Axis-controlled radio stations in the Amazonian and Guayaquil sectors was reported to have decreased. Investigations are being carried on in all sectors to detect any clandestine stations.

should be observed, namely, the famous "Nariz del Diablo" section of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, which might be sabotaged by Axis agents in order to disrupt the flow of materials from Guayaquil to Quito. There is also the possibility of sabotaging a ship in the Guayas River to block the entrance to the Pacific, and the sabotaging of power plants and communications systems at Quito, Guayaquil, and Salinas.

The only evident case of sabotage in Ecuador was the burning of the German ship "Cerigo" by her crew on the afternoon of April 1, 1941. This incident occurred on the same date that information was received that Italian and German vessels in other American ports had been sabotaged by their crews. The possibility of a similar occurrence in Guayaquil was called to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at his suggestion the American Consul at Guayaquil advised the Zone Commander of this possibility, and the Naval Attache visited the Comandante General of the Navy for the same purpose. The Comandante General stated that he had issued orders which called for the shifting of the "Cerigo" to a point in the river where she would be less able to endanger maritime traffic. He also stated that he was placing a constant seven-man watch on the "Cerigo," with men from the Ecuadorian gunboat "Presidente Alfaro." On the afternoon of April 1, at the approach of an Ecuadorian Naval launch, the "Cerigo" was sabotaged by her crew, which was then ordered ashore by the Marine Comandante at Guayaquil, Fernandez Madrid.

The fire was subdued at 10:30 that night. The damage amounted to the burning of wooden sections of the ship, but no major parts, such as pistons, rods, and cylinders were seriously damaged or missing. Captain Paul Haller and his crew were sent ashore in custody, but were later allowed to roam throughout Ecuador.

During the latter part of 1941 the Government proclaimed a decree expropriating the "Cerigo," a 1,120-ton ship belonging to the Hamburg-American Line. Seventy-five per cent of the value was assigned by the Ecuadorian Government to cover salvage and repairs. Twenty-five per cent of the value will be turned over to its owner at the end of the war.

Clandestine Radio Stations

The use of illegal radio stations by Axis agents constitutes a grave menace to the defense of the Western Hemisphere. It is estimated that there are seven or eight illegal radio transmitting and receiving stations in Ecuador. The danger of the existence of these stations to Hemisphere defense cannot be overemphasized, since they may easily be used to guide enemy ships and planes on a surprise attack on the Panama Canal. In addition to this use, these stations throughout South America have been employed to transmit intelligence information to Germany, and in turn are used in transmitting orders from Germany to direct the activities of Axis agents in South America.

During the summer of 1940, it was reported that suspected stations existed in the Esmeraldas and Guayaquil sectors, but investigation failed to detect any clandestine stations. Investigations are being carried on in all

sectors of Ecuador to locate possible secret radio stations.

Following the closing of the Transocean News Agency, the Ecuadorian Government attached the radio transmitters and receivers which had been used by that firm. Subsequently the entire apparatus was ostensibly sold to the Conservative Party through an individual by the name of Burgos. Actually, the purchase was effected for the express purpose of serving the Nazi cause in Ecuador. The transmitter and receiver are reported to be installed in the office of the "El Debate," the Conservative Party organ in Quito. Although the Conservative Party consummated the sale, the capital was actually raised by personal contributions of principal Nazis in that city. Propaganda is reportedly received from Germany through "El Debate's" receiving set, although its source is given as the Paris Press Association. No longer does the "El Debate" identify its source of foreign news by the letter "TO".

Following are known radio stations possibly employed by Axis agents:

1. It has been reliably reported that a 110-volt generating set for use with radio has been installed on Floreana Island in the Galapagos group, in the home of a German family which has been living there approximately five years.

2. An individual by the name of N. Miguel Machuca, who was employed by the newspaper "El Universo" and the former Banco Italiano of Guayaquil, has recently purchased enough radio equipment to set up a radio station in Salinas, Ecuador, which will be called "Salinas, Costa Azul." Machuca purchased the radio equipment from a pro-Nazi individual by the name of Costello. There is no concrete evidence that Machuco has engaged in any espionage activities, or that he intends to do so, but it seems unusual that he should sever his connections with the above organizations in order to engage in such a speculative project.

3. A short-wave radio station has been located in the fifth floor apartment of O. B. Grosskeuz, on the corner of Pichincha and Colon in Guayaquil. Grosskeuz is an American citizen of German extraction, employed by the United Fruit Company, and is believed to be a loyal American. The call numbers of his station are HC2CC.

4. In November, 1941, information was received that during the past year or so clandestine radio stations had been discovered in Guayaquil and in the peninsula of Santa Elena, which appeared to be in communication with points outside Ecuador. The stations have the following call numbers:

1. DK - 120
2. DK - 118
3. DK - 116

These three stations were at first identified with the letter "H" followed by other letters that were frequently changed. Subsequently the call sign "DK" was used, and later was identified only with numbers, especially the number "120" followed by various letters. It appears that station "120" is located in the peninsula, and "118" and "116" in other parts of the country.

From numerous intercepted messages it has been ascertained that the stations are German or pro-German, and send instructions to and request information from their friends in Ecuador who appear to have a well-established organization.

A secret radio station is reportedly located at the Casa Blanca Hacienda between Jipijapa and Machibila, in the province of Manabi. Another illegal transmitting and receiving set is reportedly located on the grounds of the "El Nido" cafe in the Miraflores sector of Ambato.

The discovery of an antenna for a powerful sending set on the grounds of the German Legation in Quito indicated the presence of a set within the Legation, which suspicion was further strengthened when the well-known radio expert from Ibarra, Waldemar Boettger, was seen entering and leaving the Legation during the early morning hours. Attempts were made to locate the station by a mobile radio detection unit, but with negative results. A report advised that the transmitting apparatus housed in the German Legation was moved during the latter part of February, 1942, to the Spanish Legation, where it is expected that espionage activities will now be centered.

PROMINENT AND DANGEROUS NAZIS WHO HAVE LEFT ECUADOR

The United States transports, "Etolin" and "Acadia," carried away most of the key men in the Nazi fifth column organization in Ecuador. They took the leaders as designated by Berlin, the managers of former large German business houses, and propaganda agents thinly disguised as German Legation officials.

Although some of the leaders yet remain around whom a new machine will be built, and no doubt is being built at the present time, it is significant that such changes will be necessary. The new leaders, probably not as efficient as the old ones who were sent directly from Berlin, will certainly include many pro-Nazi Ecuadorians whose activities will be more difficult to determine, and more difficult to control. It is hoped that some of the remaining possible chiefs will be placed aboard subsequent ships calling for additional nationals.

As a matter of interest, there is set out hereafter a brief description of some of the leading Nazis who have left the country, either voluntarily, involuntarily, or apparently on orders from Berlin. This list is not complete in any sense. It does not include Bio Beate, known as "the Tarzan of the German Legation"; Enrique Gissel, a local leader at Banos; Wilhelm Sacklowski, influential professor at the Quito German School; or Arturo Dom, known operator of an illicit radio station on the coast. However, it does include most of the real leaders.

Ernesto Altgelt

Altgelt was the manager of Casa Tagua of Manta, one of Ecuador's largest German firms. Although many of the company's employees are German, Altgelt was the most active and held the position of greatest prominence. He left Manta in 1938 as a German and came back in 1941 as an Argentine, and in the same year tried to become Argentine Consul in his home town. However, on April 17, 1942, the date on which he sailed on the "Acadia", his Argentine passport was withdrawn due to his failure to answer a call for military duty.

The only way for Altgelt to reach Guayaquil in time to catch the boat was to allow him to fly on Panagra, and this arrangement was made. As soon as he arrived in Guayaquil, he claimed that he had no intention of leaving Ecuador since he was an Argentine citizen, and he thus petitioned the governor of the province. His true nationality was quickly determined in Quito. He took the boat.

Altgelt was the outstanding Nazi in the strategic coast town of Manta.

Heinrich Bloemken

Bloemken has recently achieved prominence in Nazi circles in Guayaquil, and he is probably one of the real chiefs. He was ordered deported, but shortly before sailing time he stated that he could not leave

since his two children had contracted whooping cough. This was supported with doctor's certificates, and agreed to by the aged governor of the province at Guayaquil. An effort which was made through the President to have the children examined by an American doctor had no results, and the "Acadia" left, without the Bloemkens.

Later the Jefe de la Seguridad Nacional learned that Bloemken had stated he was leaving Guayaquil on the next train for his home in Ambato, and the President was so informed. The latter immediately cabled the governor ordering that Bloemken remain in Guayaquil until further orders were received. In view of the possible fraud in connection with these illnesses this matter will probably be investigated.

Waldemar Boettger

Boettger, about a month prior to his departure on the "Acadia" suddenly turned up as an official on the German list. Prior to that time he had been a businessman in north Ecuador, where he owned a movie house in Otavalo, and a radio station in Ibarra. He had also set up a radio shop in Quito in the building which formerly housed the prominent German firm, Griesbach and Roehl. About six weeks prior to his deportation, he began living at the German Legation in Quito. At the same time, reliable reports were received that a radio station had been installed in the Legation and that he, a known radio expert, was operating the station.

Although he was on the official list, an interesting legal question arose two days before sailing, which almost prevented his departure. It developed that he was heavily in debt, suits multiplied against him, and the local judge forbade him to leave until these suits were settled. This order was revoked only a short time before the boat sailed. It became obvious to the Foreign Office that Boettger was better off outside of Ecuador, and that Ecuador was better off too. Had he remained he would have been blacklisted and interned, and he would have been small solace to his creditors.

Teodor Brachetti

Brachetti was a frequent traveler on the liquidated Sedta airline, and listed himself as an importer-exporter, although he also acted as agent for Ferrostahl. He had many contacts with German officials. In January, 1942, he began to convert his property, apparently expecting to leave the country at an early date. It is believed that Brachetti was one of Berlin's picked leaders in Ecuador. He is young and intelligent. Recently he and Loeschner (the acknowledged leader) were mentioned together in a telegram from Berlin, asking whether or not they were leaving Ecuador.

Although he had listed himself as a volunteer for the "Etolin", he requested permission to wait until the second boat, in order "to arrange personal affairs." This question was put to American officials to whom the important thing was the certainty of his departure on either boat. It was agreed that the Spanish Minister, who was present during the interview would give his personal guarantee, and that Brachetti would make no further requests. He left on the second boat.

Edwin Darr

Darr is a former crew member of the scuttled "Cerigo."

Pablo Degetau

Degetau was general manager of Sedta Airlines prior to, and at the time of its dissolution, and an acknowledged Nazi leader. When the company's employees went to Argentina or Brasil, he remained behind in Quito.

George Ell

Ell, a recent arrival in Ecuador, has played a prominent part in Nazi organizations in other countries. He was the party organizer in the interior of Panama where he spent several years as chief engineer for Chiriqui Hydro Electric Company, and he had also worked for oil companies in Venezuela and Ecuador. When he first arrived at Panama he deposited \$8,000 in the bank, and when he came to Ecuador in September, 1941, he brought \$5,000 with him.

Paul Haller

Haller was the captain of the scuttled "Cerigo," and he had remained in Ecuador together with most of his crew, (who have also left now), although his papers were not in order. He was one of the first to be apprehended by the Ecuadorian government, and he had been in the Cuenca jail more than two weeks before he was taken to Guayaquil to be put aboard the "Etolin."

His apprehension was an independent act of the Ecuadorian government. The Jefe de la Seguridad Nacional, a close friend of the President's received three letters threatening his life. In answer, the President ordered that certain individuals, whose papers for residence were not in order, be detained. Captain Haller was in that group.

Erwin Hauptmann

Hauptmann, who is believed to actually have been Captain Erwin Hauptmann of the Austrian Army, became the center of countless fabulous stories in Ecuador. Under the Pseudonym A. E. Cuhne, he became almost a myth, and achieved a prominent spot in Gunther's "Inside Latin America."

Cuhne, who speaks several languages fluently, came to Ecuador in 1932 posing as an expert in agriculture and hog-breeding, and proved himself to be such. The next year, after lecturing on some little known tropical disease, he went into the Oriente and passed out free medicine to the Indians. His real fame came in 1935, under the dictatorship of Federico Paes, to whom he offered his services as a military strategist, and for whom he prepared feasible defense plans. Following this interlude, he was asked to reorganize the Detective Bureau which he did, and acted as its head.

When the dictatorship fell he retired to a gift hacienda near Banos, but the succeeding government put him in jail, just as he was to harvest his first crop; while in jail he suggested many improvements in the administration that were adopted. Since that time, and after his release, he has been a "jack of all trades," and has never regained any power. A few months ago he was interned on the Colombian border in a small malaria infested town, where he was reported "about done for."

His internment was strictly enforced, and his departure was arranged for by Ignacio Davalos, Jefe de la Seguridad, who now holds the position formerly held by Cuhne himself.

Wilhelm Kehrer

Kehrer was chief geologist for Ecuapetrol, and was very familiar with the important Ecuadorian coastline; he was reported to have spent much of his time traveling up and down the coast since the outbreak of the war. He was considered the leader and the brains of the Nazi organization at Salinas, now an important U.S. base.

Walter Langpap

Langpap held the somewhat unofficial title of Press Representative in the German Legation, and he was the real center of propaganda activities. He was very close to Walter Giese who, until February, 1942, had been the acknowledged Nazi chief in Ecuador. It has been established that Giese turned over some of the work to Langpap.

Erich Lindner

Lindner, for reasons known probably only to the German Legation, ended up on the official list. Prior to 1934 he had operated a button factory in Chile, together with a Chilean whom he gradually eased out of the business and profits. He came to Ecuador as a farmer-businessman, and spent several years in Guayaquil. He had a poor reputation wherever he lived because of business tactics and excessive drinking.

He regained prominence when he made a special trip to Guayaquil in February, 1942, in order to talk with Giese, when the ex-chief was departing on a Chilean boat. His hotel room adjoined Giese's and the two were in constant conference. Thereafter, more was heard of Lindner and he became more active, apparently gaining some type of semi-official position in the German Legation.

Heinrich Loeschner

Loeschner was appointed by Berlin to take Giese's position as head of the Ecuador Nazi structure. He has long been prominent in such activities. He was one of the founders of the NSDAP in Argentina and left the country at a convenient time. He frequently traveled as a tourist, although he came to Ecuador as a representative of Ferrestahl. He made his home near the German Legation, and was often seen in conference with Giese. Shortly before he sailed Berlin inquired as to whether or not he would be aboard the "Acadia."

Pablo Roehl

Roehl, as manager of Transocean, was an officially recognized agent of the German government. Prior to this work, he had been connected with the prominent German firm, Griesbach and Roehl. He, too, was detained a few weeks before the arrival of the ships, the charge being that his papers were not in order. When he was taken into custody by the Jefe de la Seguridad on the streets of Quito after several days search, he gave the Nazi salute and said: "You are picking me up now, but in a few days I will be picking you up." Later, when he was taken to a small town concentration center, he added: "You just wait; there will be a revolution here in a few days."

Otto Schroeder

Schroeder has long been recognized as one of the chief Nazis in Guayaquil. When the "Etolin" sailed he acted as Consul Brueckmann's right hand man.

Reinaldo Schwalbe

Schwalbe has been regularly reported as the second man in charge of the Nazi organization in Quito. He was the owner of a large concern, Industria Harinera, in Quito, and was prominent in all Nazi activities.

Walter Sebelefsky

Sebelefsky was the original founder of the NSDAP in Guayaquil, (and possibly in Ecuador), in 1933. Shortly thereafter he became involved in quarrels with leading German figures, including Consul General Brueckmann in Guayaquil, and was gradually pushed out of power in the group. He was given a sum of money by a labor group in Guayaquil and with this he set up a small store at Punta Piedra in the mouth of the Guayas River, south of Guayaquil. Here he sold foods and liquors to the Indians, and supplies to the haciendas who sent their launches down from the interior.

Horst Dietrich von Baumbach

Von Baumbach was the technical expert for Sedta, German Air Lines.

Otto Zimmerman

Zimmerman is a former Sedta mechanic who had become extremely active recently in Nazi affairs. Although not a leader, he is probably one of the most active in carrying out orders. Shortly before his arrest, he was definitely implicated in the transportation of 17 large cases which are believed to have contained arms.

His expulsion was decreed prior to the sailing of the "Acadia," and he was located on an hacienda near Santo Domingo de los Colorados, (where the arms were reported to have been taken). Heavy rains had made the road to Quito impassable, and the officers who took him into custody needed five days to make the usual four-hour trip. Arrangements had been

made with Panagra to have Zimmerman brought to Guayaquil had he arrived at any time prior to the sailing. He failed to do so, and consequently he was deported on the next boat.

PROMINENT AND DANGEROUS NAZIS STILL IN ECUADOR

Certain prominent and dangerous Nazis remain in Ecuador, and their right to remain there is founded on a variety of reasons. Many of them fell within the privilege granted to Nazis married to Ecuadorian women, although the rule itself was, no doubt, conceived to cover two special cases.

Many whose expulsions were ordered were not located prior to the sailing of the second boat, and were to be deported on the next vessel. Still others were permitted to remain after guarantees had been taken regulating future conduct, or for specific reasons in individual cases.

These cases are briefly discussed below, and there is also set out a list of persons who might be protected by this rule. There is also a list which notes several cases where Axis nationals, with Ecuadorian wives, chose to abandon Ecuador.

Aside from those Nazis who could be considered "prominent and dangerous," a list has been made of persons whose removal from Ecuador would be generally desirable.

These lists follow:

Individuals in Fugitive Status on Sailing Date

Juan Cerfaintaine

Cerfaintaine who, until now, has been sought under the name Dan LaFontain, is reported to have been one of the original founders of the Nazi party in Quito, and to have acted as a courier to Peru. He has not been active recently, but it is expected that he will be located in time for deportation on the next ship.

Kurt Grosse

Grosse has long been known to be a paid German agent of the lowest type. His chief activity appears to be the observation of the American Consulate in Guayaquil, and the surveillance of various Embassy officials. Recently he has been having covert contacts with the Japanese firms in that city. He was notified to appear for the sailing of the "Etolin" by the German Consul but failed to do so. He was in hiding when the "Acadia" sailed, and it is now reported that he will be jailed for fraud upon his return to Germany. Grosse has now been located on the outskirts of Guayaquil, and his arrest will probably be affected by Ecuadorian authorities at an early date.

Hans Hahlbaum

Hahlbaum is another prominent Nazi in Guayaquil who went into hiding with Grosse. He is reported to have left Germany only two months

before the outbreak of the war, and to fear that he will be killed upon his return for desertion.

Hermann Kolb

Kolb, prior to his arrival in Ecuador, had just been deported from Colombia for political activities. In Ecuador he formerly worked for the prominent German firm of Greisbach and Roehl, and distributed Nazi propaganda. Although he was not arrested in time for the sailing, his apprehension has now been affected.

Wilmar Lorens

Lorens, an active Nazi though not a leader, came to Ecuador from Uruguay in 1939, as a traveling representative for the Continental Export Company of Hanover, Germany. His present whereabouts have, thus far, not been determined.

Otto Heinrich Carstanjen

Carstanjen was the Quito representative of the Otto Wolff interests, and was manager of Ecuapetrol whose funds he handled. He publicly states his Nazi sympathies, and has always ranked high on the lists of dangerous Axis nationals prepared by both American and British officials. He is one of the few outstanding Nazis left in Ecuador, who does not fall within the marriage rule. He was listed as a voluntary departure, but cleverly changed his mind only a short time before the sailing date. Since he was a voluntary departer, he was allowed to remain in the country and sign a guarantee as to his future conduct. It is reported that he has recently taken out Ecuadorian citizenship papers which will make his expulsion practically impossible.

Walter Diener

Diener has never been one of the leading Nazis although he has been constantly active. He remains in the country due to the influences of Sr. Ricardo Ortiz of the Ecuadorian Foreign Office, who may have received a substantial sum for permitting Diener to make a guarantee for his future conduct. As head of the Commercial Section, he is reported to have been decorated by the German Legation in 1941.

Heinz Rudolf Gubitz

Gubitz remains in the country because he fell under the rule of marriage-to-an-Ecuadorian. He is a strong and active Nazi, for whom the rule sufficed to cover a "marriage of convenience." Information has been today received which may result in his deportation. It has been learned that his wife is not actually an Ecuadorian citizen, since she was born in Switzerland, in which country her mother had chosen to become a naturalized citizen. If this is verified, Gubitz will be deported on the next boat.

Federico Pablo Partmuss

Partmuss was an engineer for Ecuapetrol, and was formerly the nominal head of the Nazi party in Quito. Although he is intelligent and could be dangerous, there is no proof as to his having engaged in Nazi activities. He did get into a well-publicized quarrel with the former Nazi chief, Giese, over the handling of German funds. Partmuss expressed a fear to the Ecuadorian foreign office that his return to Germany would mean his death, and this was brought to the attention of the American Embassy. Various files fail to reveal any activity on the part of Partmuss since his quarrel with Giese, which makes it appear that his tale might be based on fact. Inasmuch as the Foreign Office was obviously set to take a future conduct guarantee from him, no matter what course events had taken, it was decided that the best thing to do would be to be considered liberal. It was not the intention of the government to send any man to his death. It is believed that this attitude had a resultant pleasant effect on the Foreign Office during the consideration of other cases.

Individuals Protected from Expulsion because of Marriage to an Ecuadorian

Carlos Klaeschen

Klaeschen, whose expulsion was ordered, is one of the leading officials in the powerful coastal German firm, Casa Tagua of Manta.

Ernst Lingen

Lingen, a known Nazi, is a former rock driller for Ecuapetrol.

Gunther Lirken

Lirken, a former Sedta employee, is a young and active Nazi. He "slipped under the wire" with a recent marriage to an Ecuadorian. He has, however, stated that he would like to leave on the next ship.

Arturo Ruperti

Ruperti, ordered expelled, was an employee of Bruckmann in the German consular office in Guayaquil, where he was Bruckmann's right hand man. In fact, Bruckmann stated that most of the business was being turned over to him.

Heinz Schulte

A former baker, and the owner of a large hacienda near the Panagra airport where military drills have been held, he is prominent in all Nazi activities. Pictures of him in uniform are numerous. He married into a prominent family, and numerous relatives have filled the President's ante-room, since he was reported to have been ordered expelled. The most prominent Nazi now in Ecuador is Heinz Schulte.

Otto Schwartz

Schwartz, a prominent Nazi, is the Casa Tagua representative in Guayaquil.

Ludwig Weber

Weber is reported to have a sending station and a landing field at his hacienda near Riobamba, but neither of these allegations has been proved. Fortunately for himself, his wife is a prominent Ecuadorian.

Walter Woehlermann

Woehlermann is a former business partner of the departed Nazi chief, Walter Giese, and is now one of the leading Nazis in the country.

Other Possible Undesirables whom the Rule of Marriage will Protect

Eight Germans at least, official and non-official, chose to take their Ecuadorian wives to Germany. Immigration records reveal many other cases where possible deportation of persons who may prove to be undesirables would be protected by this same rule. The following persons have, at one time or another, been mentioned on British or American lists:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Wife</u>
Otto Guillermo Baldus	Laura Cabezas Garcia
Leopoldo Martin Brauer	Maria Gehin
Alfredo Brill	Olga Brandt
Federico G. von Buchwald	Maria E. Pons
Augusto Otto Arthur Contag	Luisa Alcira Mejia
Hermann Detken U.	Alicia Suarez
Tomas Gregor Hersing	Emma Delgado
Jose Carlos Moeller	Maria Rivadeneira
Hermann Ernst Otto Moller	Alicia Freire
George Schonberger Muller	Bora Rosero Aguirre
Pablo Graf Pfeiffer	Ana Maria Rosas M.
Augusto Otto Schwartz	Maria de Schwartz
Georg Sonnenholzner	Eva Villegas

Other Individuals whose Expulsion would be Desirable

This list is incomplete at the present time, but it is meant to include those, not thus far proved especially dangerous, whose expulsion would be an advantage. The enlarging of and proving of this list, is, of course, the work of the immediate future.

Babinsky, Walter	Linz, Juan
Baldus, Otto	Linz, Alfredo
Brill, Max	Mateju, Eugenia
Brill, Alfred	Muller, Alexander
Brill, Charles	Panse, Hermann
Buchwald, Gustave von	Panse, Friedrich

Contag, Arturo
Dankhardt
Diebler, Hans
Dingendorff, Hans
Gebel, Gorig
Grob, Ernest
Haller, Mrs. Paul
Kiefel, Gottlieb
Kakabadze, Ivan
Juris, Karl

Nielsen, Alfredo
Schwartz, Otto
Rueff, Max
Penke, Anton
Penke, Warner
Grunner, Justis
Schneider, Wilhelm
Tettke, Edgar
Schwark, Carl
Treger, Erich

10/10/1910

11/10/1910

12/10/1910

1/10/1911

This list is incomplete at the present time, but it is meant to include those and that are given especially dangerous whose explanation would be an advantage. The category of the word of the list is of course, the work of the list.

After this list is complete, the list will be published.

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ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

Although the Italian population of Ecuador is more numerous than that of the other Axis powers, it is the least organized due to racial temperament and the ease with which the Italian assimilates customs and habits of another nation. The official Government census places the number of Italians in Ecuador at 676 as of January 1, 1941. However, the Ecuadorian Immigration Bureau did not keep records until 1937, so it may be assumed that the above number represents only those Italians who have entered the country since 1937. It is estimated that there are approximately 6,000 Italians in Ecuador, the majority having entered the country in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. About 70 per cent are concentrated in the commercial seaport of Guayaquil, 20 per cent in the capital, Quito, and the other 10 per cent evenly distributed in such commercial centers as Manta, Esmeraldas, Salinas, and Ambato.

It may be safely stated that most of Ecuador's commercial activity is concentrated in the hands of Italian merchants, the majority of whom are interested only in operating their businesses and have no desire to engage in politics. Often they are Fascist because they fear reprisals against themselves or their families in Italy; yet it is their obvious desire that Italy emerge victorious from the war.

The greater part of the Italian colony is of the poor uneducated class which is not very well organized, due first to the fact that the Italian leaders know that the mentality of the Italians in Ecuador is low, and that they therefore can not impart confidential information to them; and second, the majority of Italians in Ecuador have no inclination to enter into espionage or political intrigue. Some of the Italians have made money and have married Ecuadorians of influential and distinguished families, but even these live somewhat removed from the town's higher society.

Recent international developments have caused the Italians in Ecuador to become panic stricken. They are fearful of the steps the Ecuadorian Government may take against them and their business interests, and to protect the latter many Italians have married Ecuadorians and are transferring, or have transferred their property holdings to Ecuadorian relatives; others are transferring their interests to trusted Ecuadorian friends.

As has been previously stated, the prevailing attitude among the Italians in Ecuador is that they want to see Italy win the war, but many of these Italians are quiet and refuse to pass comment or do anything which might involve them in a controversy concerning Italy or any other country, including Ecuador. This attitude is illustrated by the fact that several young men of Italian extraction have changed their citizenship from Italian to Ecuadorian and from Ecuadorian to Italian in an attempt to avoid being called into either the Italian or Ecuadorian Army.

The Italians in business are confined, as a rule, to small shopkeepers and are not engaged in speculative or financial enterprises. Generally

speaking, they may be divided into two categories: one, industries small in number but of fair-size capital; and two, small shops and stores handling liquors and groceries, with capital varying from 20,000 to 500,000 sucres. It is estimated that in the city of Guayaquil, where the greatest concentration of Italians is located, there is a known total of 81 business firms operating in that city, with an estimated total stock value of 19,100,000 sucres, or \$129,932.

No attempt was made to organize these Italians until 1932 or 1933. At that time, Luigi Fossati, an ardent Fascist, arrived from Italy and immediately set about requiring all Italians to take an oath and pledge allegiance to the Fascist cause and its leader, Mussolini. Fossati assumed the duties of Secretary of the Fascist Party in Guayaquil. All Italians who were heard making remarks detrimental to the Fascist regime, or who refused to pledge allegiance were reported to Party headquarters in Rome. Pressure was thus exerted on all Italians in Ecuador having relatives in their homeland, for if they refused to cooperate their relatives at home would suffer.

Italian Military Mission

The contract of the Italian Military Mission in Ecuador, which expired on July 31, 1940, was extended for a period of six more months, pending solution of the question of whether the Ecuadorian Government should pay the Italian Government for armaments which had been delivered under a contract signed shortly before the present war. The contract involved 1,000,000 sucres. Partial delivery was made by the Italians before Italy entered the war, but due to the British Blockade no further deliveries could be made. The Italian Government, in an attempt to collect for that portion of the contract covering the armaments delivered, endeavored to induce Ecuador to permit the Italian Military Mission to remain until the sum due for armaments, to be applied to the salaries of the members of the Mission, had been exhausted. This would have been the easiest way out financially for Ecuador, and it was felt at the time that it would probably be the solution to the question.

The Ecuadorian Army officers have been well pleased with the work of the Mission for the past twenty years, and their sympathies lie with the Italian Army. The general opinion of Ecuadorian officers is that Germany has an efficient army, but they do not agree with the political doctrines of Hitler and the Nazi Party. In other words, officers are slightly pro-Italian, but neutral insofar as Germany is concerned.

One of the ranking Ecuadorian Air Corps officers stated on one occasion that the Italian pilots sent to Ecuador were cowards and afraid to fly at high altitudes. The Ecuadorian Air Corps pilots received very little training after the first part of 1940, as all of the Italian Mission's planes had crashed and no replacements were available.

Members of the Mission

Colonel Matioli di Belfiori, Major Ugo Pietrantonio, and Lieutenant Renzo Delmonte departed for Italy in the latter part of 1940, at the termination of the contract. There remained in Ecuador Major Pietro Salvestroni

and two sub-officers, Jose Antonelli and Bruno Ferri, both radio specialists. Lieutenant Ricardo Pratti departed on November 6, 1940, for Italy via Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile. His duties were those of Lieutenant of Commissariat. Antonio Sauna, a non-commissioned officer, left Guayaquil by plane for Chile on November 29, 1940.

Diplomats

The following diplomatic representatives are stationed at the Italian Legation in Quito:

Minister: Baron di Fontana degli Angeli Scaduto Mendola

Chancellor: Dr. Renato Baccinetti

Chief of Military Mission: Colonel Matioli di Belfiori

Military Attache (non resident): General Ulisse Longo.

Italian Consulates were established in the following cities:

Guayaquil: Anselmo Anselmi, Consul

Esmeraldas: Donato Yanuzelli, Consul

Manta: Arturo Massari Pandini, Consul

An indication as to where Ecuador's sympathies lie was the reception given to the Italian Minister when he presented his credentials in June, 1940. A riot staged by university students occurred at the President's Palace, and the Minister was greatly annoyed by the students singing the French national anthem. The Minister from Norway produced his credentials after the Italian Minister, and was greeted by cheers from the crowd.

A few days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Sengoro Takada was heard to express the following statements: First, he asked how it could be possible for Ecuador to declare war against Japan when the Japanese had already sunk 80 per cent of the American fleet? Second, that the dollar had dropped to 12 sucres because of the war, and would devalue further. (Actually the dollar brings only 14.80 sucres on the "black market," where it was formerly worth 16 sucres. The official return is still 14.80, although the 10 per cent defense tax reduces it to 14.70. There is a rumor that the dollar will soon be pegged at 10 sucres.) Third, Takada stated that no more American ships would be seen in Guayaquil because of Japanese submarine activity. Fourth, Takada began to praise the valor of the Japanese soldiers and their willingness to die for their country, a fact which he said could not be understood by the white man. The above statements are typical of the kind of propaganda spread by the Japanese agents.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Quito, Kokutaro Nagumo, was even more successful in spreading the theory that Japan is invincible, and that the defeat of the Allies is certain. His method was to visit the Ministry of Foreign Affairs early every morning, reporting with names, dates, and exact figures, the fantastic stories of Japanese victories. No one knows where he obtained this information, but he was very successful, for soon the word would spread around Quito that the Japanese had won great victories.

Takahashi Hiroji and Tadeo Nakamura, two individuals reported to be officers in the Japanese Army attached to the Engineering Corps and ostensibly employed by the Compania Minero Petrolera at Esmeraldas, are reported to have made an exact and intensive survey of Ecuador's northern coast during the time of their employment. This survey purported to include precise data concerning the geographic situation, hydrography, possibilities for landing airplanes, and other data of strategic military value. Thereafter they are reported to have completed a scientific study of the geography and topography of interior Ecuador between Tungurahua and Carachi.

At the time Peru invaded Ecuador, they were arrested by the Government after having been found making a survey and taking extensive photographs of the lands of the Chillos. Found in their possession at that time were photographic equipment, altimeters, two cameras equipped with telephoto lenses, other engineering apparatus and extensive data concerning the topography and geography of the country. Immediately thereafter they were brought to Quito and imprisoned; however, following intervention by the Minister of Foreign Relations, they were released and their equipment returned to them. Nakamura, by virtue of his diplomatic passport, was able to travel to Colombia, and Hiroji upon his release, returned to Riobamba, where he remained until he was deported on the S.S. "Etolin" on April 7, 1942.

Compania Minero Petrolera del Pacifico, S. A.

Japanese espionage activity has also centered in the work of the following men employed by the Compania Minero Petrolera del Pacifico since June, 1940:

Mititaka Sawatari, geologist

Hiroji Takahashi, topographer

Torakiti Sirasaka, topographer

Zyuiti Inoue, geologist

Tadeo Nakamura, geologist and interpreter

Sirasaka died in July, 1940, from poisoning caused by a fish bite received while fishing off Esmeraldas.

The company is incorporated under Colombian laws, with the following officers:

Luis Martinez Delgado, President

Marco Antonio Auli, Vice President

Gustavo Diaz Delgado, Manager in Ecuador

Enrique Mosquera Wallis, Assistant Manager

Carlos Mercado, Secretary

The corporation's stock is legitimately in the names of Colombian and Ecuadorian citizens.

It is believed, however, that the company is financed and controlled by the Japanese concern of Kyowa Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd. The Company has a concession of approximately 100,000 hectares in the northern province of Esmeraldas in Ecuador. No specific data has been unearthed as to the activities of the Japanese geologists in this sector, but it is known that they have surveyed and mapped the entire coastline within their concession and have measured depths of water along the coast. It is entirely possible that they may have made plans for submarine bases for a Japanese attack on the Panama Canal.

In January, 1941, President Arroyo del Rio ordered the geologists to return to Quito, and forbade them to return to Esmeraldas. It is said that he issued the orders on the pretext that the Japanese were not very well liked by the Ecuadorian Negroes in that sector, and that an attempt might be made on their lives. This is true to a certain extent, for all Ecuadorians are afraid of the influence the Japanese exert on the economic life of Peru, through the smaller businesses and farming. The real reason behind the President's move, however, was his belief that the so-called Japanese "geologists" were Japanese military officers. It has been ascertained from a reliable source that on the northern coast of Esmeraldas, between Montalvo and Vainilla there is an estuary called "Lagarto," along which the Japanese have constructed a road between fifty and seventy meters wide and five kilometers in length. There is a headland on the crest of which a monument has been erected ostensibly in memory of their compatriot, Sirasaka, who lost his life there. This monument may be used as a guide if lighted,

since it is in a direct line with the road. It is also said that the wife of one of the Pan American-Grace Airways mechanics recognized the chief Japanese geologist as a colonel in the Peruvian Air Force. His name is not known, and this fact has not been verified. The concession is on land owned by the Italian Consul in Esmeraldas, Donato Yanuzelli.

Japanese-Nazi Collaboration

Heinrich Blomken, Kurt Grosse, and several other Nazis were occasionally seen leaving Tadeo Sato's factory at 843 Sucre Street, Guayaquil, after spending a good part of the day there. Blomken had long been known as one of the Nazi leaders in Guayaquil, and Grosse was obviously a German agent of low rank. There was no assurance that any untoward activity was taking place, yet the presence of these persons in the factory on various occasions would indicate that it was a meeting place for Axis agents.

Another indication of Japanese-Nazi collaboration is the fact that the suspected German agent, Dr. Franz Spillman, was employed by the Compania Minero Petrolera del Pacifico, and directed the activities of the previously mentioned Japanese geologists.

Diplomats

Hisao Yanai represented the Japanese Government, serving as Minister to Colombia and Ecuador, with headquarters at Bogota. Most of the Japanese affairs in Ecuador were handled by the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Kokutaro Nagumo, who arrived in Ecuador on November 9, 1940, and made his headquarters in Quito. Tadeo Nakamura acted as the Secretary of the Japanese Legation in Quito, and at the same time was a geologist and interpreter for the Compania Minero Petrolera del Pacifico, S. A. An Ecuadorian by the name of Pedro V. Miller has been the Honorary Japanese Consul in Guayaquil for many years. He held this post because of his business connections with Japan.

Public Opinion

The newspapers throughout Ecuador have denounced the Japanese aggression, and the "El Telegrafo" of Guayaquil carried an editorial advocating continental solidarity, stating that the Totalitarian nations desired to destroy the United States in order to take possession of the Latin American nations and subject the natives of these countries to slavery. This editorial is reported to have advocated the Government of Ecuador placing at the disposal of the United States its islands, coastlines, ports, and aviation fields, and any other utilities necessary to the defense of the United States.

Action Taken by the Ecuadorian Government

Previous to December 7, 1941, President Arroyo del Rio had promised that he would take action immediately in the event of a Japanese attack against the United States. The President kept his word, and on December 12, 1941, a decree was issued by him, ordering all Japanese citizens to proceed by December 20 to Riobamba, where they would be interned. The official list

of the Japanese interned in Riobamba was composed of the following persons:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tadeo Sato Ito | Toshitake Suzuki |
| Tanenobu Kawada Kawada | Sengoro Takada Chashi |
| Hikaru Yamamoto Moriguchi | Koki Gushiken Arasake |
| Hiroji Takahashi Inoue | Bunji Yanaguida Nakao |
| Shigetane Hirasawa | Zyuiti Inoue Murayama |
| Makoto Fukumato Moriguchi | Masao Makishima Onda |
| Sra. Shizu Suzuki | Manuel Endo |
| Sra. Kawada and sons | Sra. Keiko Suzuki |

The Japanese nationals interned in Riobamba lived at the Villa Lolita. Their usual procedure was to appear at police headquarters individually each morning at ten o'clock, and sign an attendance form; they would return at three o'clock to repeat the process, and once again before retiring. They were not allowed to leave the city, although they had complete freedom of movement within the city. If they attempted to leave they would be stopped by the officials. No suspicious activities were detected, although a few of them received and sent a large amount of mail. They were closely watched and appeared not to have had contact with the natives of the city. The Japanese remained in Riobamba until they were deported during April of this year.

Action taken by the Brazilian Government

Previous to December 7, 1941, President Vargas del Rio had promised that he would take action immediately in the event of a Japanese attack against the United States. The President kept his word, and on December 12, 1941, a decree was issued by him, ordering all Japanese citizens to proceed by December 20 to Riobamba, where they would be interned. The official list

SPANISH ACTIVITIES

Spanish Falange

As in most Totalitarian countries, Spain has only one legal party, namely, the "Falange Espanola Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalista" (the Traditionalist Spanish Falange of National Syndicalist Attack Squads). This party is more commonly known as the Spanish Falange.

The nominal leader of the party and head of the Fascist Spanish State is General Francisco Franco. The Spanish political leader and Minister of Foreign Affairs is Franco's brother-in-law, Ramon Serrano Suñer. The Foreign Service of the Party is headed by Ricardo Jimenez Arnau, while Jose del Castano is the Inspector General of this Foreign Division.

Purpose

Following the defeat of the Republican forces, the Foreign Branch of the Spanish Falange was actively promoted. The Spanish Government on July 21, 1939, issued an order to all Spanish diplomats to form associations of Spanish immigrants to further the aims of the Falange abroad. The Spanish Falange has but one purpose: to regain the Spanish empire. The Falange appeals to the people of Latin America as "people of the same race, formed of the same faith, educated in the same language, and sharing the same culture."

Activities

The Falange has organized its activities in the Western Hemisphere along two lines: first, the organization which keeps the public informed and maintains the administrative offices and performs other social services; and second, the secret organization which is in charge of transmitting orders and instructions through different channels. This foreign military secret police is known as the "SIM" or the "Servicio de Informaciones Militares." The organization exercises "strong-arm" tactics and terrorist activities aimed at Spanish nationals living abroad to force them to cooperate with the Falange. There is evidence that this group is closely cooperating with the local representatives of the Nazi Party in the Americas.

On November 2, 1940, a supposedly independent council for the carrying on of the original purposes and aims of the Falange in South America was organized, known as the "Consejo de Hispanidad" (Hispanic Council). Its purpose is the unification of culture, economic interests, and power relating to the hispanic world.

The organization of the Spanish Falange in foreign countries is along the same line as the organization in Spain itself, and follows the pattern of the Auslands organization. It is reported that Falangist officers abroad are appointed and removed by Ricardo Jimenez Arnau, the National Delegate of the Foreign Service in Madrid.

The Falange in Ecuador

The activities of the Falange in Ecuador have become more evident since the entrance of the United States into the war, but previous to that time it had not been considered as a dangerous factor. The Falange has taken on added importance since Ecuador broke off diplomatic relations with the Axis powers on January 28, 1942. The Spanish Legation in Quito has taken over the official duties of the German, Italian, and Japanese Legations. It is likewise believed that espionage and propaganda activities for the Axis will center around the Spanish Falange. The number of adherents to the Falangist cause in Ecuador has not been determined, but it probably comprises a majority of the 702 Spaniards estimated to be in Ecuador by the official census of January 1, 1941.

Julio Tobar Donoso, then Minister of Foreign Affairs and one of the leaders of the Conservative Party, stated in June, 1941, that Ecuador's diplomatic relations with Spain had progressed during 1940, and among satisfactory results seen at that time was a Spanish Educational Mission to Ecuador. The sympathetic attention which the Spanish Government gives to Ecuador regarding the selection of Spanish diplomats for service in Quito has proved popular, as for example in the case of the present Minister, Jose Ricardo Gomez. Dr. Tobar Donoso manifested the importance of Ecuadorian cultural propaganda in Spain, and asked the Minister of Public Education and Tourism for a large quantity of suitable publications for distribution in Spain.

Spanish Pedagogic Mission

A contract was signed on November 30, 1940, between the Ecuadorian Government and the Spanish Minister to employ a Spanish Educational Mission in Ecuador. The contract is to be in effect for four years, and under its terms the Government of Ecuador will employ four Spanish professors.

There follow the names of the members of the Mission and their respective duties; Dr. Augustin de Lucas Casea, professor of Spanish, literature, history, and art; Fernando Fuentes Garcia, technical advisor to chemical schools and industry; Professor Garcia Perez, lecturer on general topics and didactics; Professor A. Mendico Aictores, technical advisor on domestic and cultural relations and child welfare.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs was also informed that under the contract the Spanish Mission will interest itself entirely in technical matters and not with political propaganda. The contract in whole or in part may be cancelled at any time by the Ecuadorian Government, if the members of the Mission do not fulfill their work in a satisfactory manner; for violation of Clause 7 of the contract which prohibits engaging in political propaganda; for violation by a member of the Mission of any law of Ecuador; or by mutual agreement between the two parties.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has also been informed that it is not a propitious time for Augustin de Lucas Casea, Chief of the Mission,

to be the Cultural Attache of the Spanish Legation as had been suggested by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Minister was also aware that the Ecuadorian press had received the news of the employment of the Mission in an extremely hostile fashion. It was pointed out that even though the papers did not reflect the opinion of the Government and the general public, it was not believed that it was an opportune time to appoint the head of the Mission as the Cultural Attache. The Minister of Foreign Affairs realized that the Ecuadorian press was powerful and had adopted an unfriendly attitude toward everything concerning Spain and that the appointment of Senor Augustin de Lucas Casea might result in an excuse for the press to start a political campaign against Spain, and Ecuador might be compelled to cancel the contract at once. It was also pointed out, however, that the Spanish professors had created a very good impression, and that the appointment of the Cultural Attache mentioned above should be deferred.

It is reliably reported that the opposition to the acceptance of a Spanish Pedagogic Mission by the Ecuadorian Government was overcome through the efforts of two Ecuadorians, Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide and Dr. Jose Maria Estrada Coello. Zaldumbide at that time resided in Spain, being secretary to the Ecuadorian Ambassador to Spain in Madrid. He is the stepson of the present Minister of Agriculture, Ricardo Crespo Ordonez. Coello was then the Ecuadorian Minister of Public Education, and although he no longer occupies that position he is known to be an ardent sympathizer of the Falangist Movement and a great admirer of General Franco. It is generally believed that the presence of the Spanish Cultural Mission in Ecuador at the present time is due to the activities of the above two individuals.

This Mission directs the activities of the Falange which activities have been greatly broadened since the expulsion from Ecuador of many of the leading Nazi and Italian agents. Augustin de Lucas was chosen by Serrano Suner to head the Mission because of his capability, thoroughness, and devotion to the cause. He and Fuentes Garcia manage the office of the Mission in Quito, and are responsible for most of its activities.

Until recently the Chief of the Falange in Ecuador was Valentin Fernandez Cuevas, a Spanish journalist sent expressly by Serrano Suner to organize the Falange in Ecuador. Shortly after his arrival, Cuevas was made the technical director of the "El Debate" at a time when this newspaper was badly in need of funds for the purchase of new equipment. Immediately following his appointment as director, the needed funds were made available for the purchase of new equipment. While director of the "El Debate," Cuevas was successful in forming a Falange cell in that organization. Members of the cell included Dr. Mariano Suarez Veintimilla, President and Director of El Debate, Dr. Jorge Luna Yopez, Director of the Ateneo Ecuatoriano, Pedro Velasco Ibarra, and Eduardo Egas Monge, as well as most of the employees in the editorial and printing departments. The Ecuadorian Government soon discovered the activities of Cuevas and ordered him confined to the town of Maldonado on the charge that his immigration papers were not in order. Subsequently he was deported from the country, but the cell he organized continues to function.

Succeeding Cuevas as Chief of the Falange in Ecuador is Francisco Simon, manager of the firm Ansola Brothers. Members of the "Accion Republicana

Espanola," a society which has as its aim the crushing of Falangism, advise that Jacobo Moreno is second in command of the Falange in Ecuador. Moreno is a native Spaniard who emigrated to Ecuador, where he married an Ecuadorian by the name of Senorita Angelita Mercado, daughter of Leopoldo Mercado, a millionaire industrialist and owner of a cigarette factory which produces one of the nation's popular brands, "El Progreso." It is believed that Moreno is on a mission of extreme importance in Ecuador, having been designated by Sumer to organize the Falange on a military basis. Members of the "Accion Republicana" advise that Moreno has at his command a well-organized corps of espionage agents and propagandists. One of his agents is said to be Giulietta Descalsi, daughter of an Italian business man in Guayaquil. It is rumored that Senorita Descalsi has secured and transmitted to the enemy important secrets concerning the movements of Ecuadorian troops, as well as information concerning the American troops stationed at Salinas in the Santa Elena Peninsula. Moreno has traveled a good deal recently, having made a journey to Lima, Peru, where it is reported that he contacted various Falangists and Nazi agents.

The following mediums are employed by the Falange in diffusing Totalitarian propaganda and ideals: "El Debate," organ of the Conservative Party and the Catholic Church; "El Ateneo Ecuatoriano," pseudo cultural center of the Falangists, Nazis, and Fascists; and "Radio Teatro Luz de America." The Ateneo Ecuatoriano is presided over by Dr. Jorge Luna Yopez, formerly a Deputy in the Ecuadorian Chamber of Deputies. In the Ateneo are held public meetings where the excellence of the Totalitarian regime is exalted to all listeners. Those attending are usually University students who readily assimilate such teachings. It is reported that Yopez receives instructions concerning the management of the Ateneo directly from Sumer.

Inauguration of Radio Station

It has been learned from reliable sources that the Spanish Falange plans to inaugurate a radio broadcasting station in the near future. This station will be called the "Luz de America," and is being installed on the second floor of the Capital Theater Building, Quito. It is estimated that the installation cost will be approximately 150,000 sucres, or \$10,000 in United States exchange. The management has made arrangements to transmit the programs from an auditorium where the public will be admitted to see and listen to the broadcasts for a nominal fee.

The leader of the Falangists in Quito, Francisco Simon, has contributed 20,000 sucres, the Chief of the Spanish Pedagogic Mission, 30,000 sucres, and other well-to-do members of the Spanish colony have contributed the balance. Among these are Jacobo Moreno, Ramon Gonzales Artigas, who together with the Foreign Office of the Falange in Madrid contributed to its purchase.

"Luz de America" is ostensibly operated by a Senor Fugira; however, it is believed that the name of this individual is used merely for the purpose of hiding the identity of the true owner, Francisco Simon. The transmitter was purchased immediately following the closing of the Transocean News Agency by the Ecuadorian Government.

Pre-Totalitarian Propaganda

"El Debate," one of Quito's three daily newspapers, has often been referred to as the organ of the Totalitarian movement in Ecuador. The technical director of "El Debate" is Valentin F. Cuevas, a Spanish subject who came to Ecuador several years ago from Colombia, where he was said to have been a bull fighter. Cuevas was arrested by the Ecuadorian Government in March for failing to have his papers in order, but he was released after the Spanish Ambassador conferred with the Minister of Foreign Relations. That Cuevas is a dangerous character is becoming increasingly obvious. On the day following his arrest there appeared an editorial in "La Defensa," a weekly newspaper devoting most of its space to attacking the Axis, in which it was charged that Cuevas is one of the most dangerous propagandists for the Axis in Ecuador. Filemon Borja, its publisher, severely criticized the Government for having arrested Cuevas solely on the charge of failing to have his papers in order, and stated that he was a known Falangist and that the Government was aware of this fact; and that inasmuch as Ecuador has signed the agreement reached at Rio de Janeiro and had broken off diplomatic relations with the Axis, propagandists such as Cuevas could be arrested and deported without seeking the excuse that their papers were not in order.

From reliable sources it was learned that Cuevas addressed a letter to the director of the magazine, "Nueva Espana," Rio de Janeiro, which later appeared in the "Diario Carioca" on March 18, 1942. A translation of this letter revealed that it contained strong Falangist sentiments and indicated that the writer was in South America for the purposes of furthering that cause. Cuevas stated that he was presently in Ecuador and had previously been in Venezuela as a technical director of several publications and newspapers. He indicated that he was in Ecuador under contract with the Government of that country, very probably for the same purpose, although he did not indicate this in the letter. Cuevas stated that he might possibly return to Spain shortly to enlist his services again on behalf of Franco, although he had observed that the Spaniards have a great deal to do in South America.

Due to the influence of the Conservative Party of Ecuador among the upper classes, the attitude of the public toward Franco has become more favorable. The Conservative Party, which is also known as the Catholic Church Party, is one of the most efficacious schools of Nazism. The Party carries on an active propaganda, adopting Franco's program as its own. When Franco praises Nazism, the Conservative Party, through its press organ "El Debate," does likewise. "El Debate" often prints Franco's speeches word for word. During the last year, Franco's propaganda has been directed against American penetration in Latin America. This appeals greatly to the upper classes, because it states that American penetration will exterminate Spanish culture and civilization, and mainly because American industry and efficiency will displace the traditional Spanish land-owners.

The Spanish Falange, through the Conservative Party, also spreads propaganda among the laboring classes, through a weekly newspaper called "La Voz Obrera." However, this newspaper has been banned by the Government since autumn of 1941. The newspaper advocated Nazism with the argument that

it would establish a socialistic system which would greatly benefit the Axis. The "El Debate's" policy argued that Nazism would save the world from Communism.

The Falange leaders spread Axis propaganda in the following fields, in a very effective manner:

1. In economics they stress the superiority of German merchandise as compared to that of the United States; they warn of the dangers of inter-American imperialism; they state that Nazism has freed Latin America from the grasp of United States imperialism.
2. In religion, they say that the Russians are Communists and consequently destroyers of morale and religion; they call the North Americans "Masons"; they state that Nazism is resolved to destroy United States imperialism as well as communism.

The Falangist influence in Ecuador is gaining a foothold, and now with the Nazi and Fascist influence having been abated, will be stronger than ever. The Falange will take over the spreading of Nazi propaganda in Ecuador.

The following organizations are believed to be dominated by the Falange:

Sociedad Cultural Buena Esperanza
Sindicato de Cervezas la Campana
Sindicato de Cervezas la Victoria
Sociedad de Cargadores
Sociedad Cultural Layola
Sindicato de Sastres y Modistas Cultura y Trajo
Sindicato de Albaniles Cultura del Obrero
Sindicato de Canteros Cultura del Obrero
Sindicato de Carpinteros Cultura del Obrero
Sindicato de Choferas Cultura del Obrero
Sindicato de Zapateros Cultura del Obrero
Sindicato Grafico de Pichincha
Centro Catolico de Obreros
Centro Feminista Luz de Pichincha
Circulo La Salle

It has been fairly well established that Nazi or Falange influence operates secretly or indirectly within such workers' "cultural" organizations.

Falangist Leaders

The Falange is being supported by the Catholic Church in both its pulpit and its press. The Conservative Party, which is also the Catholic Party, has been growing in strength due to Falangist influence. Jacinto Jijon Casmano, the Conservative Party leader, is no longer looked upon as the "Director of Party" but as the "Caudillo." The only pro-Totalitarian newspaper left in Ecuador is the "El Debate" of Quito, which is the official organ of the Catholic Conservative Party.

It is said that Jaime Nebot is the provincial chief of the Spanish Falange for Guayaquil. Other known Falangist leaders are Ramon Gonzales Artigas, Oscar Gonzales Artigas, Lorenzo Tous, Sr., and his son, Lorenzo, Jr., and Captain Jacobo Moreno, who has returned to Ecuador within the past year after serving with Franco's Army in Spain. Other possible sympathizers are Luis Cordovez, President of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, and Carlos Mercado, son of a cigarette manufacturer. It may be safely said that the majority of the wealthy Spaniards or Ecuadorians of pure Spanish descent are pro-Franco, if for no other reason than that he brought the Catholic Church back to its place in Spain.

Cesar E. Coronel has made public declarations in the "El Debate" with regard to his Falangist sympathies. He is a member of the Directive Board of the Artistica group. Other of his compatriots are Carlos Proano, Enrique Maya, Alberto Bravo, and Francisco Isa.

The Conservative Party organ, "El Debate," dedicates a special page on Saturdays to the workers, in which Falangist propaganda appears. It is known that the E. F. E. News Agency, from which this newspaper receives its foreign news, has its base in Madrid.

Following are brief histories of the more important Falange leaders:

Ramon Gonzales Artigas: Gonzales Artigas was born in Spain and since his arrival in Ecuador many years ago has accumulated a considerable fortune, reputed to be millions of sucres. He is the manager of "Caice", a textile weaving industry. From 1937 to 1939 he made repeated collections of funds in Ecuador for the purpose of aiding the Franco revolutionaries in Spain. Most of the Falangists who have since immigrated to Ecuador have been aided by him, both through his personal influence and through his money. The Ecuadorian law of immigration requires each immigrant to make a deposit of money upon entering the country and it is known that Artigas has repeatedly furnished such money upon the entrance of immigrants. Further, it is reported that Artigas acts as treasurer for the Falangists, it being he who proportions the money for the continuation of their activities. It is likewise reported that he sends confidential communications to Serrano Suner, using the Spanish Legation in Quito as a medium. This individual is considered dangerous, inasmuch as he has been successful in introducing himself into the high social and government circles of Ecuador where he is on intimate terms with many of similarly placed individuals.

Jacinto Jijon y Caamano: This Ecuadorian is a person of much influence in the industrial, social, political, and intellectual life of the country. He is said to be a multi-millionaire, being the owner of several wealthy and successful textile and agricultural enterprises. Repeatedly he has been the Conservative Party's Candidate for the Presidency and is almost fanatical in his devotion to the Party and to the Church.

Alfredo Flores y Caamano: Flores is the brother-in-law of Jacinto Jijon y Caamano and is known to be a staunch admirer of General Franco, the Nazis, Fascists, and Peruvians. He is related closely to several Peruvian families in Lima with whom he communicates. Students from

the colleges and University are known to gather almost daily at his home where it is reported that they are instructed in the ideals and teachings of Falangism and Nazism.

Doctor Hernan Ferre: Ferre is a Spanish graduate of a university in Barcelona, Spain, as a veterinarian. In Quito he operates a kennel clinic where it is known that numerous members of the Falange meet. Ferre has a large interest in the Botica Pichincha, a wealthy drug establishment in Quito. This company formerly belonged to Clemente Baquerizo, a Nazi who was placed on the "Black List." During the Spanish Revolution Ferre and his mother acted as spies for General Franco, and it is reported that she traveled throughout South America as a secret messenger. During the same period Ferre took part in an incident occurring in Quito. A group of young students and intellectuals sympathizing with Republican Spain threatened to assault the Spanish Legation in Quito, the records of which were in the hands of Senor Jose Tibau, a Falangist. Fearing their loss, this individual surrendered all the Legation's records to Ferre, who kept them hidden in his possession for many months. He finally surrendered them to the Minister sent by General Franco. It is further reported that since that time Ferre and his brother Reuben Ferre, who recently returned from Spain, continue to observe the present Spanish Minister for the purpose of informing Madrid concerning his actions.

Vicente Haro: Haro is a young student attending the University Central in Quito, where he is an active worker for the Falange in distributing its publications and in enlisting new members among the University group. About May 1, 1942, he provoked an incident in the University auditorium during the meeting there of the Rotarian Convention of Ecuador. In Ecuador the Rotarians are more than a mere civic organization, taking a rather prominent part in politics and presently supporting the Liberal Party, now in power, and opposing the Conservatives and the Falange. One of their convention meetings was being held in the University auditorium when Haro, a spectator in the gallery, arose and cried loudly that it was a shame such a group should be allowed to use the hall. Thereafter "El Debate" took up the cause of Haro in an effort to champion his statement. Other papers in the capital took the opposite view and as a result the incident assumed proportions of a national incident.

Alberto Acosta Velasco: Acosta, son of the Manager of the Banco Pichincha in Quito and nephew of ex-President Velasco Ibarra, is reported to be actively working among the students of the colleges and universities in an effort to advance the Falange cause.

Pedro Velasco Ibarra: Velasco, brother of ex-President Velasco Ibarra, is presently making every effort to have himself admitted into pro-democratic organizations for the purpose of learning their activities and thereby crushing them. He is a member of the Conservative Party, a strong Catholic, and an active worker in the Falange.

Leal Navarro: Navarro is the owner of a butcher shop in Quito. In his home he displays with much pride the Swastika placed along side the Falange Button. He is an active worker for the Falange, particularly among the lower classes of people, the workers, chauffeurs, etc.

FREE SPANISH MOVEMENT

The Spanish Minister in Quito, Jose Ricardo Gomez, has conducted investigations of different Spaniards considered not sympathetic with the Franco regime.

There is a group called the "Accion Republicana," which is engaged in obtaining recruits among those who have not shown themselves to be favorable to the policies of Nazi Spain. The committee chairman for this organization is the red, ex-professor, Antonio Jaen Moreno. Meetings have been held at his home in Quito. The members of the committee are: David Garcia Bacca, Miguel Uranga, Enrique Limosner, and Tomas Garcia Navarro.

This committee receives instructions from similar groups in New York, Mexico, and Santiago, Chile. Its purpose has been to inaugurate a campaign of propaganda against the Chief of the Spanish State, and the Falange Party in the democratic weekly, "La Defensa."

It has been learned that upon completion of his investigation, the Spanish Minister immediately brought the results as set out above to the attention of the Minister of Foreign Relations. He prevailed upon the Foreign Minister, Tobar Donoso, to adopt suitable measures to prevent the continuance of these activities. Tobar Donoso promised to take action, and told the members of this movement that their activities were not in keeping with the hospitality which they were receiving from the Ecuadorian Government.

The leaders of the movement are considered to be: Jaime Castells Muntal, President; Carlos Fortich Pauret, Vice President; and Nicholas Aguirre Breton, Secretary, at Post Office Box 476, Guayaquil.

This group has been holding meetings infrequently to avoid trouble with the authorities.

Since the expulsion of Axis nationals, the Spanish Falange has undertaken to carry on the work of the Axis, and it may be possible to utilize the above-named leaders of the Free Spanish Movement to determine the activities and identities of the Falange agents in Ecuador.

FRENCH ACTIVITIES

Vichy French sympathizers comprise only a small percentage of the French nationals residing in Ecuador, numbering around 350. This fact was evidenced by all who saw the Vichy Minister, Andre Boissier, present his credentials to the Ecuadorian Government in the early fall of 1941. Boissier and Charles Leslie Hughes-Hallet were made the accredited representatives of the French and British Governments, respectively, during that period, presenting their credentials on the same date, but at different hours. The British Minister received a favorable reception from the Ecuadorian public, while Boissier received only a few mild "Vive De Gaulle's."

The former Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Julio Tobar Donoso, is known to have stated during April, 1941, when the appointment of M. Boissier as Minister to Ecuador was announced and accepted by the Ecuadorian Government, that he did not believe Boissier's record justified his being France's representative in Ecuador. Boissier was the former French envoy in Tunis, Africa, and Dresden, Germany.

Diplomats

The present French Legation staff may be said to be completely under German domination. The Minister, Andre Boissier, is reported by the members of the Free French Group to have Nazi sympathies. The Secretary and Charge d'Affaires of the French Legation is Victor Revelli, a typical French bureaucrat, who at times has professed anti-German sentiments, but has also stated that he would follow the orders of his legally constituted Government.

Attitude of Former Minister Jean Dobler

During the early part of the present World War, the former French Minister to Ecuador, Jean Dobler, was one of the most outspoken individuals in his condemnation of Germany and the German Legation in Quito. He often issued press releases condemning the Nazi regime in the local papers. After the French capitulation, Dobler was heard to have stated that he expected to leave for the United States and resign his post. However, as it turned out, the only change was that he discontinued his anti-Nazi campaign. Toward the end of his stay in Quito, M. Dobler stated that France had been forced into an unfortunate war with Germany by wealthy, scheming Jews who had fled from Germany and had taken refuge in France. He further stated that the same people caused the internal disorder and weakness which undermined France. He then held that France was in complete collaboration with Germany.

During the latter part of 1940, a committee of De Gaulle sympathizers called on the American Minister to advise him that Dobler had demanded that they swear allegiance to the Vichy Government, and had threatened them with loss of citizenship and prosecution for treason in the event of their refusal to do so. The De Gaulle group felt that their Minister had betrayed them because he had been allowed to attend one of their meetings on his promise that he would never divulge their identities or in any way use the information

obtained at the meeting. The Military Attache at that time, Captain Pierre Denis, had declared himself openly and strongly for De Gaulle, and wore a De Gaulle button at all times.

The present French Charge d'Affaires, Victor Revelli, is believed to be anti-German and pro-British, although he has been obliged to follow the policy of the Vichy Government. Prior to the departure of Dobler, he advised that his policy would be to avoid any public controversy between opposing French factions in Quito. At the time of Dobler's departure, Revelli was accepted by the Free French group. Although he could not associate with them, he did not oppose them as vigorously as did the former Minister. Revelli, on the other hand, at one time stated that the French colony in Quito was comprised of De Gaullists, Monarchists, and Communists.

Comite France-Amerique

In April, 1941, it was learned that Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuadorian Minister at Bogota, Colombia, was allegedly a member of the organization known as the "Comite France-Amerique," and that he received pro-Vichy propaganda from that organization. According to the information received, Gabriel Louis Jaray was President of the organization, and maintained headquarters at Royat, France. It was said that Dr. Jose Gabriel Navarro, General Chiriboga, and Ricardo Ortiz were the former leaders of this group in Quito, Ecuador.

Vichy French Agents

One of the most discussed, but not yet verified, agents of the Vichy Government in Ecuador is Robert Benguey de Serisy, a representative of "Les Fils de P. Bardinnet," distillers and wine merchants of Bordeaux, and of the "La Farge and du Teil," Marseilles, lime and cement manufacturers. Since the war began, he has ceased to act as general agent of the latter, but has declared his intention to start a cement factory in Ecuador with the support of French and North American capitalists. At one time, M. Benguey had planned to establish a distillery for wines and liqueurs, using the processes of the Bardinnet Company, from whom he claimed to have obtained a license to manufacture in Ecuador. However, the French Commercial Attache reminded M. Benguey of the commercial agreement of October 31, 1938, between France and Ecuador, prohibiting the manufacture in Ecuador of wines "with a geographical name of origin patented in France."

When M. Benguey first arrived in Ecuador, he was strongly suspected by the French and American Legations of being a Vichy agent, but during the past year he has been accepted by the De Gaulle group, and spends most of his time with members of the Free French colony. Previous to this time, it had been learned that M. Benguey had given orders from the Vichy Government to Admiral Robert, the Governor of Martinique, and had then proceeded to Ecuador via Panama.

FREE FRENCH

The French community at Quito, Ecuador, is almost entirely pro-De Gaulle in sympathy. The French living there who are De Gaullists are either French Monarchists or Communists and anti-Vichy. The Free French Committee at Quito is headed by Paul E. Bercot who has recommended, to the United States Embassy at Quito that no French funds in the United States be allowed to be transferred to the French Legation in Quito, for according to Bercot, that Legation is entirely under German influence. Bercot has been so active in the De Gaulle movement that he has lost his French citizenship, being denaturalized by the Vichy Government. The other known leaders of the Free French in Quito are Andre de Monlezan and Captain Pierre Denis.

The aforementioned Robert Benguey de Serisy also claims to be a sympathizer of the Free French movement. However, on many occasions he has made anti-Semitic remarks, and is considered by the French colony in Quito to be in reality an agent for the Vichy Government.

Leaders of the Free French Movement

Captain Pierre Denis is a French World War veteran who has lived in Quito since 1929. At the outbreak of the present war in September of 1939, he immediately requested active duty of his Government, but was instead placed in the Intelligence Service and given the title of Military Attache to the French Legation at Quito. His work was excellent up to the time of the French capitulation, and since that time he has been actively engaged in Free French activities. For his work he was later made De Gaulle's official representative in Ecuador. Captain Denis and Pierre La Fargue, President of the Inter-Allied Committee, together with Paul E. Bercot, President in 1941 of the De Gaulle Committee, are considered the leading Free Frenchmen in Ecuador.

The Commercial Attache of the French Legation in Quito stated in June, 1941, that the French colony in Ecuador is De Gaullist, and that the French Legation officials are shunned in official quarters.

On July 23, 1941, Georges Hannoun, Secretary General in charge of the Legation in Quito, wrote to M. Wernle, Director of the "Union of French Subjects Abroad," requesting that punitive measures be taken against De Gaullist leaders in Ecuador. Hannoun referred to his recommendation of Paul E. Bercot, Post Office Box 486, Quito, as the representative of this Union. Until shortly after the Armistice, he stated that Bercot was a loyal representative of this group, and that he increased the membership from three to twenty persons. Shortly after the French capitulation, Bercot openly gave support to De Gaulle, and joined the Free French movement. The former French Minister, Jean Dobler, had requested eight months before this time that punitive measures be taken against the De Gaullists, and that Bercot be removed as the representative of the "Union of French Subjects Abroad."

On March 12, 1941, the French Legation published in the local papers a statement to the effect that by orders of the French Government the French

Legation in Quito stated that as "of February 28, 1941, any Frenchman who outside of the metropolitan territory by his acts, speeches, or writings betrays the duties which are incumbent upon him as a member of the French community will be deprived of French nationality."

Inter-Allied Committee

The Inter-Allied Committee is composed of members of the British colony and the colonies of Nazi-occupied countries. This committee was organized during the summer of 1941, after a visit to Quito by the Press Attache of the British Legation in Lima, Peru, and the Secretary of the British Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina. It is believed to be backed by British funds. The Committee was organized to coordinate propaganda and direct the anti-Nazi groups in Ecuador.

Purpose

The Inter-Allied Committee has backed the movement which has resulted in the Ecuadorian Government's placing an official ban on the publication of the Totalitarian newspapers "Intereses Comerciales," "El Mundo," and "La Voz Obrera." The German airline Sedta was liquidated by the Ecuadorian Government; the Transocean News Agency was closed, and an investigation was carried out to attempt to close the German School. An attempt is also being made to obtain the cancellation of the contract of the Spanish Pedagogic Mission, which is undoubtedly a strong medium for Totalitarian propaganda.

The professed object of the Inter-Allied Committee is to

1. Collaborate with the offices in charge of inter-allied propaganda; prepare mailing lists, organize oral propaganda through the allied colonies, and to help secure the collaboration of local radio stations.
2. Assist the allied legations in the formation of the Black List.
3. Collaborate with the various legations in their efforts against fifth column activities.
4. Follow instructions of inter-allied diplomatic representatives and aid them through their local contacts in their missions with the local Government.
5. Contribute financially to charitable institutions, such as the Red Cross, etc.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Ecuador is an ideal nation for Communist infiltration and propaganda. Its population is poor; over ninety per cent of the people are either pure Indian or "cholos" (mestizos); and the wealth of the nation is concentrated in the hands of a few large "hacendados" and the Catholic Church.

The Communists in Quito have approached the local Inter-Allied Committee through a Frenchman by the name of Reymond Meriguet, stating that they have been instructed by Moscow to cooperate with the democracies in their struggle against Axis powers. Meriguet has organized a workmen's anti-Totalitarian organization which has received some publicity. It is known as the "El Movimiento Popular anti-Totalitario del Ecuador."

Anti-Fascist Demonstrations

The Socialist and Communist parties held a joint meeting on December 11, 1941, in the Carpenters Union Hall at Guayaquil, for the purpose of commemorating the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

The assembly was begun by Mr. Francisco Guerrero, General Secretary of the Syndical Union, who in the name of more than fifty labor groups explained his viewpoints concerning the present conflict. He explained that it was to the interest of the laborers to be on the side of the democracies, because though not perfect, they give the worker the greatest economic ease and recognition of the fundamental rights of man, such as protective labor legislation, the right to strike, etc. He analyzed the situation of the workers in Germany, Japan, and Italy, pointing out the fact that they are suppressed, while in England, the United States, and Russia, the workers enjoy guarantees including that of the right to strike.

Mr. Rodrigo Chavez Gonzalez stated that all America should be on the side of the United States against Nazism and Totalitarianism, the economic bases of which he thoroughly analyzed.

Mr. Victor Quintanilla, of the Socialist Party, was the next to speak. He analyzed the internal situation of Ecuador and commented on the latest incidents with Peru.

Dr. Carlos Palacios Saenz, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, gave a long speech, in which, on the basis of the contents of telegrams and cablegrams published in the local newspapers, he reviewed the international situation of Ecuador, and spoke on the fifth columnists in the country.

In the name of the leftist intellectuals, Mr. Enrique Gil Gilbert showed that Nazi-Fascism is the denial of culture in the world, and that the intellectuals have to be against Nazi-Fascism because it is necessary to obtain a world in which the masses have a right to higher education, and in which the writers can express their ideas without being fettered by the Governments.

Mr. Pedro Saad, in the name of the Communist Party, said that it is the duty of the working masses to be with the democracies, because Great Britain was historically the first to set forth the concept of liberty in the world since the time of the Magna Charta; the United States conserves the British tradition of liberty, and Russia is the world in which is being forged a new conscience of humanity. He said that the fight against Nazism is of special importance, because that is the most aggressive and barbaric doctrine that has ever existed. He stated that it is necessary to fight against the fifth columns in Ecuador.

The meeting was concluded with the adoption of resolutions condemning Fascism. The Soviet Union was praised, petitions were drawn up to liberate Largo Caballero, Earl Browder, and the Ecuadorian students, Medina and Idrovo. A committee was formed to combat Fascism and to investigate the activities of Axis agents. This committee was composed of representatives of the labor and political organizations at the Assembly.

The Fourth International

From reliable sources it has been ascertained that the actual position of the Fourth International on the question of policy with belligerent countries is as follows:

- "1. War between two imperialistic countries: Defeat by revolution.
2. War by an imperialistic country against a colonial or semi-colonial country: Defeat in the imperialistic country and defense of the colonial or semi-colonial country.
3. War between two colonial or semi-colonial countries: Revolutionary defeat by the Soviet Union.
4. War against any country: Defense in the Soviet Union by active defects in the enemy country.
5. War by the U. S. S. R. and an imperialistic country on one side against imperialistic countries or semi-colonials on the other side: Defeat of all except the U. S. S. R. Soviet troops to occupy all the territories of the defeated nations.
6. In the case where a semi-colonial nation has fallen under the influence of an imperial nation which results in the former's being merely a tool of the latter, we will defeat and occupy them both.

"Since the outbreak of the Second World War sudden military and political change has been the order of the day. This has occurred principally in the weak and backward nations. As a consequence of the war successes the situation in those countries and their relations with the belligerent countries is able to change in a relatively short time, and from one day to another. The political situation in the backward countries will lead them in the direction of loss of their independence, or military occupation, or extension or intensification of the existing imperialistic

domination. There is another possibility: The master imperialist (Uncle Sam) may by necessity, under pressure of events, have to concede greater independence to a country. But naturally such concessions will be very incomplete.

"The sections of the Fourth International must:

1. Study intensively the economic, social, and political situations in all those countries, not only from the static point of view, but also considering the relation of the actual forces and their possible evolution from the dynamic point of view.
2. Closely follow and specially analyze all military or political changes which occur as a consequence of the war events in those countries.
3. Adapt your politics to the new situation.

"The Spanish American Republics being backward nations are under the domination and control of the United States of North America, and are semi-colonial subjects of the imperialistic Yankee. Therefore the U. S. S. R. is not going to defend them in case of an attack which is imminent by Germany or Japan. We must therefore fight against the influence and control of the United States of the weak governments in these countries. The United States will transform these Spanish American countries into colonial possessions. Only a Communistic revolution will save their true independence and liberty from the imperialistic Yankee. The same in Ethiopia and China."

In regard to the above propaganda, although there is no indication that the Communist Party is allied with the Axis, nevertheless, all their efforts in this respect are being directed against the United States. They have likewise taken advantage of the recent arrivals of the United States forces to the effect that once they are located they will never leave, and Ecuador will become a puppet of the United States.

International Colonization Committee

During the years from 1933 to 1937, the "International Colonization Committee" functioned in Ecuador for the express purpose of bringing Jewish refugees to Ecuador. Boris Adolphe Boni (or Bonstein) and Samuel Sitlowski arranged with the Ecuadorian Government to give land concessions to these refugees. The French Minister at that time stated this organization was a Soviet propaganda outfit, which tried to give the impression that it was backed by the French Government. The organization collected money from prospective refugees, but in very few cases consummated the arrangement. This committee was asked to leave the country, and at the present time criminal procedures are outstanding against both Boni and Sitlowski.

BLACK LIST

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals in Ecuador has had a pronounced effect upon the businesses of Axis nationals and sympathizers. It has proved very successful in preventing the conduct of trade among these merchants and industrialists. On the other hand, the freezing of all alien funds by the Ecuadorian Government has not achieved the aims for which it was intended. A clause in the decree states that an individual may, upon declaring his allegiance to the democratic cause, continue to use his funds. However, if an individual is on the Proclaimed List and his funds are blocked, there is no opportunity for this individual to continue in business.

THE PROCLAIMED LIST OF CERTAIN BLOCKED NATIONALS
AS OF APRIL 11, 1942

Agencias Internacionales C. A.	Junin 216, Casilla 1264, Guayaquil
Aguirre & Co.	10 de Agosto 326, Guayaquil
Baquerizo, Clemente G.	18 de Setiembre 179 y Estrada (Casilla 480), Quito
Brachetti, Theodore	Casilla 860, Quito; and Casilla 53, Guayaquil
Brauer, Leopoldo M.	Casilla 687, Quito
Bruckmann & Co., L. E.	Guayaquil and Manta
Casa Alemana	Casilla 394, Quito
Casa Tagua S. A.	Manta, and all branches in Ecuador
"CIALDA"—Compania Alemana de Agencias	Casilla 787, Guayaquil
Continental, Sociedad	Casilla 409, Guayaquil
Deutsche Lufthansa A. G.	All branches in Ecuador
Dreier, Hermann	Casilla 394, Quito
Duffer, E.	Esmeraldas
Ebert, Fritz	Casilla 1256, Guayaquil
"Ecuapetrol" Compania Petrolera y Comercial S. A.	Guayaquil, and all branches in Ecuador
Ferrostaal A. G.	Quito and Guayaquil
Greisbach & Roehl	Quito
Gubitz & Schwark	Casilla 433, Quito
Harms, Siegfried	Chile 309, Guayaquil
Industrial Beco C. A., Soc.	Casilla 8, Manta
Industrial Corozo Ecuador, S. A.	Manta
Industrias Textiles S. A., Soc.	Ascasubi 14, Quito
Klaschen, C.	Manta
Kruger, Viuda y Herederos de J. H.	Guayaquil
La Casa Wiking S. A.	Casilla 556, Quito
Leiberg, Rudolf Joachim	Malecon Simon Bolivar 2106 (Casilla 755), Guayaquil
Merello G., Alberto	Casilla 788, Quito
Moller, Gustavo	Casilla 930, Guayaquil; and Calles Bolivia y Venezuela, Quito

Moller, Hermann

Moller, Wilhelm

Panse, A.

Panse, Ernesto

Pierrottet, Tulio

Ponto, B.

Quimica Schering Ecuatoriana S. A.

Rota, Luigi

S.E.D.T.A., Sociedad Ecuatoriana de
Transportes Aereos

Saalmann y Cia.

Sachs, Herbert

Sato, Tadeo

Schroeder, Otto

Schwartz, Otto

Stagg, Leonardo

Stamer & Co.

Suzuki, Toshitake

Timpe, Teodoro

"Transocean" Servicio Noticioso

Ultramares Trading Co., S. A.

"Voz Obrera"

Woehlermann, Walter

Wolff, Otto

Yamamoto, Hikaru

Zang, Carlos E.

Casilla 930, Guayaquil; and Calles
Bolivia y Venezuela, Quito

Casilla 930, Guayaquil; and Calles
Bolivia y Venezuela, Quito

Guayaquil

Malecon Simon Bolivar 307
(Apartado 787), Guayaquil

Clemente Ballen 424 (Casilla 1228),
Guayaquil

Bahia de Caraquez

Chile 309, Guayaquil

Casilla 444, Quito; and Chimborazo
205, Guayaquil

Quito

Casilla 1130, Guayaquil

Guayaquil

Guayaquil

Simon Bolivar 401, Guayaquil

Casilla 564, Guayaquil

Casilla 645, Guayaquil

Guayaquil

Calles Bolivar y Coronel, Guayaquil

Riofrio, Casilla 342, Quito

Quito

Casilla 1328, Guayaquil

Quito

Casilla 788, Quito

Guayaquil, and all branches in
Ecuador

Guayaquil

Casilla 692, Quito

Supplement I

Agencia Italo-Ecuatoriana

Almerini, Giovanni

Almerini, Fossati y Cia.

Bittner, Rudolfo

Bockmann, Hans

Bonzi, Giacomo

Boschetti, Tulio T.

Botica, Eloy Alfaro

Constructora Tecnica S. A., Soc.

Contag, Arturo

Contag, Ernesto

Dreher, Benjamin

Endemann, Hans

Espinosa Tamayo, Luis

Ferrari, Herederos de Luis

Casilla 205, Guayaquil

Casilla 345, Guayaquil

Casilla 345, Guayaquil

Avenida Nueve de Octubre, Guayaquil

Casilla 405, Guayaquil

Casilla 205, Guayaquil

Casilla 492, Quito

Casilla 1050, Guayaquil

Casilla 584, Guayaquil

Tomas Martinez 305

(Casilla 200), Guayaquil

Pasaje Perez, Quito

Chimborazo 1508 (Casilla 731),

Guayaquil

Casilla 584, Guayaquil

Casilla 1050, Guayaquil

Casilla 126, Guayaquil

Fossati, Luigi
Galeotti, Pietro
Gonzalez y Cia., Florentino
Hotel Majestic
Jeremias, Herederos de L.
Jeremias, Siegfried
Jeremias y Robinson
Joyeria "El Brillante"
Joyeria "Queirola"
Kehrer, Wilhelm
Kiefel, Gottlieb
Klaere, Adolfo
Mesticelli, Leo
Miranda, Pietro
Missale, Emilio
Pernigotti, Ernesto
Pernigotti, Gabriel
Pernigotti y Cia.
Radiotecnica Ecuatoriana, Soc.
Rap y Galeotti
Schulte, Heinz
Schultz, Wilhelm

Sebelefsky, W.
Stornaiolo, Cosimo

Timmer, Helmut
Weber, Walter
Wickenhauser, Julio

Casilla 345, Guayaquil
Casilla 1157, Guayaquil
Casilla 1150, Guayaquil
Salinas
Guayaquil
Casilla 112, Guayaquil
Guayaquil
Guayaquil
Guayaquil
Salinas
Casilla "B", Guayaquil
Salinas
Salinas
Casilla 252, Quito
Casilla 1058,
Casilla 1100, Guayaquil
Casilla 1100, Guayaquil
Casilla 1100, Guayaquil
Quito
Casilla 1157, Guayaquil
El Batan Grande, Quito
Calle Pablo Herrera y Baquerizo,
Quito
Casilla 1101, Guayaquil
Palacio de Comercio, Carrera
Venezuela 60, Quito
Casilla 584, Guayaquil
Malecon 814, Guayaquil
Casilla 346, Guayaquil

Supplement II

Acunzo, Francisco
Almacen "La Fortuna"
Altgelt, Gerhard
Andretta, Romolo
Anselmi, Anselmo
Babinsky, Walter
Baldus, Otto
Bar "Piedra"
Beate, Bio
Beckmann, G.
Beltrani, Agostini
Berge, Wolf
Bergholz, Klaus
Besecke, Herbert
Eloenken, Heinrich
Boche, Ernst K. Henry
Boettger, Waldemar
Bolte, Hugo
Bossareck, Anton
Brauer, Alfredo

Guayaquil
Guayaquil
Quito
Quito
Guayaquil
Ambato
Calacali
Tulcan
Quito
Quito
Guayaquil
Riobamba
P. Icaza 507, Guayaquil
Pedro Moncayo 718, Guayaquil
Bolivar 725, Guayaquil
Guayaquil
Ibarra and Otavalo
Rumichaca 520, Guayaquil
(Guayaquil and Quito)
Quito

Brauer, Leopoldo M. (Jr.)
 Brill, Alfred
 Brill, Charles
 Brill, Max
 Bruckmann, Ludwig E.
 Bruckmann, Luis Edward
 Bruzzone, Dominico
 Carmignani, Cesare
 Carstanjen, Otto Heinrich

 Chanage, Gustavo L.
 Cibelli, Gaetano
 Cuhne, Alfredo
 Darr, Erwin
 De Agostini, Carlo
 Deckert, Hans
 Degetau, Pablo
 Detken, Herman
 Diebler, Hans
 Diener, Walter
 Diesemreiter, Maria
 Dingendroff, Hans
 Dirani, Franco
 Dorn, Helmut
 Ehmig, Anton
 Einicke Spring, Heriberto P.
 "El Nido"
 Ell, George
 Erdelen, Rudolf
 Fukumoto, Jakoto
 Funke, Richard (Walter)
 Gertlich, Conrad Otto
 Giese, Erna
 Giesel, Enrique
 Giesel, Luis Enrique
 Grob, Ernest
 Grosse, Kurt
 Grunner, Justis
 Hahlbaum, Hans
 Haller, Paul

 Haller, Paul (Mrs.)

 Hartsch, Carlos
 Haus, H. A.
 Heed, Ernst
 Heintze, Senora de
 Herzogg, Hans Dietrich
 Hille, Otto (Dr.)
 Hirasawa, Shigetane
 Hirtz, Carlos
 Hoelldorfer, Kurt

Quito
 Quito
 Quito
 Quito
 Calle Carrion, Guayaquil
 Vivero 501, Guayaquil
 Quito
 Guayaquil
 Avenidas 18 de Setiembre y Colon,
 Quito
 Casilla 103, Guayaquil
 Hacienda San Pablo, Naranjal
 Maldonado
 Guayaquil
 Roca y 9 de Octubre, Quito
 (Quito)
 (Quito)
 Quito
 - - -
 12 de Octubre, Quito
 Quito
 Mourgion 12, Quito
 Esmeraldas y Venezuela, Quito
 Guayaquil
 Quito
 Guayaquil
 Ambato
 Republica 3, Quito
 P. Icaza, Guayaquil
 Riobamba
 Guayaquil
 Quito
 Quito
 Banos
 Ambato
 Ambato
 Guayaquil
 Guayaquil
 Chimborazo 408, Quito
 Avenida Olmedo y Eloy Alfaro,
 Guayaquil
 Avenida Olmedo y Eloy Alfaro,
 Guayaquil
 Colegio Aleman, Quito
 - - -
 Guayaquil
 Colegio Aleman, Quito
 Quito
 Ambato
 Riobamba
 Pasaje Royal, Quito
 Panama y Junin, Guayaquil

Huttner, Johann Karl
 Inoue, Zyuichi
 Iseberg, Irmade
 Janssen, Ludwig
 Jungnickel, Paula
 Juris, Carlos
 Kakabadze, Ivan
 Kiederle, Frederico
 Kiederle, George
 Klein, Arturo
 Kolb, Herman
 Konitzer, Willy
 Kudajewsky, Paul
 Kunze, Albert Julius Robert
 Lafontaine, Dan Hans
 Langpap, Walter Paul
 Levinsohn, Max
 Lindner, Erich
 Linz, Alfredo
 Linz, Juan
 Lisken, Gunter Otto
 Loeschner, Heinrich
 Lorenzen, Walter
 Luciano, Stefano
 Makisima, Masao
 Marotzke, Hans
 Mateju, Eugenia
 Mauer, Oscar Max
 Melli, Ettore
 Meyer, Franz
 Meyer, Willy
 Moebius, Gunther, Rudolf
 Muller, Alexander
 Muller, Olek
 Naritoma, Michio
 Nickel, Gurte August Hans Ernst
 Nickelson, Alberto
 Nielsen, Alfredo
 Paffrath, George
 Pankratz, Will
 Panse, Eduardo
 Panzer, Ferdinand
 Partmuss, Frederico Pablo
 Penke, Anton
 Penke, Werner
 Pension Sibarita
 Pension Suiza-Alemana
 Peters, Frits
 Piano, Elio
 Piepetz, Maximillian Frans C.
 Razzini, Enrico
 Reimers, Hans Ferdinand Eduard

 Riobamba
 Ambato

 Avenida Colon 458, Quito
 Mercado Central o Morgeon 24, Quito

 Mera
 Quito

 Batan Road, Quito

 Quito
 Quito
 Quito
 Pedro Moncayo 910, Guayaquil
 Pasaje Royal, Quito
 Miraflores Road, Ambato
 Pasaje Royal y Venezuela, Quito
 Riobamba
 Calicuchima 319, Guayaquil
 Mejia 27, Quito

 Guayaquil
 Guayaquil
 Guayaquil
 Colegio Aleman, Quito
 Quito
 Quito
 Riobamba
 Esmeraldas
 Machachi

 Carrion 7 y 9 de Octubre, Quito
 Guayaquil
 Guayaquil

 Quito

 Quito
 Banos
 Guayaquil
 Manabi 24, Quito
 Carrion 26, Quito
 Quito
 Guayaquil

Ridder, Augusto Ernesto	Nunez de Vela, Quito
Ridder, Heddy	Quito
Roehl, Paul	Avenida 12 de Octubre, Quito
Roesler, Fritz	Quito
Rothenbacker, Kaspar	Avenida 18 de Setiembre y Tarqui, Quito
Rueff, Gertrudis de	- - -
Rueff, Max	- - -
Ruffilli, Aldo	Guayaquil
Rupert, Arturo	Calle Garaicoa, Guayaquil
Saklowsky, Wilhelm	Colegio Aleman, Quito
Saklowsky, Wilhelm (Mrs.)	Quito
Salon "La Cita"	9 de Octubre, Guayaquil
Salon "Victoria"	Quito
Salvestroni, Pietro	Calle Roca, Quito
Sawatari, Mititaka	Riobamba
Schiersand, Carlos	Ambato
Schiller, Friedrich	Guayaquil
Schilling, J. E.	Banos
Schlundt, Friedrich	Ambato
Schmidt, Hagius	Guayaquil
Schmidt, Hermann Willi	- - -
Schneider, Gustavo	Quito
Schneider, Lillian (Mrs.)	Guayaquil
Schulte, Eugen	Quito
Schwalbe, Enrique	Quito
Schwalbe, Katarina	Quito
Schwalbe, Reinaldo	Quito
Schwark, Carl Max	Calle Galicia, Quito
Schwarmann, Heinrich	Guayaquil
Scotoni, Edwin	Quito
Scotoni, Eugen	Quito
Scotoni, Hilda Maria	Quito
Shoemaker, Peter	Guayaquil
Slaviero, Aldo	Calle Gonzalo Pizarro, Quito
Slaviero, Mario	Calle Gonzalo Pizarro, Quito
Somenholzeners, Georg	Guayaquil
Stamer, Emilio	Guayaquil
Steher, Minna	Guayaquil
Stuis, Anton	- - -
Takahashi, Hiroji	Riobamba
Tettke, Edgar	Hurtado y Tungurahua 1,000, Guayaquil
Thom, Kurt	- - -
Tobar, Luis A.	Casilla 1076, Guayaquil
Uchida, Kanji	Riobamba
Von Baumbach, Horst Dietrich	Quito
Von Hartrodt, Martha viuda de	Quito
Walker, Werner	Guayaquil
Walle, Gerhard	Noguchi 746, Guayaquil
Weber, Ludwig	Riobamba
Weinelt, Emilio	Quito
Wiesner, Senora de	Colegio Aleman, Quito

Winkler, Hans
Wosadtka, Juan
Wosadtka, Maria
Yanaguida, Bunji
Yanmuzzelli, Donato
Zeller, Alfredo
Zimmerman, Otto
Zweigert, Heinz

Colegio Aleman, Quito
Quito
Legacion Alemana, Quito
Riobamba
Esmeraldas
Quito
Quito
Quito

Supplement III

Aachen & Munchner Feuer-Versicherungs-
Gesellschaft
Gomez Valencia, Alberto

Apartado 486, Guayaquil
Venezuela 89-A, Quito

ACTION TAKEN BY ECUADOR AGAINST THE AXIS POWERS

Background

Prior to December 7, 1941, President Arroyo del Rio had often expressed anxiety with regard to the activities of Axis agents in Ecuador. When the shadow of the European war first threatened to involve the United States in a second World War, United States officials in Ecuador began to gather intelligence information and list the dangerous Axis nationals. The culmination of the United States' efforts to rid Ecuador of this imminent danger began shortly after the entry of the United States into the war. The following events were of paramount importance to the United States in Ecuador:

Measures taken by Ecuador since December 7, 1941.

1. December 8, 1941. Declaration by Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government's adherence to the fundamental principle of solidarity of the American Continent.
2. December 9, 1941. Orders issued by Government that property of Pan American-Grace Airways (airports, radio stations, etc.) be guarded to protect it from any possible damage.
3. December 12, 1941. Following defense steps taken by Ecuadorian Government: Closed the German news agency "Transocean" and the pro-Axis weeklies, "El Mundo" and "Intereses Comerciales"; notified all Japanese residents that they would be given eight days in which to arrange their affairs and prepare to leave the country, after which time they would be sent to Riobamba for internment, if still in the country.
4. December 12, 1941. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs denounced, in the name of the Government of Ecuador, the commercial treaties between Ecuador and Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium.
5. December 16, 1941. Official commission appointed by the President to study the problems of the scarcity of articles of prime necessity, the closing of foreign markets, and the high cost of living, all resulting from the war.
6. January 3, 1942. Presidential decree establishing military defense zones in the Cantons of Santa Elena and Salinas, Province of Guayas, and prohibiting transit therein to nationals of the countries at war with any American nation without express permission of the Minister of National Defense.
7. January 28, 1942. Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The President had in the meantime been advised of the necessity of expelling all Axis agents. United States officials kept in close personal contact with President Arroyo del Rio, Ignacio Davalos, Jefe de la Seguridad, and Ricardo Ortiz from the Foreign Office. A list of undesirable Axis

nationals, in addition to the Axis diplomats, was drawn up for the President's information, from which list the names of those who were to be deported were to be taken. The list included 94 Germans, 14 Italians, and 17 Japanese. 38 of the Germans and 10 of the Japanese were deported on the SS "Etolin." On the SS "Acadia" 224 additional Axis nationals were deported. This group consisted of 37 Germans, 12 Italians, and 9 Japanese diplomats, their families included therein, 124 Germans and 5 Japanese who were voluntarily deported, and 34 Germans and 3 Italians who were expelled. The list compiled by the United States officials in Ecuador included all the known dangerous Axis nationals.

On the SS "Acadia's" second trip to Ecuador, 118 Germans, including their families, had embarked when the boat sailed at 11 p.m. on the night of May 8, 1942. Included were 44 men, 29 women, and 45 children. Among these were 18 considered undesirable. The remainder were all voluntarily deportees, with the exception of Otto Zimmerman and Edwin Darr, who were taken to the boat under police guard. 119 deportees were scheduled to go on this trip, but Adolfo Klaere, Jr., an Ecuadorian, whose father had been included in the last boatload, failed to appear before the SS "Acadia" sailed.

The departure of these undesired individuals has been carried out without any difficulty, and has been entirely free of any unpleasant incidents which might have caused an unfavorable reaction on the part of the Ecuadorian public. A gratifying note is the fact that not one Japanese remains in Ecuador to the best of knowledge, and the majority of the most dangerous Nazi agents have been deported. The only exceptions are the German agents who are married to Ecuadorian women and therefore cannot be deported. However, in view of the fact that there are only a few such individuals, it will be easier to keep track of their movements and activities.

It is believed that the departure of 272 Axis nationals recently on the "Etolin" and "Acadia" definitely broke up the Axis fifth column in Ecuador, and will force the Axis interests to completely revamp their internal organization. Although some of the important figures were not forced to sail, since they fell under the rule of "marriage to an Ecuadorian," or because of other individual reasons, nevertheless, the leaders (as they were considered from Berlin) have gone. Their places must be refilled.

Among the most prominent Nazis who sailed were Henry Loeschner, the acknowledged fifth column head, and Theodore Brachetti, another extremely active and dangerous agent. These two men have been sorted out by Berlin for special mention, and recent telegrams from the Spanish Minister to Berlin have dealt solely with them. Loeschner succeeded Erwin Hauptmann, commonly known as Alfredo Cuhne, who had achieved phenomenal fame in the middle '30's, when he directed the Secret Police and practically ran the country. He was brought from interment and forced to leave on the "Acadia." Various local chiefs were on the boat list, namely: Dr. Otto Hille, party chief at Ambato; Enrique Gissel, local head at Banos in a German section; Adolfo Klaere, prominent Nazi and politician at Salinas; Otto Schroeder, important Nazi official in charge of Guayaquil, and mentioned in recent Berlin telegrams; and Walter Sebelefsky, the original founder of the Nazi Party in Ecuador, until recently established on a hacienda at a good vantage point overlooking the Guayas River which leads to Guayaquil.

Nor are these all of the high officials who have left the country. Gottlieb Hirtz, official photographer for Sedta, Pablo Degetau, its general manager at the time of its dissolution, Horst Dietrich von Baumbach, technical expert for the same company were all aboard ship. So were Pablo Roehl, former head of Transocean and Ernesto Altgelt, manager of the leading German firm in Ecuador, Casa Tagua of Manta.

These men figure among the approximately 110 undesirables on the two passenger lists. From time to time the American and British Embassies have drawn up groups of dangerous Axis nationals in Ecuador. Usually these lists, although they are constantly changing, contain the names of about 125 to 150 persons. A review reveals that about 90 per cent of these persons have either left the country voluntarily or have been deported.

The majority of the dangerous Axis nationals who remain in Ecuador fell within the general rule which allowed Axis nationals to stay if they were married to Ecuadorians. Of this type of case, the two outstanding examples are Heinz Schulte and Walter Woehlermann, both outstanding and known German propagandists. Kurt Grosse, a known paid Axis agent of low calibre, missed both boats by remaining in hiding, but will be taken into custody at an early date and will be ready to leave on an early boat. This same condition applies to others who missed both boats with varying excuses that the Government did not have time to disprove in the short time after they were alleged: Heinrich Bloemken, who pleaded sickness; Otto Carstanjen, who revoked his statement as to a voluntary departure at the last moment; Arturo Rupert, who claimed a dubious marriage to an Ecuadorian.

There is no present intent to state a complete list of either the dangerous individuals who have gone or who will remain. There will probably be a machine set up at an early date which will center around new figures, and it is hoped that the leaders in this new organization will be definitely ascertained at an early date. As of today, however, there is no doubt that the functioning of Nazi fifth column activities in Ecuador is at an extremely low ebb, and that the two recent boats took with them the leaders who had dominated the entire organization.

Variations between Lists and Departures

Quite remarkably, there were few differences between the scheduled lists and the actual departures. Some individuals had been guaranteed by the Spanish Minister, others by the German Consul in Guayaquil, while a few were in actual custody, and many were under no real form of guaranty to insure their appearance. Only Grosse and Hahlbaum failed to appear for the sailing of the "Etolin", and these two Nazis will probably leave on the next boat. Only George Sonnenholner and his wife, volunteers, failed to appear for the second boat, but were subsequently deported.

Dominico Bruzzone, an Italian, was checked off the list shortly before sailing. He had written a letter to the American Embassy congratulating himself on being placed on the blacklist, and generally insulting the Allied Nations. President Arroyo, viewing this letter, ordered his immediate expulsion, but Bruzzone countered with certificates showing his birth in Guayaquil, Ecuador. His early internment is quite probable.

Florian Markus Steyer, a red-headed German youth of 19 years, appeared with work luggage for the sailing of the "Etolin." A telegram from his father arrived at the same time, requesting that the youth not be permitted to leave. Ecuadorian authorities left the decision with American officials, who promptly stated that any decision taken by the German consul in such a family matter (and concerning a volunteer) would be accepted. German Consul Brueckmann likewise refused to give an answer and when the barge pulled away from the dock, carrying 48 bachelor Horst Wesseling Nazis, Steyer was still standing sadly on the dock, luggage in hand.

Only the two Slaviero brothers, Aldo and Mario, were expelled from the Italian colony, although several officials departed. Probably several other Fascist Italians remain in the country, although their organization is not believed to be as powerful or as well organized as the Nazi fifth column organization. Most of the Italians are small shopkeepers in Guayaquil, where they have spent many years. In view of President Arroyo's definite antagonism against the expulsion of Italian nationals, it was not deemed wise to force the issue on a relatively unimportant point.

The Japanese have all left Ecuador. They had been interned at Riobamba for several months and were brought to Guayaquil for the sailing in a group. Any Japanese subject in Ecuador at the present time is automatically a persona non grata. Immigration records, often poorly kept, indicate that there might be one or two Japanese still in the country, and vague rumors have been received indicating that Japanese have been seen in coast towns since the sailing of the "Acadia." If any such are discovered, they will, beyond doubt, be immediately expelled or interned. Meanwhile Ecuador is probably the only country in the world where there are no Japanese.

Procedure of Embarkation

As each individual boarded the boat he was interviewed by Senor Davalos and several United States officials. A record was made of each individual's date and place of birth from his passport; his thumbprint was taken, and at the request of Sr. Davalos his Ecuadorian identification documents were removed. The thumbprints were taken in order that they may later be checked against the Immigration records to prevent any Axis agent from substituting another individual in his place.

Each man was allowed one piece of hand luggage to use during the voyage, and his other belongings were loaded on the ship. Every piece of baggage, as well as the individuals themselves were thoroughly checked by the military police. The Ecuadorian Customs agents had inspected all baggage before the boat sailed.

There follows an alphabetical list of persons leaving on the "Etolin" and the "Acadia," together with their place, and date, of birth, and their Ecuadorian residence. These entries are as correct as could possibly be obtained, and were taken directly from the passports and cedulae of the passengers.

On the final page is a numerical breakdown by nationality and sex.

SAILINGS ON "ETOLIN," GUAYAQUIL, APRIL 7, 1942

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Residence</u>
* Bolte, Hugo	10-19-84	Dortmund, Ger.	G
* Bergholts, Klaus	12-19-07	Neutrelits, Ger.	G
Brockstadt, Friedrich Wilhelm Karl	11-24-97	Pries, Ger.	G
* Beckmann, Guenter	10-8-10	Konstanz, Ger.	G
* Beseke, Herbert Freidrich L.	7-8-02	Berlin, Ger.	G
* Boche, Ernst Karl Henry	6-8-03	Velmenhorst, Ger.	G
Bockmann, Hans	5-12-03	Lubeck, Ger.	G
* Decker, Hans Karl Willi	8-14-08	Flensburg, Ger.	Q
* Dorn Koepffel, Helmut	5-11-13	Matagalpa, Nicaragua	G
* Ebert, Friedrich Karl Ludwig	11-14-07	Augsburg, Ger.	G
* Funke, Richard	8-3-01	Karlsburg, Ger.	G
* Gissel, Enrique Luis (Segundo)	2-3-18	Concepcion, Chile	Ambato
* Haller, Paul	6-25-97	Hanover, Ger.	Cuenca
* Harms Kunicke, Siegfried Wilhelm	5-8-07	Lubeck, Ger.	G
* Heed, Erwin Johann Wilhelm	5-28-18	Hamburg, Ger.	G
* Hirts, Gottlieb	6-6-08	Paris, France	Q
* Hirts, Carlos	10-24-10	Paris, France	Q
* Hoelldorfer, Kurt	11-2-11	Koeln, Ger.	G
* Hille, Dr. Otto	10-29-03	Schoenan, Ger.	Ambato
* Koenitzer, Hermann Willi	5-3-06	Kraufthassen, Ger.	G
* Kudajewsky, Paul	1-19-03	Berlin, Ger.	G
Kunze, Julius Albert Robert	2-16-01	Leipzig, Ger.	G
* Loske, Guenther Ernst	2-13-08	Hillscheid, Ger.	G
* Marotake, Hans Joachim	10-19-09	Gueben, Ger.	G
Weissner, Erich	1-23-86	West Prussia	G
* Moebius, Guenter Rudolf Ernst	9-12-11	Berlin, Ger.	Q
* Paffrath, George	10-5-00	Berlin, Ger.	Q
* Pantzner, Ferdinand	10-10-00	Oberbruch, Ger.	G
* Pipetz, Franz Maximilian	9-2-00	Plania, Ger.	G

*Note: Names with asterisk considered as undesirable or dangerous.

* Reufels, Josef	7-29-12	Essen, Ger.	G
* Schilder, Friedrich Ferdinand	7-28-00	Hamburg, Ger.	Azogues
* Schlundt, Friedrich	1-23-00	Kaltennordheim, Ger.	Ambato
* Schoemaker, Peter	7-25-08	Oederguart, Ger.	G
* Stuis, Anton	10-14-11	Muenchen, Ger.	Q
* Weber, Eduardo Franz	1-14-88	Berlin, Ger.	G
* Weber, Gottlieb	6-16-89	Dornstetter	G
Will, Horst Johann	4-29-23	Hamburg, Ger.	G
Will, Karl Heinz	10-25-19	Hamburg, Ger.	G

Japanese

* Makoto Fukumato Moriguchi	12-25-08	Iwakuni, Japan	Riobamba
* Koki Gushiken Arasake	8-12-11	Okinawa, Japan	"
* Shigetane Hirasawa	1-15-09	Togohashi, Japan	"
* Zyuiti Inoue Murayama	1-3-06	Yogo, Japan	"
* Masao Makishima Onda	9-18-10	Iwakuri, Japan	"
* Sengoro Takada Chashi	11-17-06	Oiwaki, Japan	"
* Tadao Sato Ito	12-3-10	Nagoya, Japan	"
* Hikaru Yamamoto Moriguchi	5-22-16	Yowada, Japan	"
* Hiroji Takahashi Inoue	9-5-11	Tokio, Japan	"
* Bunji Yanaguida Nakao	8-25-05	Hyogoken, Japan	"

SAILINGS ON "ACADIA," APRIL 17, 1942

Axis Officials who left on "Acadia" 4-17-42

German:

Klee, Dr. Eugen (Minister)
 Schulz, Willi, Chancellor, wife, child.
 Boehm, Friedrich, Secretary of Chancery.
 * Langpap, Walter, wife, 3 children
 * Lindner, Erich, wife, 2 children
 * Boettger, Waldemer, wife, 4 children
 Ridder, Hedwig

Italian:

Barca di Fontana degli Angeli, Minister and wife
 Baccinetti, Renato, wife, child.
 Marson, Adeli.
 Anselmi, Anselmo, Consul G'quil.
 Salvestroni, Pietro, wife, child
 Dominguez, Aida de Canterelli
 Carmigniani, Cesar

- * Weinelt, Emil
Giese, Mrs. and 2 children
Diesenreiter, Maria
Kerte, Elisabeth
Roessel, Maria
Meeller, Hermann, wife, 4 children
Wesatka, Marta
Brueckmann, Ludwig Eduard, Guayaquil consul
Schultze, Hans Jaergen

Japanese:

- Kokutaro Nagumo, Charge de Affaires, wife,
2 children.
Fusano Naito, servant.

Nationals

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place of birth</u>	<u>Residence</u>
* Altgelt Hagen, Ernesto Gerardo	7-22-15	Buenos Aires, Arg. or in Germany.	Marta
* Beate Cuhlmann, Bernardo	3-7-13	Berlin, Ger.	Q
Beate, Helene Contag	1-28-12	Quito, Ec.	Q
Beckmann Poppe, Elisabeth	6-19-13	Hamburg, Ger.	Q
* Berge Klein, Wolfdietrich Eberhard	11-15-05	Friedeberg, Ger.	Q
Berge, Eleanore			Q
Berge, Jens	1-13-37		Q
Berge, Peter	5-31-38		Q
* Bittner Gaulke, Rudolfo Fernando Erich	7-7-02	Hamburg, Ger.	Q
Bittner, Lucia Wanke	2-18-09	Kelkberg, Ger.	Q
Bittner, Hilda	1930		Q
Bittner, Wilma	1931		Q
Bittner, Erica	1941		Q
* Bossareck, Anton	4-22-08	Vienna, Austria	Q
Bossareck, Kathe Agnes Lane	11-30-14	Erfurt, Ger.	Q
* Brachetti, Teodor			Q
Buehs Kuels, Bernhard	6-19-07	Bochholt, Ger	G
Buehs, Eugenia Noboa Chiriboga	4-7-21	Ambato, Ec.	G
Buehs, Adolf Bernhard			G
Buehs, Gunther Bernhard Adolf			G

* Dancker Classen, Kurt Heinrich Ernst	1-9-17	Hamburg, Ger.	G
* Degetau Wegener, Otto Paul	5-21-93	Hamburg, Ger.	Q
Degetau, Sophie Dorothee	4-2-04	Frankfurt, Ger.	Q
Degetau, Georg Christian Maximilian	9-23-36	Lima, Peru	Q
Degetau, Martin Bernhard	1-26-40	Quito, Ec.	Q
* Dom Schner, Arthur	10-3-96	Hermanstadt, Ger.	Q
* Ehmig Linderer, Antonio Julio	5-12-94	Kartsbad, Bohemia	Q
Ehmig, Blanca Espinosa			Q
Ehmig, Blanca	1-3-33	Ecuador	Q
Ehmig, Gerta	9-6-34	Ecuador	Q
Ehmig, Dont Wynfried	10-10-36	Ecuador	Q
Ehmig, Irmgard	10-8-38	Ecuador	Q
Ehmig, Erika	5-28-41	Ecuador	Q
* Ell Knorl, Georg	4-14-95	Dielenhofen, Bavaria.	Q
* Endemann von Leonhandt, Hans	11-9-99	Stekrade, Ger.	G
Endemann, Kathrina	12-6-05	Frankenhausen, Ger.	G
* Erdelen Lachmann, Rudolf	8-10-99	Rheinprovince, Ger.	Q
Erdelen, Emmi			
Faustmann, Elisabeth	8-19-12	Dusseldorf, Ger.	Q
Faustmann, Juan	1941	Ecuador	Q
Frielinghaus Hansing, Annemarie	9-19-01	Hamburg, Ger.	Q
* Gertrich Lange, Conrad Otto Gunter	2-22-09	Stellin, Ger.	Q
Gertrich, Fassel, Ernestine	12-2-12	Mitterdorf, Ger.	Q
Gertrich, Karin Barbara	2-4-41	Ecuador	Q
* Gissel Dahlman, Heinrich	4-10-93	Zurich, Switzerland	Banos
Gissel, Maria Florinda			Banos
* Hartsch Bloss, Karl Johannes	11-2-05	Dobeln, Ger.	Q
* Hauptmann, Erwin (A. E. Cuhne)			Maldonado
* Haus, Dr. Heinrich Alfous			G
Haus, Margret			G
Haus, Andreas	1940	Ecuador	G
Haus, Christine Hedwig	1942	Ecuador	G
Helmstaedter Voggel, Moritz			Q
Helmstaedter Mueller, Anna			Q
Helmstaedter, Maria			Q
Hirtz, Margarita	4-27-03	Zescheid, Rheinland	Q

* Hoeldorfer Buch, Walter	11-18-19	Abuturtreim, Ger.	G
Hoeldorfer, Lina			G
* Huettner, Johann Karl			G
Huettner, Teodora Vera	2-7-09	Vinces, Ec.	G
* Isenberg, Irma Schnoor Ruttman	3-30-14	Hamburg, Ger.	Q
Isenberg, Hannes			Q
Kedor Dabelow, Gisela	6-16-10	Berlin, Ger.	Q
* Kehrer Schrag, Wilhelm	3-13-07	Geislingen, Ger.	Banos
* Kiederle Ortner, Georg	11-27-11	Angsburg, Ger.	Q
* Kiederle Ortner, Friedrich	11-24-10	Angsburg, Ger.	Q
* Klaere Vinmen, Adolfo Anton	11-3-80	Bremen, Ger.	G
Kruger, Charlotte Luise			Q
Kruger, Marlis Ebba	1930		Q
Kruger, Ingeborg			Q
* Loeschner Dreffahl, Henry	6-5-09	Hamburg, Ger.	Q
Loeschner, Margareta	6-22-08	Rheydt, Ger.	Q
Loeschner, Ingrid			Q
Loeschner, Jutte			Ambato
* Lorentzen, Walther			Ambato
* Mauer, Oskar Max			G
Mauer, Raquel Guillermin			G
Mauer, Ingeborg Maria Cristina	8-24-39		G
* Mayer Lehner, Franz	2-4-06	Krummussbaum, Ger.	Q
Mayer, Olga			Q
Mayer, Franz Friedrich	5-4-41	Ecuador	Q
* Nickel Gurte, August Hermann Ernst	2-16-13	Dresden, Ger.	Manta
Nickel, Maria Angelica Garaicoa Tello	12-5-14	Guayaquil	Manta
* Nickelsen, Albert			Machachi
Nickelsen, Anna	3-24-13	Vienna, Austria	Machachi
Nickelsen, Uve Jens	5-1-36		Machachi
Pitsch, Maria	9-18-05	Vienna, Austria	Q
Polhaus, Emy	6-10-96	Elberfeld, Ger.	Q
Polhaus, Herta			Q
* Reimers, Hans	11-18-84	Hamburg, Ger.	G
Reimers, Ana Richtet Voss	9-9-85	Hamburg, Ger.	G
* Ridder, August Wilhelm, Jr.			G

* Roehl Lambrecht, Paul	4-9-00	Altona, Prussia	Q
Roehl, Erna Mary Carla			Q
Roehl, Ohe R.	1-6-31		Q
* Roeseler, Frits	10-18-04	Westphalia, Ger.	Q
Roeseler, Agnes	8-7-27		Q
Roeseler, Marianne	3-6-12	Hamburg, Ger.	G
Rogge, Freiderich Boy	10-25-21	Manta, Ec.	G
Rogge, Ursula Hedwig	1940		G
Rogge, Hans Jurges	2-11-42		G
Rogge, Ursil			G
* Rueff, Gertrud Augusta Frieda Hermine			G
* Sacklowski, Wilhelm			Q
Sacklowski, Erna			
Schell, Hermann Emil Franz	2-16-13	Liepsig, Ger.	G
Schell, Angela Pages	12-5-15	Barcelona, Spain	G
Schell, Roberto Jaime	1940		G
* Schneider, Lilly Charlotte	7-3-08	Montrense, Switzerland	G
* Schneider, Georg Albrecht			Q
* Schneidewind Thomson, Herbert Paul Thomas	6-11-10	Riobamba, Ec.	Riobamba
* Schroeder Kruger, Otto Arthur	8-23-14	Hamburg, Ger.	G
Schroeder, Hildegard Lilli			G
* Schuetz, Otto			G
Schuetz, Anna	7-21-13	Stammersdorf, Ger.	Q
* Schultz Polscher, Wilhelm	2-24-05	Groos Bartel, Ger.	Q
Schultz, Luisa Juana	5-31-10	Amsterdam, Holland	Q
Schultz, Ernst Ludwig	1-24-32		Q
Schultz, Otto Erich	5-7-34		Q
* Schwalbe Eberwen, Reinaldo	4-28-02	Wurtemberg, Ger.	Q
Schwalbe, Erna	3-7-08	Branochweig, Ger.	Q
Schwalbe, Reinhold Heinrich			Q
Schwalbe, Katarina			Q
* Schwarmann, Heinrich Ludwig	10-2-11	Wictorhurer, Ger.	G
* Sebelefsky, Walther Teodoro Joachim	10-2-02	Oldenburg, Ger.	Punta Piedra
Sebelefsky, Anelise Meta Blanca			Punta Piedra
Sebelefsky, Peter	1939	Ecuador	Punta Piedra
Sebelefsky, Hiesel	1940	Ecuador	Punta Piedra

* Seegers Schratter, Carl Georg Franz	10-22-79	Hamburg, Ger.	G
Seegers, Mathilde Caroline Elisabeth	1915		G
Seegers, Hildegard Elisabeth Julie	2-5-04	Kernberg, Ger.	G
Sonnabend Priber, Ernst Friedrich			Q
Sonnabend, Elsa	3-7-34		Q
Sonnabend, Elsa (Sic.)	2-7-37		Q
Sonnabend, Fritz Hans	2-18-98	Amurans, Ger.	Q
Sonnenholzer Brack, Sophie			G
Stehr, Elfriede			Q
Steiger, Johann			G
Steiger, Theresia			G
Steiger, Amalia	11-5-86	Pausching, Austria	G
Steiger, Otto	1930		G
Steiger, Johann	1933		G
Steiger, Federica	1936		G
Steiger, Karl	1941		G
* Thom Nejlo, Kurt	3-15-09	Kleinbesten, Ger.	Q
Thom, Hildegard	9-23-14	Kainisch, Ger.	Q
Thom, Gereä	5-22-40	Quito, Ec.	Q
* Von Baumbach Hellmuth, Horst Dietrich	4-26-04	Juberbog, Prussia	Q
Von Baumbach, Adele Yolanda	8-7-07	Lucerne, Switzerland	Q
* Wanke Kersubek, Hermann	4-11-72	Kroppik, Ger.	G
Wanke, Maria	8-23-80	Hungaria	G
Westheider, Hortensia Pauline			Q
* Will Kraus, Pankrats	12-11-92	Wozendorf, Ger.	G
Will, Hertha Louise Wilhelmine Pauline	3-15-99	Hamburg, Ger.	Q
* Winokler, Haus Heinrich			Q
* Wosatka, Hans			Q
* Zweigert, Hans Hugo			Q
Zweigert, Inka Marie			Q
			Q
			Q
Caroni, Mario			G
* Slaviero Rossi, Aldo		(A deportee from Bolivia who arrived at Guayaquil by airplane)	G
* Slaviero Rossi, Mario	3-11-89	Rome, Italy	Q
		Rome, Italy	Q

* Endo, Manuel
 * Kawada Kawada, Tenenobu
 Kawada, Delia
 Kawada, Genji
 Kawada, Takeshi
 * Suzuki, Toshitake
 Suzuki, Shizu
 Suzuki, Keiko
 Suzuki, Toshiyuki

Japanese

12-21-88
 12-2-10
 11-17-17
 1938
 1939
 12-26-09
 6-1-11

Tamokua, Japan
 Fukuokaken, Japan
 Lima, Peru
 Lima, Peru
 Lima, Peru
 Tacajata, Japan
 Shibata, Japan

Riobamba
 Riobamba
 Riobamba
 Riobamba
 Riobamba
 Riobamba
 Riobamba
 Riobamba
 Riobamba

Numerical Tabulation of Persons Leaving Ecuador

<u>Ship</u>	<u>Nationals</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Totals</u>	
SS "Etolin" (left Guayaquil April 7, 1942)	German	38				
	Japanese	10				
		<u>48</u>			48	
SS "Acadia"	Officials:	German	10	11	16	37
		Italian	5	5	2	12
		Japanese	2	3	4	9
		<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>58</u>	
	Non-Officials:	German				
		(Voluntary)	36	47	41	124
		(Expelled)	21	10	3	34
		Italian				
		(Expelled)	3	-	-	3
	Japanese	2	1	2	5	
	<u>62</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>166</u>		
Total Axis nationals deported on SS "Acadia":					224	
Total Axis nationals deported on SS "Etolin":					<u>48</u>	
Total deported on both boats (not including last voyage of SS "Acadia"):					272	

The following is a list of individuals who departed on the "Acadia's" second voyage from Guayaquil on May 8, 1942. This brings the total number of Germans and other Axis sympathizers who have left Ecuador to 387 (48 on the SS "Etolin," 224 on the "Acadia's" first trip, and 115 on her last voyage).

SAILINGS ON SECOND VOYAGE OF THE "ACADIA", GUAYAQUIL, May 8, 1942

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Residence</u>
Aubele, Ludwig	5-2-00	Wittislingen, Ger.	Q
Aubele, Steinle, Berta	11-3-02	Lauingen, Ger.	Q
Aubele, Raimund Werner	10-18-27	Cacheuta, Arg.	Q
* Beckmann, Arthur Siegmund Washington	3-19-95	Hanover, Ger.	G
* Bloemken, Heinrich	7-27-08	Dortmund-Huckarde, Ger.	Ambato
Bloemken, Maria Platoon Franco de	5-26-17	Babahoyo, Ec.	"
Bloemken, Johanne	3-5-40	Guayaquil, Ec.	"
Bloemken, Elizabeth	10-17-41	Guayaquil, Ec.	"
Braun, Johann	5-24-04	Delhoven, Ger.	G
* Contag, Ernst Max Victor	8-25-07	Cuenca, Ec.	G
Contag, Karl Heinz	7-5-30	Quito, Ec.	Q
* Contag, Ernesto Hermann	8-9-33	Quito, Ec.	Q
Contag, Helmuth Werner	10-12-36	Quito, Ec.	Q
Contag, Irmgard Cecilie Gertrud	5-20-35	Quito, Ec.	Q
* Darr, Erwin	5-25-83	Gotha, Thuringa	G
* Detken, Hermann	6-1-05	Bremen, Ger.	Q
Detken, Alicia Cecilia Suarez de	9-14-14	Quito, Ec.	Q
Detken, Hermann Enrique	2-6-34	Quito, Ec.	Q
Detken, Agnes Marianne	1-30-35	Quito, Ec.	Q
Detken, Carlos Alberto	3-27-36	Quito, Ec.	Q
Detken, Friedrich Adolf Walter	5-16-38	Quito, Ec.	Q
Detken, Matilde Alicia	11-14-41	Quito, Ec.	Q
* Diener, Friedrich Hermann	1-10-05	Dresden, Ger.	Q
Diener, Carmen Celia Sevilla de	2-11-12	San Antonio, Ibarra, Ec.	Q
Diener, Martha Carmen	6-7-35	Quito, Ec.	Q
Diener, Elizabeth	4-24-37	Ambato, Ec.	Q
Diener, Herman Luis	7-2-40	Quito, Ec.	Q
* Dilloo, Rainer	5-16-15	Langenbielau, Ger.	Q
Dilloo, Ursula Muskalla,	7-17-15	Ratitor, Ger.	Q
Drescher, Alfred	10-11-04	Berlin, Ger.	Chone
Drescher, Laura	2-6-08	Chone, Ec.	"
Drescher, Hertha	12-3-33	Guayaquil, Ec.	"

Drescher, Ernest	7-3-36	Guayaquil, Ec.	Chone
Drescher, Hans	8-8-38	Barnacoas, Col.	"
Drescher, Victoria	7-19-41	Tumaco, Col.	"
Hartnig, Ida Dora	6-25-93	Nohenkirchen, Ger.	Q
Herzog, Hans Dietrich	5-28-06	Gross Flottbeck, Ger.	Q
Herzog, Kauper, Gertrud de	11-3-08	Altona	Q
Herzog, Gisela	6-30-33	Quito, Ec.	Q
Herzog, Helmut	1-24-35	Quito, Ec.	Q
Herzog, Hildegard	8-10-41	Quito, Ec.	Q
Iser, Wilhelm	6-14-00	Esseg, Ger.	Q
* Juris, Karl	1-10-04	Oberleutensdorf, Ger.	Q
Juris, Emilie	5-19-07	Wien, Ger.	Q
Juris, Karl Gunther	2-28-37	Quito, Ec.	Q
* Jungnickel, Margarete Amanda	11-26-19	Ambato, Ec.	Q
Jungnickel, Paula	5-26-85	Hamburg, Ger.	Q
Jungnickel, -----	1-2-25	Quito, Ec.	Q
Klein, Arthur	9-27-91	Dueben, Ger.	Q
Klier, Franz	5-16-03	Schvaderbach, Ger.	Q
Klier, Carmelina Bautista,	3-8-08	Candonbillario, Ec.	Q
Klier, Franz	1932	Cranero, Chile	Q
Klier, Willy	1934	Quito, Ec.	Q
Klier, Louis	1-13-75	Schvaderbach, Ger.	Q
Kohlhauser, Robert	5-7-04	Waltendorf, Ger.	Q
* Lingen, Ernst	1-28-01	Gladbach, Ger.	Riobamba
Mehringer, Karl	2-10-96	Webendorf, Ger.	Q
Meitzner, Dr. Max	6-23-80	Potsdam, Ger.	G
Meitzner, Maria Aurora Febrea Cordero de	1-2-02	Machala, Ec.	G
Meitzner, Anita	11-17-26	Guayaquil, Ec.	G
Meitzner, Mathilde	7-1-30	Guayaquil, Ec.	G
Meitzner, Maria	12-10-34	Guayaquil, Ec.	G
Miketta, Rudolf Gerhard	10-6-24	Bahia de Caraquez, Ec.	Q
Miketta, Maria Alcira (sister)	10-24-22	Bahia de Caraquez, Ec.	Q
Miketta, Maria Lourdes (sister)	2-18-28	Bahia de Caraquez, Ec.	Q
* Mittman, Hans	7-26-83	Berlin, Ger.	Loja
Mittman Bunde, Erna Richter	6-25-99	Sande Krs. Storman, Ger.	Loja
Mittman, Ernst Albert Karl Richter	1-9-20	Hamburg, Ger.	Loja

Moeller, Edgar Friedrich Wilhelm	9-25-05	Guayaquil, Ec.	G
Muenchhausen, Ludolf Von	6-21-02	Riatelia, Ger.	Yaruqui
Muenchhausen, Amada Duran de von	3-29-14	Yaruqui, Ec.	Yaruqui
Neumann, Rudolf	6-26-87	Eisenbach, Ger.	Q
* Peters, Albert	12-28-14	Gladbach, Ger.	Q
Peters, Liselotte	3-21-17	Braunschweig, Ger.	Q
* Pinkernell, Hans	3-28-98	Braunschweig, Ger.	Q
Platzer, Ferdinand	5-3-95	St. Konrad, Ger.	Q
Platzer, Gregorina Dora Lasso de	3-4-10	Aloag, Ec.	Q
Platzer, Elisa	1936	Quito, Ec.	Q
Platzer, Wilma	1938	Cuenca, Ec.	Q
Platzer, Max	1940	Cuenca, Ec.	Q
Ponto, Ida Kathe	5-10-21	Bahia de Caraquez, Ec.	Q
Schmidt, Friedrich	4-16-01	Bochum, Ger.	Q
Schmidt, Rosario	1-20-15	Guayaquil, Ec.	Q
Schmidt, Herman Willi	2-13-02	Grunber, Silesia	Q
Schmidt, Dora Steike de	7-7-13	Gruenberg, Sohles.	Q
Schmidt, Willi Werner	3-2-38	Quito, Ec.	Q
* Schneider, Gustav Adolf	7-22-03	Westfalen, Ger.	Q
* Schoenberger, Georg	8-25-08	Nuengonia, Ger.	Q
Schoenberger Rosero Aguirre, Dora	7-1-15	Guayaquil, Ec.	Q
Schoenberger, Armin Germanico	5-27-37	Riobamba, Ec.	Q
Schoenberger, Siegfried Jose Tobias	3-19-40	Guayaquil, Ec.	Q
Schoetter, Richard Albert Walter	8-2-82	Berlin, Ger.	Q
* Schroeder, Walter	7-23-05	Halstenbeck, Ger.	G
Schroeder, Margarethe	1-12-12	Rellingen, Ger.	G
Schroeder, Hans Joachim	1935		G
Schroeder, Heidi Emma	1939		G
* Scotoni Guckelsburger, Maria Hilda	6-19-06	Zurich, Ger.	Q
* Sonnenholzener, Georg	8-4-06	Arnerand, Ger.	G
Swoboda, Otto	8-13-09	Schoenfeld, Ger.	Q
Swoboda, Fanny	2-1-14	Quito, Ec.	Q
Swoboda, Hilda Magdalena	8-25-35	Quito, Ec.	Q
Swoboda, Fanny Yolanda	9-7-37	Quito, Ec.	Q
Swoboda, Lillian Fabiola	11-8-38	Quito, Ec.	Q
Swoboda, Sonia	7-15-41	Quito, Ec.	Q

* Trager, Erich	10-25-13	Bochum, Ger.	Manta
Trenka, Ecuard	1-14-08	Wien, Ger.	Q
Trenka, Lila	6-22-19	Guayaquil, Ec.	Q
Trenka, Agnes Maria	8-14-39	Guayaquil, Ec.	Q
Viemann, Hans	8-12-89	Nortorf, Ger.	Q
Viemann Brand, Rosa	8-26-99	Munich, Ger.	Q
Voss, Peter Rudolf de	5-2-09	Klussendorf, Ger.	Q
* Weber, Carl Anton	3-1-79	Leitmer, Ger.	Q
Weih, Rudolf	2-26-83	Pemasens, Ger.	Q
Winzierl Bonveret, Dorothea	7-27-76	Wiesbunden, Ger.	Q
* Zimmerman, Otto	2-28-11	Eppingen, Ger.	Q

SURVEY OF PRESENT SITUATION

Counter-espionage forces in Ecuador, aided by the Ecuadorian Government, have succeeded in destroying the espionage and propaganda agencies of the Axis powers as they existed before the entrance of the United States into the war. Undoubtedly, new Axis organizations will arise under the leadership of Axis nationals left in Ecuador and Axis sympathizers of various nationalities. However, the presence of experienced allied counter-espionage forces in Ecuador is expected to keep the activities of Axis agents at a minimum, if the Ecuadorian Government continues to give the present degree of cooperation.

With this in mind, the internal welfare of Ecuador assumes added importance. President Arroyo del Rio faces a very critical period in his Administration, due to the accumulative effect of the following factors: (1) the border dispute with Peru, (2) attempted revolutions against the Government, (3) friction within the Radical-Liberal Party, and (4) dissatisfaction of outlying provinces with the central government.

The Ecuador-Peru border dispute, supposedly settled in the Rio de Janeiro Conference of January, 1942, is in reality a long way from settlement. The general public of Ecuador feels that the country has been made the "goat" of the Rio Conference, and considers the loss of territory to Peru a humiliating and unfair settlement of the dispute. The leaders of the present Administration furnish a natural target for the displeasure of the public. From the newly-formed border of Ecuador continually trickle reports of Peruvian infiltration into Ecuadorian territory, and interference with the activities of Ecuadorian citizens. These reports are prominently displayed by the Ecuadorian press, and serve to keep the dispute ever in the mind of the public.

Evidence of opposition to the President is vividly illustrated by two attempted revolutions within a few weeks of each other. The latest revolution occurred on May 28, 1942, as a result of an article written by Captain Leonidas Plaza, which appeared in "El Debate" of May 27. This article served only to fan the smoldering resentment caused by the Administration's handling of the border dispute. An attack on the Presidential Palace occurred on the evening of May 28 at the conclusion of a rally held at the Universidad Central by Plaza and his followers. Their plans were thwarted by the presence of a detachment of twenty Carabineros at the Palace. Several shots were fired, which resulted in the killing of three Carabineros and the injuring of two others. Captain Plaza has been condemned to sixteen years in prison, and other conspirators are subject to punishment. Galo Plaza, brother of Captain Plaza, and ex-Minister of Defense, was also arrested but was subsequently released. It is reliably reported that Galo Plaza was released upon the demand of high Army officials, which undoubtedly included his friend, the Commander-in-Chief of the Ecuadorian Armed Forces, Colonel Ricardo Astudillo. It is a well-known fact that relations between the President and Army officials are none too good, and this incident serves to further widen the breach. The President's lack of power is thus demonstrated to the masses, whose ignorance, low standards of living, racial prejudices, desire for political revenge, and hatred of the present Administration make them willing tools of internal disorder. The popularity of Galo Plaza in the mountain provinces, and of Ricardo Astudillo in the coastal provinces presents a serious obstacle to any increase

in power by the President. There are some who will say that the ability of the Administration to defeat the attempted revolution indicates a greatly strengthened position, but it seems that the definite alignment of Galo Plaza and the Army against the President is of far greater significance than the overthrow of a spontaneous and poorly executed revolution.

The third factor contributing to the loss of power by Arroyo del Rio is a recent break in the Liberal-Radical Party, which placed him in power. Julio E. Moreno, President of the Senate and leader of the Liberal-Radical Party, recently resigned from his position as leader of the Party in objection to a move by Arroyo del Rio to prevent Moreno from acting as President of the nation during Arroyo del Rio's absence, should he accept President Roosevelt's invitation to visit the United States. This rift is of special importance at the present time, since the elections in the fall of 1942 may displace many of the President's supporters in Congress.

The final factor affecting the President's unpopularity is the dissatisfaction of outlying provinces with the central government. The affairs of the more isolated provinces have long been neglected by the Government at Quito, and recently the resentment of this treatment was expressed by a threat of secession by the province of Loja, unless more attention was paid to its welfare.

Arroyo del Rio has been able to weather severe crises before, and unless unforeseen complications enter, he will probably be able to overcome the accumulative effect of the factors mentioned above, but in the opinion of observers familiar with the politics of Ecuador, he is now entering one of the most critical periods of his administration.

It is true, on the other hand, that a number of factors tend to have a steadying effect upon the population of Ecuador at the present time. The granting of military bases to the United States at Salinas and on the Galapagos Islands has been well received by the masses, who welcome the high wages paid by American contractors and consider the presence of United States troops, planes, and ships a bulwark against feared Japanese or Peruvian aggression. The presence of United States troops tends also to have a quieting effect upon plans to overthrow the present government by armed force, since the masses assume that the United States forces would aid the President.

In the meantime, the United States Export-Import Bank in Washington has granted Ecuador a five million dollar loan for the stabilization of the value of the sucre. Ample loans are presently being negotiated for increased road construction, irrigation, and improved water systems for Guayaquil and Quito. A nation-wide program of agricultural expansion has been initiated, based on the reports of American experts who have studied every section of the country. Argentina has recently attempted to increase her commercial influence in Ecuador by proposing to exchange Argentine goods for Ecuadorian rubber, cacao, tagua, dyes, and rice. Ecuador may thus have an opportunity to correct her economic ills to a certain extent, unless the curtailment of trade with the United States reaches disastrous proportions.

The present Administration in Ecuador is definitely for collaboration with the United States in connection with Hemisphere defense, as its

activities throughout the past year reflect. Whether this spirit of cooperation is induced by belief in democratic principles or by economic necessity is not definitely decided. The fact remains, however, that the lack of a strong and capable government, the presence of numerous and powerful Axis sympathizers, and a mass of ignorant, miserable people, anxious to follow any leader who promises deliverance from the intolerable conditions under which they live, constitute a definite threat to the continued tranquillity of Ecuador.

APPENDIX

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