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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Chile/Brazil/Argentina

DATE DISTR. 26 January 1949

SUBJECT Foreign Policy of Chilean Government

25X1A2g

NO. OF PAGES 2

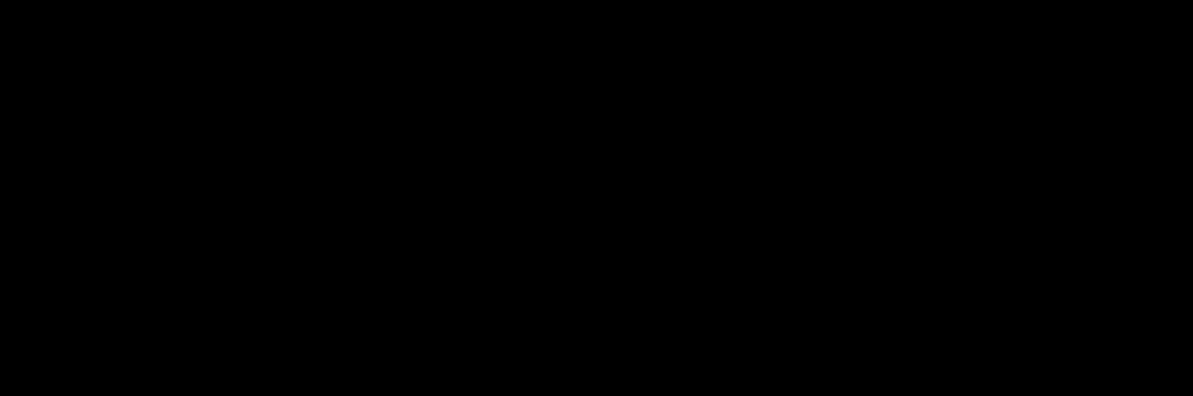
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NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. Prior to 28 December 1948

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



1. During the first part of 1947, Gonzales Videla accepted an invitation to visit Brazil, where he again entered into close contact with Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Oswaldo Arenha, and other Brazilian leaders with whom he had been on intimate terms while serving as Chilean Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro. According to Poblete Nunez, the Brazilians gave Gonzales Videla evidence of the danger presented by Communist activities in South America, as well as that arising from Argentina's imperialistic designs on her neighbors and her antipathy toward the United States.
2. Upon his return to Chile, the President told the Secretary of Government that he felt a determined and coordinated effort should be made by all South American countries to oppose the designs of both the Communists and of the Peron regime; that the proposed commercial treaty with Argentina would imperil Chilean sovereignty; that the greatest guarantee for continental peace and prosperity would be found in close collaboration between Chile, Brazil, and the United States; and that the United States has a vital interest in Chile because of its mineral supplies.
3. The President then began to create obstacles to the ratification of the proposed treaty with Argentina. In this the President received the collaboration of congressmen with whom he had frankly discussed his opinions of Peron's government.
4. The second step, according to Poblete Nunez, was to attempt to arrange for official exchange of information concerning Communist and Argentine activities between the governments of Chile, Brazil, and the United States. Poblete Nunez was instructed to make the overtures to the appropriate embassies, and to make contacts with individuals who would be friendly to the idea.
5. While Chile was thus engaged in attempting to foster official exchange of information between the various governments, the series of recent military coups d'etat took place, and the recent revolutionary plot in Chile was discovered.
6. In the face of this situation, Gonzales Videla delayed recognition of the

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 Class. CHANGED TO: TS S C
 DDA Memo. 4 77
 Date: 5 May 78 By: 027

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military junta in Peru, and even offered a reception in honor of Javier Correa Elias, who had resigned as Peruvian Ambassador upon learning of the success of the Cdría coup. Meanwhile, according to Poblete Nunez, the Chilean Foreign Office sent out instructions to all Chilean Ambassadors in America to report on the possibility of preventing recognition of the Cdría regime. Gonzalez Videla received a personal letter from Uruguayan President Luis Battle Berres, asking about the Chilean views on the recognition of Cdría. This letter was answered at great length by the President of Chile, who warned of Argentine desires of domination in South America and pointed out the suspiciously close relations between the Argentine and other Latin American military governments. The delivery of these letters was allegedly entrusted to the father of Adolfo Folle Martinez, the Secretary of the Uruguayan Embassy in Chile.

7. When the government of Venezuelan President Callegos was overthrown, Gonzalez Videla continued his policy of confidentially advising friendly governments about the dangers inherent in facile recognition of revolutionary regimes. He allegedly entrusted Mario Rodriguez Altamirano, the Counselor of the Chilean Embassy in Washington, with the task of presenting the views of the Chilean government to the governments of Brazil and of the United States. Rodriguez Altamirano reportedly was also entrusted with documents, notes, and other evidence tending to substantiate the Chilean allegations concerning the subversive activities of the Argentine government in other Latin-American countries. At the same time, similar warnings allegedly were sent to the governments of Ecuador and Colombia in an attempt to prevent these countries from recognizing the new Venezuelan government. The Chilean Ambassador to Ecuador is Jorge Rosellot, a former consul-general in Yokohama and an intimate friend of Gonzalez Videla. The Chilean Ambassador to Colombia is Julio Barrenechea Pino, a poet and former Socialist Party congressman. Since both of these ambassadors lack experience in diplomatic affairs, President Gonzalez Videla is said to have transmitted his warnings to the Ecuadoran and Colombian governments through other still unknown channels.

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