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The following report furnishes background information on the present situation of organized labor in Chile as it is affected by the division within the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Chile (CTCh), the emergence of independent federations, the schisms within the Socialist party, the repression of Communist activities, and the increasing interest of other political parties in labor matters.

A. General Organization of the CTCh

1. Under the Chilean Labor Codes, the syndicate is the basic and only legally recognized unit of labor organization in Chile. A syndicate must be composed of a minimum of 25 people employed in the same industrial or commercial firm or engaged in like activities. By law, any person over 18 years of age and not excluded by the restrictions legally applicable to membership in a syndicate is permitted to join such an organization.
2. The first truly national organization of labor syndicates was the CTCh, which was founded in 1936 through the efforts of the Socialist and Communist labor leaders. Though by law the syndicate is the only legally recognized labor organization, the CTCh proceeded to organize the syndicates into unions and federations. This organization into unions and federations proceeded along occupational or vocational lines. In order to achieve greater flexibility in the coordination of labor activities on a national scale, the CTCh created a coordinating organization based on territorial rather than occupational lines. The basis of this organization was the local council, composed of syndicates in a specific locality, town or city. The members of the local council were elected through the holding of a local congress at which all the syndicates of the locality were represented.
3. The local council and local syndicates were also subordinated to a departmental council elected by a departmental congress composed of delegates from all the syndicates in the department or county.
4. The next highest echelon was the provincial council of the CTCh elected through the holding of a provincial congress at which all the syndicates within the province were represented.

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5. The national council, however, was elected through the holding of a national congress every two years at which a varying number of delegates were present from each provincial council, and to which each national industrial federation was entitled to send five delegates.
6. Acting as a consultive organism on the departmental, provincial and national levels exist groups known as assemblies of delegates. The departmental assembly of delegates is composed of one delegate from each syndicate in the department. The provincial assembly of delegates is composed of two delegates from each local and departmental council, one delegate from each syndicate within the province, and one delegate from each provincial industrial union. This is the first level on which delegates from the occupationally grouped labor organizations and the territorially grouped organizations work in close coordination. The national assembly of delegates, acting as a consultive organism for the national council, is composed of two delegates from each national federation.
7. With the schism within the CTCCh and its subsequent division into two organizations bearing the same name, but commonly known as the CTCCh Socialista and the CTCCh Comunista, several of the more important federations previously affiliated with the CTCCh, as well as some in the process of formation, decided to pursue an independent course and not to affiliate themselves with either of the contending CTCChs. Thus it is that organized Chilean labor is divided into three groups which at times cooperate and at other times contend with each other.
8. Furthermore, the breakdown of the CTCCh into the CTCCh Socialista and the CTCCh Comunista is in itself inconclusive. In the CTCCh Socialista there are strong Communist factions, which are essentially closer to the CTCCh Comunista. The same is true in the case of the CTCCh Comunista with respect to the CTCCh Socialista.
9. Of the two CTCChs, there is reason to consider the CTCCh Comunista as the more powerful because of the nature of the federations affiliated with it. However, government repression of Communism, as well as the politically inclined activities of the CTCCh Comunista leaders have so undermined the strength of this organization that it is now considered as being no longer effective.
10. The CTCCh Socialista at present has the tacit support of the present government but, just as in the case of the CTCCh Comunista, Bernardo Ibanez Aguila and other Socialist labor leaders have apparently neglected purely labor activities in favor of activities of a political nature. A great number of the Chilean organized labor leaders are aware of the debility caused by the schism within and subsequent disintegration of the CTCCh. Recently, a growing tendency of the various contending factors to seek some means of rapprochement has been noticed. The first group to make such a move has been the Confederacion General de Trabajadores. The CGT in previous times collaborated to a certain extent with the CTCCh Socialista. This collaboration, however, was on a limited scale and only involved matters pertaining strictly to labor rather than politics, since the CGT disapproves of collaboration with any political group. Despite the exceedingly anti-Communist stand of the CGT, it now seems apparent that this organization is willing to collaborate with the Communist or Socialist CTCCh toward the formation of a new central labor organization not yet beyond the planning stages and tentatively called the Central Unica de Trabajadores de Chile. No information is yet available concerning the possibilities of success of this movement in the direction of labor unity. There seems to be considerable reason to believe, however, that this tendency towards rapprochement and regrouping will possibly occur on the syndicate and union level rather than on the higher directive levels.

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B. Growth and Evolution of the CTCCh

11. Organized labor activity in Chile can be said to have started with the formation of the Federacion Obrera de Chile (FOCH), which was composed of militant and mostly Communist-dominated labor syndicates. The syndicates had no legal standing before the law, and they were exceedingly loosely organized. After the Chilean Labor Code went into effect, the organization of legally recognized labor syndicates progressed rapidly. At first the Communist Party of Chile (PCCh) attempted to combat the formation of such legally constituted syndicates, alleging that they were government-dominated. The Communists, however, were unsuccessful in this attempt, and the Party itself became divided on this issue. The result was a Party schism which for a while rendered the PCCh practically impotent. Subsequently the Party decided on a policy of attempting to gain control of the growing labor movement.
12. On 20 November 1931 the Confederacion de Sindicatos Industriales de Santiago was formed. At that time this was the largest single labor organization in Chile. In June 1932 the Confederacion de Sindicatos Industriales de Santiago was joined by the independent Union of Professional Workers, composed of barbers, etc. The name was changed to Confederacion de Sindicatos Industriales y Profesionales de Santiago. This new confederation immediately attempted to collaborate with different local confederations and unions existing in various sections of Chile.
13. A labor congress was held on 21 March 1934 attended by representatives of the different local confederations. Much deliberation and debate at this congress resulted in the formation of a new labor organization called Confederacion Nacional de Sindicatos de Chile. This new national confederation was granted tacit but not legal recognition by the Chilean government. The government permitted the newly formed confederation to choose delegates to participate in the Pan American Labor Conference held in Santiago in 1936.
14. The formation of this new Confederacion Nacional de Sindicatos de Chile was the first successful step taken toward unifying all branches of Chilean labor. However, the new confederation was opposed by the powerful Union en Resistencia de la Construccion, as well as by remnants of the Communist-dominated Federacion Obrera Chilena.
15. A national labor congress, at which were present 460 delegates representing practically all of the Chilean labor organizations, was held in December 1936, and after much deliberation the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Chile (CTCh) was officially founded on 27 December 1936. The CTCh became the first truly national labor confederation in Chile, and represented all the unions and a majority of the industrial federations of this country.

C. The CTCh at the Peak of Power

16. The newly formed CTCh was an extremely powerful labor organization. Its early declaration of principles stated that its aims were to organize all city and farm laborers without distinction as to political creeds, nationality, sex, or age, with a view toward combating capitalistic exploitation until the socialist state should become a reality. Although not in itself a legally recognized entity, since only the syndicates enjoy legal recognition, the CTCh was able to enforce its decisions and to play a vital role in the political as well as the economic and social life of Chile. The power of the CTCh became so great that in February 1946 it was able to carry out an extremely successful national strike.

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17. The national strike of February 1946 marked the peak of strength of the CTCCh, but was also the cause of its subsequent division and eventual loss of power. At that time the Secretary General of the CTCCh was Socialist Bernardo Ibanez Aguila and the Sub-Secretary General was Communist Bernardo Araya Zuleta. The Communists, however, considered that they were the most powerful single ideological group within the CTCCh, and decided to enforce the Party decisions on this labor organization and convert it into a potent revolutionary striking force. The resulting dissension between the Socialists and the Communists provoked the division of the CTCCh into two factions, both bearing the same name and now commonly known as the CTCCh Socialista and the CTCCh Comunista.
18. With the division of the CTCCh into two factions, many powerful labor organizations belonging to the CTCCh refused to align themselves with either faction and adopted an independent position. Among them are the following labor groups:
- The Federacion Industrial Ferroviaria, composed of approximately 50% Socialists, 10% Radicals and 30% Communists.
 - The Asociacion Nacional de Empleados Fiscales (ANEF), which has some 67,000 members of all political beliefs, and is presided over by Clotario Blest. This association maintains only a casual connection with either of the two CTCChs and collaborates with them only when considered convenient.
 - The Asociacion Nacional de Empleados Semi-Fiscales (ANESF), which has organized all of the semi-fiscal workers and maintains an independent position.
 - The Federacion Bancaria, which is composed of all the banking and credit organization workers, and pursues an independent course.
 - The Confederacion de Empleados Particulares de Chile (CEPCh), which, under the leadership of Edoardo Mass, and with approximately 115,000 members, has little contact with either of the CTCCh factions.
19. The result of the schism within the CTCCh has been that this once powerful labor organization is no longer an effective force in either the labor, economic, or political field.

D. Chilean Labor Organization Mechanics

20. Article 365 of the Chilean Labor Code recognizes the right, as stated above, for anyone over 18 years of age to join the industrial syndicate organized in the firm or company by which he is employed. The only exceptions are prisoners or those sentenced for crimes against the internal security of the State, as well as those who have been excluded from the electoral or municipal registries. An attempt is now being made to apply this latter restriction to Communists. However, those so prevented from being voting members of the syndicate of the company in which they are employed may continue to receive their legal share of the company profits and, if they pay their syndicate membership fees, are also permitted the use of the cultural, educational, cooperative, and other facilities offered by the syndicate.
21. The activities of the syndicates are controlled by representatives of the Ministry of Labor. Each syndicate is permitted to elect a board of directors, but the elections must be witnessed and the minutes of the election meeting must be signed by an inspector of the Ministry of Labor.

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22. Syndicate funds are derived from payment of membership fees and also from the previously mentioned share in the company profits. This share by law cannot be less than 10% of the profits nor more than 6% of the total wages paid during the year by the firm to the members of the syndicate. These funds are managed by the president and the treasurer of the syndicate, but any disbursements exceeding 2000 Chilean pesos require prior authorization from the Labor Inspector assigned to the syndicate. According to the Chilean Labor Code a legally recognized syndicate is composed of a minimum of 25 employees of a single firm or factory or of people engaged in like occupations. The Labor Code does not regulate nor expressly authorize the formation of industrial unions. The only mention made of unions is in Article 386 of the Labor Code, which states that joint meetings of industrial syndicates will be permitted only for educational activities, for mutual assistance, and for the establishment of cooperatives. Though no provisions exist for the formation of unions, and despite the fact that they have no legal standing, the CTCCh grouped syndicates together to form unions and unions to form industrial federations. The rules and regulations concerning the conduct and activities of unions and federations are not set forth by the Chilean Labor Code, but by the regulations of the CTCCh itself. According to CTCCh regulations, a minimum of four syndicates engaged in the same activities is needed for the formation of a union. The general policy has been to group all syndicates engaged in the same type of industrial or commercial activities in any one province into a provincial union. When the provincial industrial union is composed of more than five syndicates, an assembly of delegates composed of one delegate from each of the syndicates in this union is formed to act as a consultive organism for the board of directors of this provincial industrial union.

E. The Federations

23. A federation is composed of the industrial unions of the different provinces, and as in the case of the unions themselves, the membership of any one federation is limited to unions of a specific occupation or commercial activity. In this manner the syndicates or syndicate factions and the provincial unions are represented together with the national industrial federations in national congresses of the different trades or professions. Each national industrial federation has a board of directors elected by the respective national congress. This board of directors is composed of a secretary general, a sub-secretary general, a secretary of organization, a treasurer, two strike secretaries, a recording secretary, one secretary for correspondence, one secretary for education and culture, and one secretary in charge of sports. Besides these elected members, the board of directors also includes one direct representative from each of the provincial industrial unions comprising the national federation.
24. Like the provincial industrial unions, the national industrial federations also have a consultive organism known as an assembly of delegates which meets whenever called into session by the national board of directors to help consider any matter deemed of outstanding importance. This assembly of delegates is composed of representatives of all the different provincial unions.
25. National industrial federations are also directly represented in the assembly of delegates acting as a consultive organism for the Board of Directors of the CTCCh itself.

F. Organization of the CTCCh

26. The CTCCh organization is of a dual type, since it has a dual chain of command. This first chain of command or organization is composed of the previously mentioned

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syndicates, unions, provincial unions and national federations organized along lines of professional, vocational or occupational activities of the union members themselves. For example, in this particular chain of command within the CTCCh, steel workers have no connection whatsoever with miners. However, in order to extend the power and the influence of the CTCCh it was also found necessary to establish a closely meshing parallel organization along territorial rather than occupational lines. The basis of the parallel organization is the Local Council, which is elected by the syndicates of one locality, village or town, irrespective of the occupational, professional or vocational activities of the members of these syndicates. The important difference between the Local Council and a local union is that the Council is of a territorial nature whereas the union is occupational.

27. For the formation of a Local Council, the syndicates of that locality hold a congress at which are elected the boards of directors or Council members.
28. The next highest echelons in this chain of command are the Departmental Councils, or county councils. These councils are composed of a minimum of five members elected at a departmental congress at which are represented all the different labor syndicates in the department. The Departmental Council includes one secretary general, one secretary of organization, one strike secretary, one secretary of correspondence, and a treasurer.
29. The Departmental Council also has a consultive organism called an Assembly of Delegates, and is composed of two delegates from each syndicate existing within the department.
30. The next higher echelon is the Provincial Council, composed of nine members, and elected through the holding of a provincial congress at which are represented all the syndicates and unions in the province. The Provincial Council is composed of a secretary general, a sub-secretary general, a secretary of organization and control, a treasurer, a recording secretary, a secretary for correspondence, a strike secretary, a secretary for press and propaganda, and a secretary for education and culture.
31. The Provincial Council in turn is aided by a consultive organism known as the Assembly of Delegates composed of two representatives from each local council and departmental council, a direct delegate from each affiliated syndicate within the province, and a delegate from each provincial industrial union.
32. It will be observed that the Assembly of Delegates of the Provincial Council includes delegates from each provincial industrial union. This is the first case in the chain of command where a close link exists between the administrative or political CTCCh organization and the purely labor chain of command previously shown to be formed along a basis of occupational, professional or vocational activities.
33. Directly above the Provincial Council is the top-ranking CTCCh administrative or directive organism, the National Directive Council. It is composed of 17 members elected by the delegates to the national CTCCh congress. To this congress are sent five delegates from each of the national federations affiliated to the CTCCh, as well as a variable number of delegates sent by the Provincial Councils. Since the number of delegates representing the Provincial Councils varies from congress to congress, the different provincial organizations are advised ninety days prior to the holding of the congress as to the number of delegates that can be sent, and are given the rules and regulations governing the activities of the congress.

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These congresses are held every two years, and the resolutions adopted can only be modified by a subsequent congress. The members of the National Directive Council elected at the national congress include a secretary general, a first sub-secretary general, a second sub-secretary general, a treasurer, two secretaries of organization and control, two strike secretaries, two secretaries for correspondence, a secretary for press and propaganda, a secretary for education and culture, a secretary for sports, and a recording secretary.

34. The National Directive Council is aided by a consultive organization known as an Assembly of Delegates and composed of two direct representatives from each national industrial federation. The Assembly of Delegates is expected to meet every six months, and its decisions are mandatory with respect to labor conflicts or other labor problems.

G. The Legality of the CTCh

35. As has been previously mentioned, the only labor organization with legal status is the syndicate. However, the unions and the industrial federations have a certain aspect of legality. The same is not true of the parallel administrative organization within the CTCh or, basically, of the CTCh as a whole. However, the CTCh has become tacitly accepted as a result of its care in maintaining the appearance of engaging in activities along cultural and educational lines while refraining from stressing the class struggle or other political aspects. The administrative organization within the CTCh, formed along territorial rather than occupational lines, was found to be necessary in order to give greater elasticity in labor struggles. The actual operation of the CTCh is as follows: Any syndicate deeming it necessary or convenient to present demands to the firm or company in which this syndicate functions prepares a "pliego de peticiones" or a list of demands. If these demands are not met by the company, and no attempt at compromise gives satisfactory results, the syndicate seeks the support of its union and of its national industrial federation. At the same time the syndicate, through the Local Council, seeks the support of the CTCh as a whole. Thus the request for aid on the part of the syndicate reaches the National Directive Council of the CTCh through the local, departmental, and provincial councils as well as through the national industrial federation which has representatives in the Assembly of Delegates of the National Directive Council of the CTCh. The CTCh itself never originates a strike and, though the syndicates, unions, and national industrial federations are integral parts of the CTCh, they are the only ones which can declare a strike within their particular industry. The CTCh as such limits itself to a position of support or active aid to the syndicates, unions, or federations on strike.

H. Political Activities with Respect to the CTCh

36. All the political parties of Chile with the exception of the Liberal Party interest themselves to a greater or lesser extent in the Chilean labor movement and in the CTCh itself. The political parties having the greatest influence among organized labor and within the CTCh are the Communists and Socialists. The influence of the Partido Democratico and of the Falange Nacional is less than that of either the Socialists or Communists. Recently the Radical Party also organized a Syndical Department under the leadership of Senator Isauro Torres Cerceda.
37. As has been previously stated the Communists and Socialists exercise the greatest control over Chilean organized labor and only through the collaboration of these two parties was it possible to form the CTCh. Prior to 1935 the Communists had opposed the formation of any labor organization which the Party would not control.

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With the sudden shift of Communist policy in 1935 and the acceptance of the united or popular front idea, the Communists scuttled the FOCH and aided the Socialists and other parties to form the CTCh. Subsequently the Communists attempted to utilize the CTCh for purely Party interests, with the result that the CTCh definitely split in 1946 into the CTCh Socialista and the CTCh Comunista.

I. The CTCh Socialista

38. With the schism within the CTCh and with the formation of the Socialist and Communist labor organizations bearing the same name, many industrial federations chose to ally themselves with one or the other of the CTChs whereas, as has been previously stated, other federations adopted an independent course. The National Council of the CTCh Socialista is as follows:

Secretary General	-	Bernardo Ibanez Aguila
Sub-Secretary General	-	Albino Barra Villalobos
Recording Secretary	-	Arturo Velasquez Quiroga
Secretary of Organization	-	Juan Briones Villavicencio
Strike Secretary	-	Carlos Godoy Pizarro

Other members of this Council are:

Isidoro Godoy Bravo
 Nazario Salinas Lopez
 Emiliano Soto Jara
 Dionisio Cerda Trincado
 Raul Orellana Orellana
 Luis Varela Varela
 Blanca Garcia
 Hipolito Saavedra
 Luis Gonzalez Olivarez
 Graciela Sanchez
 Victor Alarcon
 Rene Avalos
 Marcos Asqui Carrasco
 Luis Hormazabal
 Carlos Venegas Hernandez

39. Directly under the National Council and the most important of the provincial councils of the CTCh Socialista is that of the Province of Santiago, with headquarters in the City of Santiago. All of the following members of this Council were elected on 7 January 1949:

Provincial Secretary General	-	Roberto Perez Nunez
Provincial Sub-Secretary General	-	Fausto Navarete Aguilar
Second Provincial Sub-Secretary General	-	Oscar Diaz
Treasurer	-	Carlos Kirsinger
Secretary of Organization	-	Luis Galaz Andrade
Recording Secretary	-	Manuel Gomez
Secretary for Correspondence	-	Carlos Aguilera
Press Secretaries	-	Oscar Venegas
	-	Hector Munoz
Strike Secretaries	-	Manuel Empanaza V.
	-	Guillermo Radebach

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Secretary for Labor Agitation	- Armando Vargas
	- Humberto Videla
Secretary for Cultural Activities	- Guillermo Vergara
Secretary for Control	- German Meza
Secretary for Farm Activities	- Rafael Hernandez
Secretary for Housing and Feminine Activities	- Carmen Arce

J. The Federations Controlled by the CTCCh Socialists

40. The following are the industrial federations controlled by or affiliated with the CTCCh Socialists:

Federacion de Panificadores
 Federacion Nacional de Sindicatos de la Beneficencia
 Federacion Nacional de Quimica y Farmacia
 Federacion Nacional de Obreros Maritimos y Portuarios
 Federacion Nacional de la Madera
 Federacion de Chofeves y Cobradores de Autobuses y Micros
 Federacion de Musicos
 Union de Obreros Municipales
 Federacion de Tranviarios

Federacion de Panificadores

41. This federation is formed of the bakers' labor syndicates and labor unions, and is calculated to have an effective strength of approximately 18,000 members in the entire country. Of these members, it is estimated that the Socialist Party controls approximately 60% and the Communists approximately 40%. Though the Communists in this federation as well as in the unions and syndicates pertaining to it work in fraction,* nevertheless the Communists have made no attempt to seize control of this federation and give complete cooperation to the Socialist Board of Directors. The National Board of Directors of the Federacion de Panificadores is composed of the following:

Secretary General	- Isidoro Godoy
Sub-Secretary General	- Carlos Godoy
	(Manuel Hormazabal
Voting members of	- (Baudilio Casanueva
the Board	(Camilo Casanueva
	(Moises Hernandez

Federacion de Sindicatos de la Beneficencia

42. This federation has affiliated organizations in all the hospitals and in all benevolent institutions such as the National Children's Home, as well as in funeral establishments.
43. The influence of the Communist Party in this federation is unimportant, and the Communists have only a few organized fractions in the syndicates of the San Jose Hospital and the National Insane Asylum of Santiago, as well as in the Van Buren Hospital of Valparaiso. In Antofagasta, however, all the syndicates of this federation are controlled by the Falange Nacional. It is calculated that this federation has approximately 15,000 members, and can be said to be controlled almost absolutely by Socialist leaders.

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44. The National Board of Directors of the Federacion de Sindicatos de La Beneficencia is composed of the following:

Julio Ramirez Ortiz	- Secretary General, and member of the Ibanez Aguila faction of the Socialist Party
Rosendo Pizarro Salinas	- Also a member of the Ibanez Aguila faction of the Socialist Party
Daniel Herrera Herrera	- " " "
Jose Oyarzun Cepeda	- " " "
Carlos Concha Concha	- " " "
Heriberto Hernandez Hernandez	- A member of no political party
Manuel Monsalves	- The representative of this federation in Concepcion, Chile
Pedro Pablo Bravo Bravo	- The representative of this federation in Valparaiso, and a member of no political party

Federacion de Quimica y Farmacia

45. This federation is formed of syndicates composed of chemical and pharmaceutical workers. It is calculated the total membership does not exceed 10,000 in all Chile. The influence of the Socialist Party over this federation is relative, since the number of Socialists within this federation is estimated at approximately only 15%, whereas the strong Communist fractions within this federation are believed to control approximately 25% of the members. The rest of the members are regarded as maintaining only nominal relationships with other political parties. A strike by this federation could paralyze all the laboratories, but it is regarded as being extremely improbable that a successful strike could be engineered through the influence of any political faction within this federation.
46. The National Board of Directors of the Federacion de Quimica y Farmacia is as follows:

Miguel Pradenas Farias	- Secretary General and member of the Socialist Party
Pedro Pinto Pinto	- Sub-secretary and member of the Socialist Party
Hector Munoz Rodriguez	- Not known to belong to any political party
Matias Palacios Hernandez	- " " "
Raul Valdivieso Quezada	- " " "
Roberto Morales Gonzalez	- " " "
Raul Gamboa	- " " "

Federacion de Obreros Maritimos y Portuarios

47. This federation is composed of unions and syndicates of laborers engaged in port and shipping activities. Included among the members of this federation are stevedores and ship captains. It is calculated that the membership of this federation is more than 20,000 people.
48. The principal syndicates forming this federation are as follows:

Sindicato de Lancheros de Valparaiso
Sindicato de Obreros Maritimos de Valparaiso
" " " " Talcahuano
" " " " Coronel

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Sindicato de Obreros Maritimos de Lota	"	"	"	"	"	Antofagasta
"	"	"	"	"	"	Iquique
Sindicato de Pescadores de Valparaiso	"	"	"	"	"	Caleta Abaroa
"	"	"	"	"	"	San Pedro
"	"	"	"	"	"	San Vicente
"	"	"	"	"	"	Puerto Montt

This federation is composed of syndicates which have not joined together to form unions, as is the case in the majority of the industrial federations.

49. The Socialist Party exercises predominant control over this important federation, but it is calculated that approximately 50% of the members are Communists and working in fraction. However, the Communists to date have made no attempt to wrest control of this federation from the Socialists, because of the great respect which all seem to have for Luis Lopez Villanueva, well known Socialist leader and member of the Board of Directors of this federation. It is considered extremely unlikely, however, that the control of the Socialist Party is such that it could launch this union into a strike on purely political grounds. An interesting sidelight with respect to this union is that 1500 of the 1800 Valparaiso port laborers were stricken from the electoral records for being Communists and, although public employees, have been permitted to continue their activities in order to avoid paralyzation of the port.
50. The Board of Directors of this national federation is composed of the following:

Luis Franco Medina	-	Secretary General; member of the Socialist Party, and a stevedore
Luis Lopez Villanueva	-	Member of the Socialist Party and virtual boss of the federation
Carlos Navarrete	-	Member of the Socialist Party and a port worker in San Antonio
Espartaco Roma	-	Member of the Socialist Party and a Valparaiso boatman
Jose Gutierrez	-	" " "
Ramon Gonzalez Martinez	-	Member of the Communist Party and member of the Lota syndicate
Jose Madariaga	-	Member of the Communist Party and a Valparaiso stevedore

Federacion de la Madera

51. This federation is formed of syndicates composed of carpenters and sawmill workers. It is calculated that the membership of this federation does not exceed 12,000 people.
52. The principal syndicates comprising the Federacion de la Madera are the following:

Sindicato Industrial "Bima"
 Sindicato Industrial "San Diego"
 Sindicato Industrial "Villanueva"
 Sindicato Profesional de Mueblistas de Santiago

The National Board of Directors of this syndicate is composed of the following:

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Carlos Aguilera	-	Secretary General and member of the Socialist Party
Atilio Guerrero	-	Member of the Socialist Party
Juan Vargas	-	" " " " "
Saul Jara	-	" " " " "
Rogelio Rodriguez	-	Member of no political party
Rodolfo Diaz	-	" " " " "

53. Of the members of this federation it is calculated that 65% are controlled by the Socialists and approximately 35% by the Communists. The most important of the Communist fractions is that in the Sindicato Profesional de Mueblistas de Santiago.

Federacion de Choferes y Cobradores de Autobuses y Micros

54. This federation is formed by syndicates composed of chauffeurs and ticket sellers of the bus lines operating in Santiago and Valparaiso. It is calculated that the membership of the syndicates composing this federation is of approximately 8500 people. The National Board of Directors of this syndicate is composed of the following:

Carlos Ibanez King	-	Member of the Socialist Party
Luis Sanchez Munez	-	" " " " "
Agustin Gutierrez Gutierrez	-	" " " " "
Julio Vasquez Cabanas	-	" " " " "
Julio Waller Suarez	-	Member of the Communist Party
Ramon Zapata Morales	-	" " " " "
Luis Villagran Leon	-	" " " " "
Juan Olate Olate	-	" " " " "
Justo Munez Munez	-	" " " " "
Segundo del Real	-	" " " " "
Claudio Almeyda Opazo	-	Member of no political party

55. It is calculated that approximately 40% of the members of the syndicates comprising this federation are Socialist and an equal number Communist, with the remainder being of no fixed political ideology. This federation has always adopted a position of considerable independence towards all the different political parties. All strikes in which this federation has been engaged have been for purely economic or general labor rather than political motives. It is considered that neither the Socialist nor the Communist Party could draw this federation into a strike for political reasons.

Federacion de Tranviarios

56. This federation is formed by syndicates composed of tramway or streetcar workers. The largest of these operates the syndicate of the Empresa Nacional de Transporte (National Transport Company). Though nominally members of this federation, the syndicates of Concepcion and Valparaiso adopt a markedly independent attitude with respect to the Santiago syndicate. The total number of members of the various syndicates composing this federation is estimated as not exceeding 3000 people.
57. The only known member of the Board of Directors of this national federation is the Secretary General, Carlos Briones Villavicencio, a member of the Socialist Party.
58. It is calculated that the Communists control approximately 60% and the Socialists some 40% of the members of the syndicates comprising this federation. However, the syndicates composing this federation cannot go on strike because they are forbidden to do so by law. At present this federation is in the process of reorganization.

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Union de Obreros Municipales

59. The Union de Obreros Municipales in reality is neither a union nor a federation, but an association of all the municipal workers of the communes comprising the City of Santiago. At present this association is composed of approximately 2000 individuals, since approximately 850 former members were eliminated because of their Communist affiliation. The directors of this association or union are as follows:

Mmanuel Arriagada Arriagada	- President
Maximo Carrasco Valenzuela	- Vice President
Carlos Concha Flores	- Secretary
Genaro Soto Casares	- Pro Secretary
Pedro Abarca Rojas	- Treasurer
Andres Moscoso Silva	- Pro Treasurer
Julio Cerpa Salinas	- Director
Luis A. Montoya Gonzales	- Director
Marcial Marin Sanchez	- Director

60. This association or union is closely controlled by and readily obeys only the above listed Board of Directors, though it has closely collaborated in general labor movements. These municipal workers are exceedingly well disciplined, and their strikes have been very successful in paralyzing such municipal activities as street cleaning and garbage collecting.

K. The CTCh Comunista

61. The National Council of the CTCh Comunista is as follows:

Bernardo Araya Zuleta	-- Secretary General
Humberto Abarca Cabrera	-- Sub-Secretary General
Luis Sandoval Saes	-- Recording Secretary
Juan Santibanez Trincado)	- Secretaries of Organization
Guillermo Martinez Quijon)	
Ildefonso Aleman Lemus)	- Strike Secretaries
Luis Valenzuela Valenzuela)	

Other members of this National Council are:

Jose Diaz Iturrieta	Guillermo Rodriguez
Fidel Mellado	Salvador Sepulveda
Ester Quilodran	Oscar Astudillo Gonzalez
Ana Tapia	Luis Aleman
Salvador Ocampo Pastens	Abraham Zambrano, a member of Falange Nacional
Jose Provoste Zavala	Guillermo Sanchez, a member of Partido Democratico

All of those listed with the exception of Zambrano and Sanchez are regarded as being militant Communists. During the last imprisonment of Bernardo Araya Zuleta, one Dominiciano Soto acted as Secretary General ad hoc of the CTCh Comunista.

L. The Federations Controlled by the CTCh Comunista

62. The following are the industrial federations controlled by or affiliated with the CTCh Comunista:

Federacion Industrial Minera
Federacion Industrial Metalurgica

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Federacion Industrial Textil
Federacion Industrial de Gas, Telefono y Electricidad
Federacion Industrial Molinera
Federation Nacional de la Construccion

Federacion Industrial Minera

- 53. This national industrial federation is one of the most important industrial federations existing in Chile. It is calculated that approximately 50,000 laborers are affiliated with this federation through the various miners' syndicates, out of a total of 54,900 laborers engaged in copper, iron, coal and nitrate mining, plus 1500 engaged in gold mining activities. The only iron workers' syndicate is that of El Tofo, which is very small.
- 64. The principal syndicates comprising the Federacion Industrial Minera are the following:

- Coal syndicates at Lota, Schwager, Lirquen, Curanilahue and Lebu.
- Copper syndicates at Chuquicomata and Sewell. The syndicate of Portrerillos does not belong to the federation.
- Nitrate syndicates at Humberton, Mapocho, Victoria, Bella Vista, Maria Elena, Pedro de Valdivia.

The National Board of Directors of the Federacion Industrial Minera is as follows:

Secretary General	- Galvarino Melo
Secretary of Organization	- Juan Valenzuela
Members of the Board	-- (Juan Garcia (Jose Diaz Iturrieta (Mario Barrios

With the exception of Barrios, who is a member of the Falange Nacional, all others are militant Communists. Jose Diaz Iturrieta, a Communist Deputy, is regarded as being the real power on this Board of Directors.

- 65. The Federacion Industrial Minera theoretically could paralyze all basic mining operations in Chile. However, this could only be done through illegal strikes since, by application of the law of defense of democracy, some 55 to 60% of the laborers have lost their syndical rights and could not vote in favor of a strike. Because of this, the legal majority required for such a vote could not be obtained since this majority is regarded as being of the number of laborers working and not of those with a right to vote. It is calculated that such an illegal strike could paralyze 60% of coal production, 70% of copper production, and 70% of nitrate production.
- 66. Furthermore such a strike would seriously affect the state railroads, since the majority of the locomotives are of the coal-burning type. It would also seriously affect gas and electricity production as well as the port activities at Iquique, Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Los Vilos, Valparaiso, San Antonio, Talcahuana, Coronel, and Lebu.
- 67. There is reason to believe that the fear of such a strike, as well as the necessity of constructing adequate storage facilities, has influenced the government in its decision to build coal deposits near Santiago having an estimated

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capacity of 200,000 tons. At the present time it is calculated that the railroads, the gas company and the electric company have coal stocks sufficient to last for four weeks.

Federacion Industrial Metalurgica

68. This confederation is composed of all syndicates of laborers engaged in the manufacture of metal products. The total membership of this federation is calculated as being of approximately 11,000 people. The principal syndicates comprising the Federacion Industrial Metalurgica are the following:

Fundicion Grajales
Fundicion Libertad
"Imar"
"Madensa"
"Madeco"
"Lourdes"

as well as small syndicates in Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Rancagua. It is probable that the Huachipato Syndicate, the formation of which is now being planned, will also join this federation. The Huachipato Syndicate will probably become the largest and most powerful syndicate of all the metal workers' syndicates of Chile. The National Board of Directors of the Federacion Industrial Metalurgica is as follows:

Raul Gatica Gajardo	-	Secretary General and member of the Communist Party
Carlos Orego Palacios	-	Sub-Secretary General and member of the Socialist Party
Jorge Soto Casares	-	Recording Secretary, and member of the Socialist Party
Jose Olmos Villegas	-	Treasurer and member of the Communist Party
Jose Fuentes Fuentes	-	Secretary of Press and Propaganda, and a Socialist
Juan Salazar Villegas	-	Secretary of Organization, and member of the Communist Party
Hector Saez Diaz	-	A voting member of the Board, and a member of the Communist Party
Pedro Paredes Catalan	-	A voting member of the Board, and member of no political party

The Federacion Industrial Metalurgica is one of the oldest and most disciplined federations existing in Chile. This federation exercises great control over its affiliates, and there is no known internal dissension despite a strong Socialist fraction sufficiently powerful to elect four members out of eight on the National Board of Directors.

69. In case of strike, it is calculated that the Socialist Party could control approximately 30% of the laborers, whereas some 70% would follow the orders issued by the Communist Party. The strike capacity of the Federacion Industrial Metalurgica is exceedingly great since it would have a general effect on industry as a whole. Such a strike would paralyze a great percentage of the Chilean industrial plants as well as bring most construction work to a standstill.

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70. The Federacion Industrial Metalurgica publishes a periodical known as La Voz de la Metalurgica, which is printed at the Calle Esperanza 49 headquarters of the Sindicato Industrial de la Fundicion "Libertad". To date only two issues of this periodical are known to have been published. The first appeared on 6 November 1948 and the second on 19 November 1948.

Federacion Industrial Textil

71. This federation is composed of syndicates of the textile industry in general, and includes independent weavers belonging to the Sindicato Profesional de Tejedores.
72. The exact number of affiliates or members of this industrial federation is not known. The principal syndicates comprising the Federacion Industrial Textil are as follows:

"El Salto"
 Sederias de Vina del Mar
 Textil "Vina"
 Textil "Chiguayante"
 Profesional de Tejedores
 Said of Cuillota
 Comandares
 Victoria of Puente Alto
 Yarur, which, although one of the most powerful, is listed as an independent syndicate.

73. It is calculated that a strike called by this industrial federation would affect approximately 60% of the textile industry of Chile. Peculiarly enough, the Socialists control approximately 15% of the members of this industrial federation, and the Partido Democratico controls the majority of the rest of the members. Nonetheless this syndicate is affiliated with the CTCCh Comunista instead of to the CTCCh Socialista. The National Board of Directors of this industrial federation is as follows:

Fausto Navarete Aguilar	-	Secretary General, and member of the Partido Democratico
Teresa Carvajal	-	Sub-Secretary General and a Communist militant
Juan Gutierrez	-	Treasurer and member of the Socialist Party
Belisario Saavedra	-	Voting member and member of the Socialista Party
Ugo Herrera	-	Voting member and member of the Communist Party
Anibal Solis	-	Voting member and member of the Communist Party
Mercedes Lopez	-	Voting member and of unknown political ideology
Paulina Contreras	-	" " "
Blanca Garcia	-	" " "

Federacion Industrial de Gas, Telefono y Electricidad

74. This federation is composed of the syndicates of the gas companies of Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion, of the electric companies of Santiago and Valparaiso,

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and of the telephone company of Santiago. The rest of the electrical syndicates of Chile are not affiliated with this Federation, nor are they affiliated to the CTCh Socialista. At present this industrial federation is undergoing a crisis because the telephone company syndicate of Santiago has announced its intention of retiring from the federation.

75. The Federacion de Gas, Telefono y Electricidad publishes a periodical called Dinamo.
76. The Board of Directors of this syndicate is as follows:

Adan Gutierrez Cabrera	- Secretary General and member of the Communist Party
Ernesto Moreno Moreno	- Member of the Board, and member of the Communist Party
Adrian del Rosario Carvajal Araya	- Member of the Board and of the Communist Party
Carlos Sanchez Reyes	- Member of the Board, and of the Eugenio Gonzalez faction of the Socialist Party
Jose Carlos Reyes	- Member of the Board, and of no known political party

It is calculated that the Communist Party exercises control over approximately 60% of the members and the Socialists over the other 40%. This is true despite the fact that a great many of the members are of no political ideology, but are attracted to and dominated by the two contending organized groups.

77. A strike called by this industrial federation would seriously affect the economic and social life of Chile. This industrial federation could stop the trains running between Valparaiso and Santiago, as well as the great majority of industrial plants in the Santiago vicinity. Telephone and telegraphic communications would also be interrupted.

Federacion Industrial Molinera

78. This federation is composed of organized laborers engaged in working for the various flour mills and other mills of that type in Chile. It is calculated that this industrial federation has approximately 15,000 members in the entire country. The principal syndicates comprising this industrial federation are as follows:

"California"
 "La Estrella"
 "Imola"
 Industrial del Molino "San Cristobal"
 Los Molinos "Catz"
 La Fabrica de "Fidels Luchetti"
 "Parisima"
 Molinero de San Bernardo
 Industrial "Ferrer Hermanos"
 La Sociedad Arrozerera Tucapel

This industrial federation is somewhat different from any of the others so far considered because the Communist Party controls approximately 55% of the members

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and the great majority of the rest are controlled by the Social Christian faction of the Conservative Party. The Socialists exercise influence over only a few of the members of this federation.

Federacion Nacional de la Construccion

79. This federation is composed of the syndicates of laborers engaged in construction work. It is calculated that the total membership of this federation is of approximately 40,000 people. The syndicate membership of this federation is unstable, since the syndicates are formed within construction firms which are active for a while, then frequently merge or cease operations. For this reason approximately 5000 of the calculated 40,000 members of this federation belong to no syndicates, but are direct members of the federation. The Board of Directors of this industrial federation is as follows:

Luis Duran Duran	- Secretary General, and member of the Communist Party
Horacio Valdivia	- Sub-Secretary General and member of the Communist Party
Oscar Gonzales	- Secretary of organization, and of unknown political ideology
Jose Arriagado	- Strike Secretary, and of unknown political ideology
Jose Pena Contreras	- Recording Secretary, and of unknown political ideology
Juan Pablo Fuentes	- Treasurer, and of unknown political ideology
Javier Castro	- Voting member, and of unknown political ideology

It is calculated that the Communist Party presently controls 40% of the members of this federation, and that 30% are Anarchists. The rest of the members are either Socialists or belong to the Social Christian faction of the Conservative Party. Though this industrial federation is affiliated with the CTCh Communista, the Communists have continuously faced the necessity of struggling with the anarchistic Confederacion General de Trabajadores (CGT) for control of this federation. The CGT, using the predominantly anarchistic plasterers and stuccoers, is currently engaged in an attempt to extend its domination over this industrial federation.

80. The Federacion Nacional de la Construccion also publishes two periodicals, one known as "El Estucador", of which the last number (31) appeared on 17 December 1948, in homage to Communist militant Luis Emilio Recaburren. The other periodical published by this industrial federation is "La Voz de la Construccion". So far, only two issues of the latter periodical are known to have been published. The last known issue appeared on 3 December 1948. Both periodicals are published at the Calle Rosas 1432 headquarters of the Federacion Nacional de la Construccion.
81. As can be seen from the breakdown of the national industrial federations controlled by the Communist and Socialist CTChs, the Communists have an evident superiority with respect to the strike capacity and impact of this on the industrial, social and economic life of Chile. Furthermore, the Communist Party is a unified party whereas the Socialist Party in turn is divided into factions. No attempt has been

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made to differentiate between the Socialist groups with respect to Socialist control of labor organizations. On the other hand, the repressive measures taken by the present Chilean government have seriously affected Communist control of the industrial confederations, unions, and syndicates comprising the CTCh Comunista. At present the Communists are adopting a passive role and members of the National Directive Council of the CTCh Comunista are holding only occasional meetings, while they are apparently lying low. The result is that the industrial federations affiliated with the CTCh Comunista are taking a progressively more independent role. The fact that the activities of these different national industrial federations are not being closely coordinated by the National Directive Council of the CTCh Comunista seriously impedes any decisive labor movement on their part.

32. Mention has previously been made concerning the existence of independent industrial federations. Among these are the following:

Federacion Industrial Ferroviaria
 Asociacion Nacional de Empleados Semi-Fiscales
 Asociacion Nacional de Empleados Fiscales
 Federacion Nacional Bancaria
 Confederacion de Empleados Particulares

Federacion Industrial Ferroviaria

33. This federation is composed of all laborers and employees of the state and privately owned railroads in Chile. This national federation, with approximately 30,000 members, is not organized on a basis of syndicates but rather on the basis of zonal associations. The National Board of Directors is composed of the following:

Abelino Aguilera, a member of the Socialist Party					
Humberto Soto C.	"	"	"	"	"
Herminio Tamayo	"	"	"	"	"
Enrique Valenzuela	"	"	"	"	"
Sergio Gormaz, a member of the Radical Party					
Nibaldo Solis	"	"	"	"	"
Humberto Pizarro	"	"	"	"	"
Enrique Chateaux	"	"	"	"	"

It is calculated that the Socialist Party controls approximately 50% of the members of this national federation and the Communist Party controls approximately 30%, especially in the fourth and fifth zones of Talca and Concepcion. The Radical Party controls an estimated 20%. No strike could be effective in the Talca or Concepcion zones without Communist support.

Asociacion Nacional de Empleados Semi-Fiscales

34. This association functions exactly like a national industrial federation, but is not organized on a basis of syndicates; it is organized on the basis of associations or groups composed of employees of the different institutes, cajas, and semi-fiscal organizations. It is calculated that the membership of this national association is approximately 40,000 people. The National Board of Directors is composed of the following:

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Carlos Alvarez Saldivar	-	President
Jorge Lillo Quesada	-	Vice President
Juvenal Martinez	-	Secretary General
Carlos Gil Mujica	-	Treasurer
Jorge Fuentes	-	Pro Treasurer
Maria Delia de Bravo	-	Recording Secretary
Jorge Fontaine	-	Secretary for correspondence
Jorge Salazar	-	Pro Secretary for correspondence
Ernesto Jorquera	-	Press Secretary
Octavio Molinari	-	Secretary of Relations (Liaison)
Victor Reyes	-	Secretary of the North Zone
Rene Labarca	-	" " " " " "
Horacio Lefort	-	Secretary of the South Zone
Francisco Zarate	-	" " " " " "

This national association has had no experience at conducting a strike except in the case of the employees of the Caja de Empleados Particulares. At present this national association is attempting to reorganize in such a manner as to enable it to carry out an effective strike. Available information indicates that the Communist Party controls approximately 15% of the members of this association, the Socialists approximately 20%, the Radical Party approximately 60% and the remainder are either members of the Partido Democratico or are members of no political party.

Federacion Nacional de Empleados Fiscales

85. This national federation, generally known as Asociacion Nacional de Empleados Fiscales, is composed of all the government employees of Chile. It has no syndicates, and is basically a social association. It is estimated that it has some 67,000 members. The National Board of Directors is as follows:

Clotario Blest Rizzo	-	President, and a Social Christian
Ugo Pinto	-	Vice President
Segundo Inostroza	-	Secretary
Juan Goldsack	-	Secretary
Raul Bolnitzki	-	Secretary
Gonzalo Penalillo		
Eduardo Fla		
Juan Lascorret		
Julio C. Stuardo		
Delfina Venegas		
Eduardo Becerra		
Eduardo Cathalifau		
Armando Gamonal		

This national federation or association has had no experience in conducting strikes. Available information indicates that some 70% of the members are members of the Radical Party, some 2% are Communists, and the rest are split up among the different political parties.

Federacion Nacional Bancaria

86. This national federation is composed of the syndicates existing in the different banks of Chile. The most important syndicate is that of the Banco

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de Chile and of the Caja Nacional de Ahorros. The remainder are small syndicates whose strength results from union within the national federation. It is calculated that this national federation has approximately 13,500 members. The National Board of Directors for the Federacion Nacional Bancaria is as follows:

Edgardo Mass Jenhsen	-	President and member of the Radical Party
Arturo Barrientes	-	Secretary General and member of the Radical Party
Gustavo Gonzalez		
Arturo Quirola		
Jose Goldsack		
Santiago Arancibia		
Armando Williko		
Humberto Saavedra		
Roberto Leon Alquinta	-	A member of the Falange Nacional Party

This national federation is well disciplined, and has successfully engaged in strikes which lasted for as long as a week at a time. Generally these strikes have been sufficient to achieve the ends sought by the strike. There is little or no Communist influence within this national federation. The greatest influence within this federation is that exercised by the Radical Party and the Falange Nacional.

Confederacion de Empleados Particulares

87. This organization groups together all the syndicates of private employees and independent associations existing in Chile, and was composed by unification of the Communist-controlled Federacion Independiente de Empleados Particulares (FIEP), the Confederacion de Empleados Particulares de Chile controlled by the Radical Party, and the Confederacion Independiente de Empleados Particulares controlled by the Socialists. The total number of members is calculated as being approximately 115,000. The National Board of Directors is as follows:

Edgardo Mass Jenhsen	-	President
Jorge Quilodran Roa	-	Vice President
Eduardo Pizarro	-	Vice President
Armando Aracena	-	Secretary General
Santiago Arancibia	-	Treasurer
Oswaldo Figueroa		
Mario Ravanal		
Francisco Corral		
Juan Atala		
Ramon Silva Ulloa		
Luis Contreras Banados		
Luis Humberto Caceres		

Mass Jenhsen is also President of the Federacion Nacional Bancaria.

88. The Confederacion de Empleados Particulares de Chile (CEPCh) has only existed for nine months, and has had no experience at conducting a strike. Furthermore the central organizations of private employees have had little influence in previous strikes, and have generally limited themselves to seeking laws favoring the private employees. It is of interest, however, that the different political parties are taking a great interest in the CEPCh.

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89. There is reason to believe that the division of the CTCh into a Socialist and a Communist organization by the same name, as well as the appearance of independent labor federations, has resulted in the practical impossibility of any of these factions to provoke a really important national labor movement capable of seriously affecting Chilean life. Theoretically the CTCh Comunista is the strongest labor organization in Chile because of the nature of the federations which it controls. In reality, however, there is evidence tending to indicate that the independent federations at present have greater possibilities than either the Socialist or Communist CTCh with respect to the achieving of effective labor power. Furthermore, the CTCh Comunista is faced with a severe shortage of funds, whereas the CTCh Socialista is reported to be receiving certain subsidies from the present government. This has not yet been fully confirmed. Both of the CTChs have continued the policy of collection of funds adopted at the time of organization of the original CTCh. In general terms, this policy is as follows: Each organization affiliated with the CTCh issues CTCh carnets or cards with an official stamp issued by the National Directive Council of the CTCh. This card is supposedly valid throughout Chile, though in reality it is valid only within those organizations controlled by the CTCh issuing this card. The card costs five Chilean pesos, and this sum for purposes of distribution is broken down as follows:

For the manufacturer of the card	2 pesos
For the National Directive Council of the CTCh	1.40 pesos
For the respective national industrial federation	60 centavos
For the respective Provincial Council of the CTCh	40 centavos
For the Departmental Council of the CTCh	20 centavos
For the Local Council of the CTCh	20 centavos
For the respective Provincial Industrial Union	20 centavos

90. The aforementioned stamp issued by the National Directive Council of the CTCh costs two pesos. The distribution of each two-peso fee is as follows:

For the National Directive Council of the CTCh	70 centavos
For the respective Provincial Council	40 centavos
For the respective national industrial federation	30 centavos
For the respective Departmental Council of the CTCh	10 centavos
For the respective Local Council of the CTCh	10 centavos
For the respective provincial industrial union	20 centavos
For aid to the farm organization	20 centavos

The national industrial federations and the Provincial Councils of the CTCh sell these stamps to the members at a price higher than that set by the respective provincial or national congresses. This differential is used to finance the national industrial federations and provincial councils.

91. Faced by the disintegration of the CTCh, the Communist Party of Chile following the 6 March 1949 elections, intends to attempt the reorganization of the

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CTCh Comunista. Indications are that the Communists will be willing to work with the Confederacion General de Trabajadores with a view towards uniting all the national industrial federations under a central labor organization. It is interesting that members of the CGT are presently engaged in an attempt to convince different Chilean labor organizations that such is a necessity. Available information indicates that the demand of the Communists will be that of labor unity, and that the attempt will be made on the syndicate level rather than on the directive level. There are indications that the tactics to be followed by the Communists may be similar to those adopted in 1935 when the Communist leaders permitted the Socialists to achieve apparent control of the recently formed CTCh but retained the strategic administrative positions within the organization such as that of Sub-Secretary General. The Secretary General is little more than a figurehead, whereas the Sub-Secretary Generalship is an important directive post.

92. Available information indicates that the Socialist labor leaders would view any approach on the part of the Communists with favor, believing that the Communists, convinced of their failure to form an effective central labor organization, would either submit themselves to Socialist control or at least would consent to cooperate with the Socialists in a new national labor organization.
93. For the last six months a certain syndical rapprochement has been noted on the part of the independent syndicates, unions and federations. Furthermore the various political parties heretofore showing little interest in labor activities are beginning to give this matter more serious attention. However, the reorganization of the CTCh or of Chilean labor as a whole into a new central labor organization has not as yet progressed beyond the first tentative stages.

Field Comment. The expression "to work in fraction" means in this case that the Communists have their own organization within this federation, and therefore are in some instances much closer to the CTCh Comunista than to the CTCh Socialista. However, they have never made an attempt to seize control or to desert the federation in order to line up with the CTCh Comunista. The general idea of the Communists seems to be that of gaining strategic posts within the federation with a view toward eventual domination.

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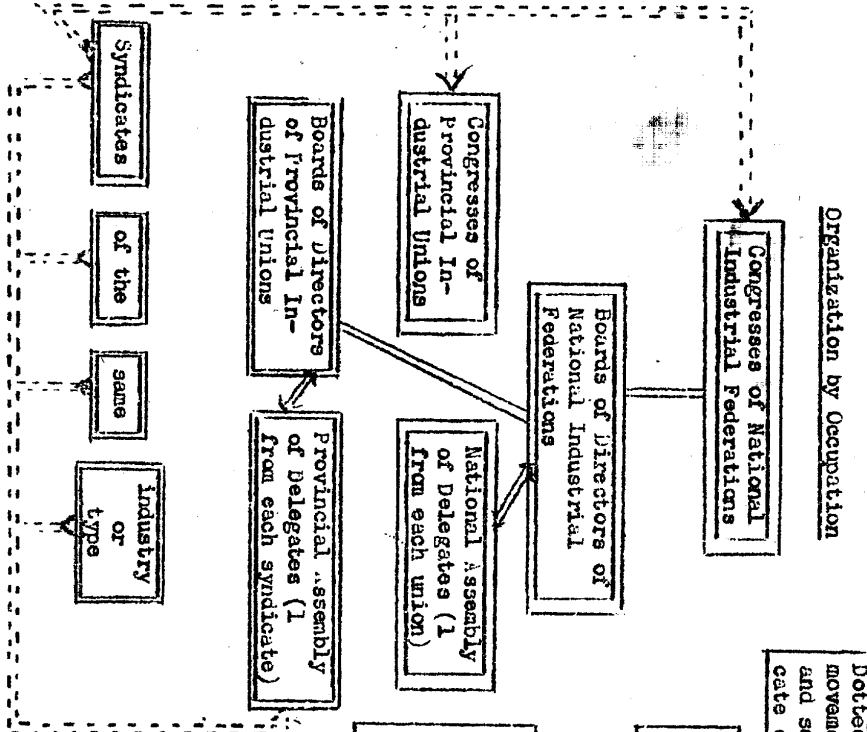
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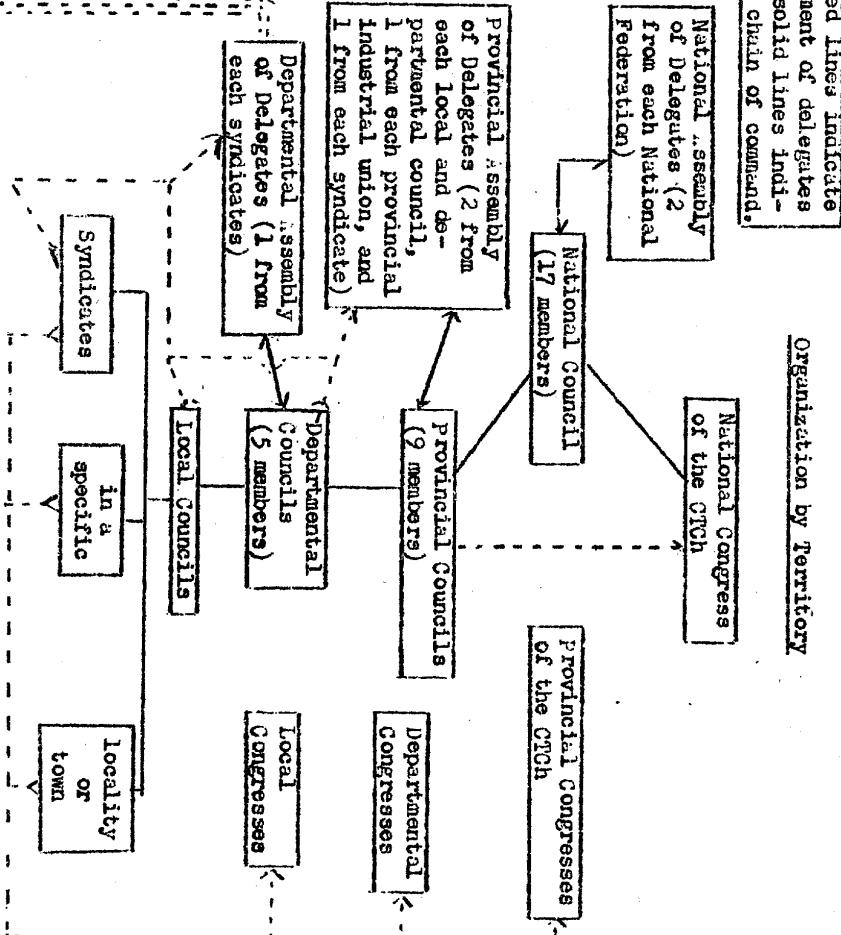
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Delegates from the Syndicates



The Confederacion de Trabajadores de Chile (CTCh)



Delegates from the Syndicates

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