

CONSULADO GENERAL DE CHILE

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Vía aérea

Junio 16 de 1953

Su Excelencia
Don Carlos Ibañez del Campo
Presidente de Chile
Ave. Dublé Almeyda N° 2780
SANTIAGO, CHILE.

Mí respetado Presidente;

Su Embajada Chica sigue siempre alerta para todo lo concerniente a Ud. y nuestro querido Chile. Hoy día salió publicada la entrevista que le hizo el periodista Galloway en la revista US.News & World Report, la que ha sido publicada también en otros diarios.

Con la presente me permito adjuntarle los recortes del Diario de Nueva York y el de la revista mencionada. Los comentarios oídos sobre esta entrevista son de mucha trascendencia y muy favorables. Poco a poco irá desapareciendo la capa fría que existe en este país, y su entrevista servirá mucho en el trabajo que estamos haciendo a favor de su Gobierno y de nuestro país.

Me aprovecho de esta carta, para decirle que Manuel Tello, mi segundo Cónsul de este Consulado General a quién le presenté en el almuerzo del Club de Polo en Noviembre de 1952, sale el viernes 19 del presente en avión a Santiago, quién vá a ver a su señora madre quién se encuentra gravemente enferma. Yó le agradeceré mucho mí Presidente, si Ud. lo recibiera personalmente en su casa, porque Tello le vá a dar informaciones que son de suma necesidad que Ud. las conozca.

Con el respeto y admiración de siempre
queda su leal amigo y servidor.

Enrique Duato

Comunismo no Pasará en Chile, Dice Dr. Ibáñez

WASHINGTON, junio 15, (INS) — El Presidente de Chile, Carlos Ibáñez del Campo, fué citado hoy como habiendo declarado que el Partido Comunista "está destinado a morir" en el Hemisferio Occidental.

En una entrevista que le hizo "U.S. News and World Report", un semanario noticioso independiente que se publica en Washington, el Presidente Ibáñez dijo que el comunismo fracasará en las Américas "porque no responde a las aspiraciones de las mayorías nacionales".

Refiriéndose a los rojos en su propia nación, declaró que "los comunistas nativos representan sólo cosa del seis por ciento del electorado nacional." "En el futuro", añadió "ese porcentaje se reducirá aún más."

Atribuyó la debilidad del comunismo en Chile a su gobierno, "que es apoyado por la mayoría nacional y que no está dispuesto a dejar que, una audaz minoría socave la paz pública y perturbe la producción y el fomento normal."

La revista cita además al Presidente Ibáñez como habiendo subrayado los siguientes puntos:

1.—Aunque la América Latina aún no está pronta para una unión política democrática, "avanzados hacia la democracia plena y hacia la materialización del gran ideal de una confederación de estados libres y soberanos."

2.—La ayuda del punto cuatro que es "el mejor ejemplo de la cooperación internacional, puede que sea la llave del progreso del continente."

3.—Las perspectivas que tiene para el futuro la industria cuprífera chilena "no son muy halagüeñas y nuestra economía pre-

cisa ser reforzada, aumentándose la producción, rebajando los costos e industrializando los minerales."

4.—Chile no nacionalizará la industria del cobre que es, principalmente de propiedad norteamericana, y "desea nuevos capitales para impulsar el fomento de esa industria básica."

5.—"Mi Gobierno está determinado a orientar y a poner en vigor una política salitrera (nitratos) que reduzca el costo y aumente la producción, con la idea de restablecer la posición de nuestro nitrato en los viejos mercados".

6.—El tratado económico chileno-argentino "es motivado por las necesidades y sentimientos de los pueblos de Chile y Argentina. Ni ofende ni ataca a nadie. Es la expresión espontánea de un deseo que ha estado germinando por más de un siglo."

Carlos Ibañez del Campo

CHILE—COPPER AND COMMUNISTS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Will American-owned mines in Chile go the way of those in Bolivia—seized by government?

On the surface, Communists are showing signs of strength in a country whose copper is vital to U. S. defense. Communists are in key spots in labor, trying to enter other fields.

What is in store for America's big investment in a land which, per capita, has gotten more U. S. Export-Import loans than any other country on earth? Following are the views of President Carlos Ibañez, expressed in an interview at Santiago with Clark H. Galloway, Inter-American Editor for U. S. News & World Report.

CARLOS IBANEZ DEL CAMPO, 75, is a career soldier who has had his ups and downs in the tumult of Chilean politics.

Ibañez first entered the Government as Minister of War in 1925 and rose to the Presidency in 1927. He had the reputation of being a "strong man." Trouble developed within his own Administration during the depression of the '30s and forced him to resign in 1932. He took refuge in Argentina. Ibañez returned to Chile a few years later and, four years ago, re-entered politics as a Senator. He was elected President in September, 1952, on a pledge to put down strikes and control Chile's persistent inflation.

Q Mr. President, in view of the fact that Communists hold some important positions in organized labor and in intellectual circles, do you consider Communism a threat to Chile now?

A Native Communism represents only about 6 per cent of the national electorate. The future will reduce this percentage even more. Communism's role in Latin America is completely negative; it is the worst enemy of the popular forces that do not submit to its professional agents.

Only governments which are backed by the people and which can solve their most urgent problems may stop its growth and defeat it in a definite way. Luck has decided that Chile shall have at the present time a Government which is supported by a national majority and which is not ready to let an audacious minority undermine the public peace and disturb normal production and development. Applying jointly measures of social progress and improvement of the living standards of the country, we shall know how to exercise authority to the required extent and with the necessary

energy to prevent the rule of agitation for the sake of agitation.

Q What would you say is the future of Communism in the Western Hemisphere?

A The Communist Party is destined to die in America because it does not respond to the aspirations of the national majorities.

Q It is realized rather generally in the United States that Chile is the world's largest exporter of copper and that Chilean copper is necessary to the defense of the West. How important is copper to Chile?

A The copper industry constitutes the strongest potential in the Chilean economy. Until now we have not obtained from this industry all the advantages that every productive country should have. Fluctuations in the world market, interferences of various kinds in the progressive development of the industry and other obstacles have prevented our being able to count regularly on fair prices.

Q What is the outlook now?

A The Government of Chile feels that as a productive country we should have an increasing participation in copper



No Chance for Nationalization of Industry . . . Popular Governments vs. Rule by Agitation

policy. The future outlook is not very pleasing, and our economy needs strengthening—increased production, lower costs and industrialization of minerals. In this connection, the central idea of my Government is that copper production must serve fundamentally to give progress and comfort to the Chilean people. My country wants new capital to push the development of this basic industry. The copper riches of Chile are the largest in the world and are the easiest to exploit because of their proximity to the Pacific Ocean.

Q *The copper industry is owned largely by U. S. interests. Do you have any thought of nationalizing it?*

A Nationalization of the industry is not a part of our thinking, because we know well that we do not have the means of carrying it out.

Q *How important is the nitrate industry to Chile?*

A The nitrate industry is another important part of the Chilean economy. Equally with the copper industry, it suffers the impacts of world-market fluctuations.

Q *Chile's exports of natural nitrate are suffering from competition with synthetic nitrates, aren't they?*

A Before the synthetic product was developed, Chilean nitrate had no competitor. Its sale was a powerful source of national income. Later, the high costs of our nitrate production gave advantages to synthetic nitrate in the world market.

Q *What remedy do you propose?*

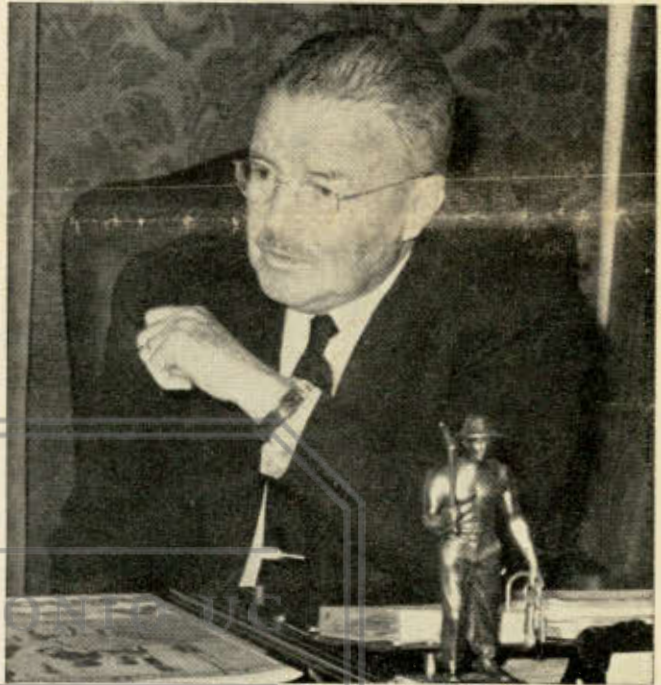
A My Government is determined to orient and put into effect a nitrate policy that may reduce costs and increase production, with the idea of re-establishing the position of our nitrate in the old markets.

Q *Do you wish to attract investments of private capital from the United States to Chile?*

A Chile has never opposed the entrance of foreign capital that desires to contribute to the national progress. I always have contended that the investment of foreign capital is beneficial to our economy, provided that it abides closely by our laws. Chile is ready to encourage all investments that are beneficial to our country. Foreign investments which come to us will find that they will enjoy the most ample guarantees offered by our solid juridical and institutional organization.

Q *Where are the best opportunities for investments?*

A It is in the field of industry that the largest opportunities for such capital are open, because the country has many basic resources and needs to ac-



PRESIDENT IBANEZ PONDERES A QUESTION

celerate the pace of its industrial power. I could cite, as being of special interest to the country, the steel industry and its derivative products, and the cellulose industry, for which our immense forests in the South offer a supply of raw material that is inexhaustible and of peerless quality.

Q *What do you think of the U. S. Government's program of technical assistance, the so-called Point Four program?*

A Help to the less developed areas constitutes the best example of effective international co-operation. This is the only manner in which to share universally the conquests of civilization and higher levels of culture. In a world where all co-operate and identify themselves with the less fortunate countries, it is possible that a long-lasting and just peace may be built. The important thing is that the co-operation be identified with the ideals of economic emancipation of countries and with the democratic ambitions of the nations. Latin America needs the means of modernizing. Its fertile and depopulated lands need the prolific effort of work. Point Four may be the key to the progress of a continent.

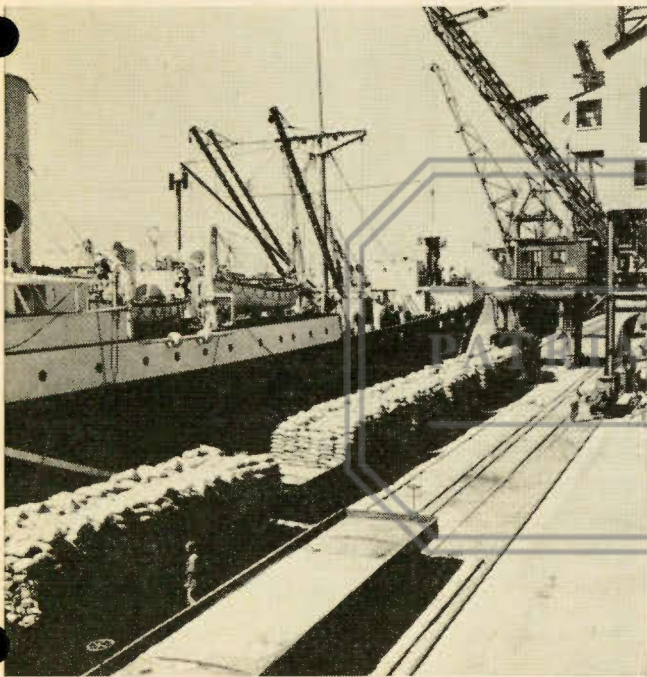
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... 'Chile, Argentina offer best possibilities for co-operation'

Q *Mr. President, inflation seems to be serious in Chile. What can you do about that?*

A The special powers given by Congress are the tools with which Chile will restore economic normalcy. The Government will proceed with firmness and caution to check the increasing rhythm of inflation. A policy which will restore the classic equilibrium between the determining factors of the economic process is imperative. The production index needs strong stimulation, principally in the line of foodstuffs.

Administrative reorganization, creation of the Bank of the State, impetus to the production of copper, nitrate and coal, development of a new agrarian



THE NITRATE INDUSTRY IS GEARED TO EXPORT
... "it suffers the impacts of world-market fluctuations"

plan, continuation of the process of industrialization, promotion of the merchant marine, and so forth—these, plus the literacy campaign contemplated in our educational policy, will serve as the platform of action for my Government during its tenure of office.

Q *Officials of Chile and of some other governments have been advocating an organization of Latin-American countries. What would be the purposes of such an organization?*

A It is very natural that the peoples of the continent should seek, through a closer drawing together, the consolidation of a policy of economic and cultural union, because they are a historic, geographic

and ethnic group, backed by a common tradition and with an identical outlook toward the future. The ideal of a union is, for the moment, an aspiration of these peoples. For that reason it is premature to talk with finality about an organic, continental bloc, since its existence would imply the legal participation of the Latin-American governments in official conferences.

This fact makes it necessary to broaden your question beyond the immediate proposal for an organization of countries. There exists the struggle for better economic and cultural relations and understandings as prerequisites to the future union.

The national majorities of the individual countries in Latin America are fighting to increase their influence and to go beyond their destinies in international life. In order to have influence in these times it is necessary to move ahead in unison with civilized nations, to be strong as individual countries or together with nations that agree to unite in pursuit of common ends.

In North America the belief is current that the inhabitants of the various countries of the continent would call themselves simply South Americans. The reason? The North American people understand the word "union" very well and do not comprehend that South America finds itself disunited and its peoples separated from one another.

Among us, reactionary and feudal regionalism has prevailed. But this mentality is producing a crisis among our peoples. Now, the historical necessities prevail over the old mentality. The hour has arrived for full development of the national economies and for greater political and cultural progress. That is to say, we are moving toward the whole realization of democracy and toward the achievement of the great ideal of the confederation of free, sovereign states of Latin America. This sums up the thinking of our people.

Q *What results do you expect from the proposed economic treaty between Chile and Argentina?*

A Chile and Argentina offer the best possibilities for carrying out a policy of reciprocal co-operation. Both countries form an integral economic front; this makes self-sufficiency possible by formalizing solid co-operation through concrete agreements that modify ancient concepts about national frontiers. The agreement that we signed recently in Santiago, on the occasion of the visit of the President of Argentina, Gen. Juan Domingo Perón, commits both nations to do the maximum to consolidate an economic and cultural union of the American peoples. Our union is motivated by the needs and feelings of the Chilean and Argentine peoples. It neither offends nor attacks anyone. It is the spontaneous expression of a desire that has been germinating for more than a century.