

Ibanez Takes Chile's Oath on 75th Birthday

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Present; New President Stands for Nationalizing Copper

SANTIAGO, Nov. 3 (AP).—Gen. Carlos Ibanez, who has hinted he will seek to nationalize this nation's copper and coal mines, was inaugurated today as President of Chile, an office he held once before.

At a brilliant ceremony in the Hall of Congress, Gen. Ibanez received the Presidential sash—symbol of Chile's highest office—on his seventy-fifth birthday.

Foreign diplomats from forty-nine countries witnessed the oath-taking, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who headed the United States delegation.

The city was in a festive mood and thousands cheered Gen. Ibanez as he rode through the streets. Airplanes flew overhead as marching troops stepped off in a colorful military parade.

Gen. Ibanez, who succeeds President Gabriel Gonzales Videla, was deposed in 1931 after four years of dictatorial rule. In elections in September he received about 47 per cent of the votes. Last month Congress named him President over his nearest opponent, Arturo Matte Larrain.

Under Chilean law, if a candidate fails to get more than 50 per cent of the vote, Congress chooses between the two highest vote-getters. The term of office is six years.

In the campaign, Gen. Ibanez was opposed by the majority of organized political parties. He won support by his promise to curb inflation, which has caused strikes and unrest. He spoke about nationalizing the copper and coal mines as a means of bettering the economy.

Gen Ibanez, a friend of Argentine President Juan D Peron, joined with a group that overthrew President Arturo Alessandri in a bloodless coup in 1924. Three years later he was elected President and served until 1931, when he was ousted by a revolt.

Inaugurated in Chile



President Carlos Ibanez

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CHILE INAUGURATES PRESIDENT TODAY

Delegations From 50 Nations to Attend Brilliant Fete for Carlos Ibanez

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 2—This capital had a festive air tonight as the final preliminaries to tomorrow's inauguration of General Carlos Ibanez as President were completed.

His inauguration will have a ceremonial brilliance in striking contrast to his departure from office July 26, 1931, when he was deposed after four years of dictatorial rule.

This afternoon the members of special delegations sent by fifty foreign governments went in turn to the government building, Casa de la Moneda, to present their credentials to the outgoing President, Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, while patient crowds stood to watch them drive solemnly around the main square from the Hotel Carrera to la Moneda 100 yards away to enter the building to the fanfare of trumpets.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, heading the United States delegation, has proved a star attraction for the Chilean public and crowds gather wherever she is scheduled to appear. She alone was greeted with cheers and applause as she arrived at la Moneda and again when she appeared at a window

above to wave to the crowd. She is the guest of honor tonight at a banquet given by the outgoing President.

For the public there will be a great military parade tomorrow and a whole series of free theatrical performances tomorrow and Tuesday from 6 P. M. to midnight on six special stages erected in the city squares. The National Symphony Orchestra, the ballet, the experimental theatre of the university and other companies will take part.

By official estimates more than 40,000 visitors have swarmed into Santiago for the inauguration. To provide entertainment for everybody, in addition to the formal theatrical performances, a free circus is being installed in the main avenue, La Alameda, and a folklore festival where all can join in Chilean folk dances.

The handing over of the office by President Gonzalez Videla to Señor Ibanez is scheduled for 10:30 A. M. in the ceremonial Hall of Congress, designed to hold 600 persons and for which 3,000 tickets are being issued.

When the ceremony in Congress is ended each of the fifty special missions will call in turn on the new President at la Moneda to pay the respects of their governments.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1952

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CHILE DISMISSES HER ENVOY TO U. S.

Ibanez Also Removes Chief U. N. Delegate in His First Reorganization Move

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6—The Ambassador to the United States, Felix Nieto, and the chief Chilean delegate to the United Nations, Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz are among twenty-three leading Chilean diplomats whose resignations have been accepted by the Ibañez Government as it began carrying out its promised "new broom" policy. Anibal Jara, one of General Carlos Ibañez' campaign managers and a former consul general in New York, has been chosen to replace Senor Nieto.

Ana Figuera of the United Nations delegation also was among those dropped.

All chiefs of diplomatic missions abroad automatically offered their resignations when President Ibañez was inaugurated last Monday. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that to date those of sixteen ambassadors, five ministers and two United Nations delegates had been accepted. Only two ambassadors have been formally asked to stay at their posts, Arnoldo Carrasco in Canada and Eduardo Maldonado Mercado in Paraguay.

As his Ambassador to Argentina with which country General Ibañez

is expected to cultivate especially close relations, the President has chosen Conrado Rios Gallardo who held the same post in the early days of President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla and is reputed to be a close friend of Gen. Juan D. Peron.

The new Administration is expected to devote much attention to relations with Argentina and Bolivia as governments which see eye to eye with it in proclaimed opposition to "imperialism."

Expected to Court Neighbors

According to local press reports, the far left Popular Socialist party has been promised the posts of Ambassador to Bolivia and Minister to Yugoslavia for two of its leaders.

The new Government is working industriously at reforms in various departments. A Labor Ministry spokesman said there would be a "profound and substantial reform" to labor laws to improve the lot of labor.

Another announcement was that too many persons had obtained licenses to carry firearms under the previous Administration and that all such licenses were automatically canceled pending a thorough investigation of each holder. Those found entitled to possess arms will then get new licenses.

These activities still did not give, however, any clear answer as to the general policy to be followed. That answer, it was believed, will not be given until after the congressional elections next March.

Among the major questions being asked are:

By what practical means does General Ibañez propose to carry out his promise to halt inflation and cut the cost of living?

Does he intend to emulate Bo-

livia and nationalize mining properties or other industries in Chile?

What will be his attitude toward the United States, both in defense collaboration and other fields?

How far, in general, does he intend to follow a Peronist type of nationalism and use the United States as a whipping boy to excuse any shortcomings at home?

Ibañez Talks Moderate Policy

Although it is widely believed the Ibañez Government will prove more moderate and reasonable than its foes have led a large part of opinion abroad to believe, it also is believed unlikely that the President will venture to tone down some of the more extravagant ideas of his supporters until he is assured of a Congress that will back him.

Any slacking off on the anti-imperialist line that has become the stand-by of South American politicians might cost him too much support in the Congressional campaign.

The Ibañista movement undoubtedly fits into the pattern of Latin nationalism. Whether that implies "Anti-Yankee" sentiment, whether it foreshadows direct political co-

operation with Gen. Juan D. Perón's Argentina and what it means to the future of foreign capital in Chile and trade with Chile are questions that must wait for an answer until some time after the March elections.

Mrs. Roosevelt Back From Chile

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived at the New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, yesterday from Chile, where she attended the inauguration of President Carlos Ibañez del Campo. Mrs. Roosevelt said she was impressed with the Chilean ceremonies and the cordial relations existing between Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, the outgoing President, and his successor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1952

CHILEAN PRESIDENT ASKS MORE POWER

Ibanez Tells Inaugural Crowd Economic Chaos Threatens —Will Honor U. S. Pact

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 3—Gen. Carlos Ibanez del Campo, once dictator of Chile, was inaugurated this morning as her constitutional President, completing a political comeback that has taken twenty-one years.

Addressing the nation over all Chilean radio stations tonight he promised democracy and called for the help of all to save the country from a situation that he described as economic chaos and for which he blamed the Government of his predecessor, Gabriel Gonzalez Videla.

Without mentioning the recently concluded military assistance agreement with the United States, President Ibanez indicated that reports he intended to denounce it were untrue. "I shall maintain as an invariable line the strictest subjection to sound principles of international law and practices," he said, but he emphasized that relations must be based on the "juridical equality of states, independence and sovereignty" among other elements.

The new President recently said he could not legally denounce the United States aid agreement.

General Ibanez began his fifteen-minute speech by saying that his return to power showed the "profound sense of justice" of the people. "I harbor rancor against no one," he said. "I arrive at the crest of my career and of my life with an immense tolerance toward human limitations and imperfections."

Broad Powers to Be Sought

The President said he would ask Congress to grant necessary powers to his Government "to permit it to put order into the finances and orient the economy toward the interests of all the people, removing the scourge of inflation which has weighed so heavily on the lower classes and reconstructing the public administration in accordance with the aims of its functions."

He said he intended to ask this new legislation immediately from the present holdover Congress without awaiting the new Congressional elections in March because he had confidence in its "patriotic interpretation of the national will."

The actual transfer of power was a brief ceremony that lasted less than five minutes. Before a crowd packed to a point of suffocation in the Ceremonial Hall of the Senate Building, the oath of office was administered at 10:40 A. M. by the President of the Senate, Fernando Alessandri Rodriguez. The outgoing President, Senor Gonzalez Videla then lifted from his shoulders the broad red, white and blue scarf symbolic of the Presidency and handed it to Senor Alessandri, who placed it on General Ibanez's shoulders. The former President and his successor then shook hands and exchanged compliments and, with a broad smile indicating his relief from the burden laid down, Senor Gonzalez Videla made way through the crowds and out of the hall.

Appeared Vigorous, Although 75

Although today was his seventy-fifth birthday, General Ibanez appeared vigorous and looked at least ten years younger than his age.

From the inauguration ceremony he went to the Presidential Palace, the Casa de la Moneda,



TAKES OFFICE: Gen. Carlos Ibanez del Campo, who was inaugurated yesterday as President of Chile.

and for the next two hours received the delegates sent by fifteen nations to represent their governments.

At 4 P. M., after changing from the evening clothes he wore for the inauguration rite to the pale blue uniform of a general, he rode in an open carriage escorted by lancers to Cousino Park to review a gala military parade, including detachments of Colombian and Peruvian cadets sent here for the occasion and 150 British sailors from the visiting cruiser Sheffield.

Some Chileans, even more than foreigners, were struck by the fact that there was the same rejoicing today over the return of General Ibanez to govern the nation for the next six years that there was over his removal when he was forced to resign in July, 1931, after four years in power.

Today was one big show for the general public. From 6 P. M. to midnight, 1,200 musicians, dancers and actors put on continuous performances on six open air stages around the city, offering everything from a symphony concert, a ballet and a production of the Lope de Vega's classic play, "Fuente Ovejuna," to an old-fashioned circus and various side-shows. The performances are to be repeated tomorrow.

DIARIO DE NUEVA YORK -- LUNES, 3 DE NOVIEMBRE, 1952



A la edad de 74 años, el general Ibañez toma posesión hoy de la Presidencia de la República de Chile, por segunda vez en su vida. (Foto de Jorge Opaza.)

Sra. F. D. R. Dice Ibanez Está Bien Reputado E. U.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, noviembre 2. (NS).— Cincuenta periodistas sostuvieron una conferencia en la embajada de los Estados Unidos con la señora Eleanor Roosevelt, quien forma parte de la delegación norteamericana a los actos de la transmisión del mando presidencial que se efectuará mañana lunes.

Durante la hora que duró la entrevista los representantes de la prensa le interrogaron sobre toda clase de materias, desde la nacionalización de las minas de Bolivia hasta la cuestión de la guerra bac-

teriológica en la Corea, demostrando la señora Roosevelt gran sagacidad para evitar respuestas definitivas sobre los temas que no le incumben, y dejando excelente impresión por su habilidad para expresar su propia política. Habló en un inglés con acento británico que llamó la atención.

La ex-Primera Dama norteamericana declaró que era demócrata y que espera el triunfo de Adlai Stevenson. Afirmó que el presidente Carlos Ibañez está bien concepuado en los Estados Unidos a pesar de algunos ataques inherentes a toda opinión franca y a la libertad de la prensa, y que no tuvo los suficientes medios para formarse un juicio cabal sobre el gran triunfo del nuevo presidente chileno.

Agregó la señora Roosevelt que el presidente Truman era el continuador de la obra de su esposo y que la envió a Chile como un homenaje al estadista (Franklin D. Roosevelt) que tanto se preocupó por Chile.

La prominente dama contestó con gran firmeza cuando se le preguntó sobre las acusaciones comunistas de que los norteamericanos han usado la guerra bacteriológica en la Corea. Manifestó que quien conozca el espíritu de nobleza del pueblo norteamericano no puede aceptar tales alegaciones.

Informó que después de asistir a la trasmisión del mando presidencial chileno se dedicará a visitar los sitios de su predilección como los hospitales para niños los servicios de ayuda social

Queda Instalado General Ibañez

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, noviembre 3. (NS) — En el salón de honor del Congreso, repleto de público, lo mismo que las calles que rodean al edificio, y mientras la multitud daba gritos de "Ibañez!", se consumó el último acto de la elección presidencial a las 10:27 de la mañana, de hoy, cuando el Presidente del Senado de Chile, Fernando Alessandri declaró abierta la sesión plenaria, presidida por el Presidente saliente Gabriel Gonzalez Videla.

Inmediatamente entró el Presidente electo Carlos Ibañez del Campo en el salón en medio de una ovación y con sus adecanés tomó asiento en la mesa de honor; después de saludar a Gonzalez Videla quien inmediatamente se quitó la Banda presidencial y la entregó al Senado que pasó

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