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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF SOURCE: A. Completely reliable B. Usually reliable C. Fairly reliable D. Not usually reliable E. Not reliable
Source of doubtful integrity or loyalty, regardless of their competence. F. Reliability cannot be judged G. Applied to documents or information
based on records
APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: 1. Confirmed by other independent and reliable sources 2. Probably true 3. Possibly true 4. Doubtful 5. Probably
false 6. Cannot be judged Documentary: Based on original document

SECRET

COUNTRY Chile

REPORT NO. [ICB]-3673

SUBJECT Close Cooperation between the UN Economic
Mission for Latin America and the Present
Cuban Government

DATE OF REPORT 20 November 1959

NO. OF PAGES Two

REFERENCES

DATE OF 1959
INFO. Chile, Santiago
PLACE & 6 November 1959
DATE ACQ.

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. NOTE FOREGOING EXPLANATION.

Person with connections in ECLA (B); from European in close touch with ECLA
SOURCE: affairs (F). Appraisal of Contents: 3.

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with*

1. One of the most important reasons for the frequent visits of staff members of the UN Economic Mission for Latin America (ECLA) to Cuba and the three visits of Regino Boti, the present Cuban Minister of Economy, to Chile is the fact that Boti has had many years of association with ECLA people and particularly with the Economic Development Division and the ECLA-Technical Assistance Administration training program of the UN, both of which are headed by Jorge AHUMADA, a leftist Chilean. Boti worked with the people ~~in cross groups~~ in 1952-1954 under the direction of Rey ALVAREZ. He then worked in the Economic Development Division in 1954-1957 under the direction of Jose Antonio MAYORQUE, and more recently under AHUMADA in the training program. Boti resigned from ECLA in 1957, supposedly to join Fidel CASTRO's underground movement. However, after some months Boti returned to Santiago where he found that his post in ECLA had been given to another economist. After many weeks of administrative maneuvering AHUMADA finally found a place for him as one of the permanent collaborators of the training program.

2. Other reasons for the interest which ECLA takes in the development of the Cuban economy under the CASTRO regime is the political and ideological affinity which exists between the new regime in Cuba and a number of ECLA people in the Economic Development Division and the training program, the personal interest of ECLA economists to use Cuba as a laboratory or an experimental field station, and the fact that Boti is able to pay for a lot of their trips and missions.

3. The following members of the ECLA staff have been on recent trips or missions to Cuba:

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Jorge AHUMADA: In addition to his duties mentioned above, AHUMADA is the chief supervisor of ECLA's missions abroad. He visited Cuba in March-May 1959 and left again for Cuba in September when Thomas Victorisz had to return to Santiago. AHUMADA is still in Havana as of 2 November directing, modifying, and supervising the work of ECLA's advisory group officially assigned to Cuba and composed of the following economists: Juan NOYOLA, chief of the group, Thomas Victorisz, Zygmunt Slawynski, and Carlos MATUS.

Juan NOYOLA: NOYOLA is chief of the Economic Development Division in the Mexico office of ECLA. In Cuba he acts as principal advisor on the programming of economic development of the country. He is to remain in Cuba until the end of 1959. Thomas Victorisz: Victorisz is deputy chief of the ECLA training program. He is to remain in Cuba until the end of 1959, working on the financial part of the program.

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cu. Cuba
Zygmunt Slawinski / Slawinski is a Stateless Pole who is a consultant and a member of the Economic Development Division of ECLA. He was assigned to Cuba for a period of four months in May 1959. His stay has been extended until the end of 1959 because of the good results he achieved there and the need for him to supervise a statistical investigation on the problems of "population, its structure by occupation and profession, and land and agricultural statistics."

cu. Cuba
Carlos MATUS joined the Economic Development Division of ECLA as a consultant on 2 March 1959. For a time he assisted Manuel MALDOA, the deputy chief of the division. He went to Cuba on 7 May 1959 and will probably remain there until the end of 1959.

cu. Cuba
Jacques Chonchol Chonchol is a Chilean expert in agriculture and a permanent employe of the Corporacion de Fomento (COFIDE). He was an ECLA trainee in 1955. He left for Cuba in September 1959.

cu. Belgium
Jules De Kock De Kock is a Belgian and is chief of the Transportation Section of ECLA. He left for Cuba in July 1959 to prepare a comprehensive report on transportation, similar to the ones he did recently for Argentina and Colombia. In 1960 he is to go to Mexico and work on Mexican problems of transport.

cu. Mexico
Assigned
Carlos QUINTANA QUINTANA has been director of the Industrial Development Division of ECLA since September 1959. He recently handed in his resignation from ECLA in order to join the Nacional Financiera de Mexico, his native country.

While on home leave in Mexico he made a side trip to Cuba from 8 June to 3 July 1959. While there he served as an adviser on an industrial development study, and especially on the textile industry and its productivity—a problem in which he is an expert. His present mission to Cuba is from 3 November to 20 December 1959 at which time he is to start an extensive industrial study of the kind he prepared in 1957-1959 for Peru. In addition to writing the complete outline of the study, QUINTANA has to put it into operation, supervise its progress, and have its continuation to the local team of economists. His most important task is to teach the Cubans how to use modern methods of investigation and program to develop Cuba's textile industry. QUINTANA suggested that Cuba should contact

Source Comments:

1. ECLA, Mexican, is a Communist sympathizer.
2. Victorino, former American, is not a U.S. citizen.
3. 1959 Comment - 1957 S. I. S. report stated that Chonchol, a student member of the F. I. G. Party, was arrested for having been the

leader of a student organization against the government. On 13 November 1951 an independent source reported that Jacques Chonchol Cahit, holder of Identity Card No. 1773505, was born in Santiago on 26 March 1926. He is described as an agricultural engineer. *See CS-3/412, 478.*

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in Cuba?

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Source Comments.

1. NOYOLA, a Mexican, is a Communist sympathizer.
2. Victorisz, a former Hungarian, is now a U.S. citizen.
3. Field Comment. On 7 November 1957 E. Financial reported that Chonchol, a student and member of the Falange Party, was arrested for having been the leader of a student demonstration against the government. On 13 November 1951 an independent source reported that Jacques Chonchol Cabit, holder of Identity Card No. 1776645, was born in Santiago on 26 March 1920. He was described as an agricultural engineer. *See CS-3/412, 478*