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15. SUMMARY:

(S/NFD) This IR forwards a complete rewrite of reference (a). A complete rewrite was deemed necessary because of the radically changed Intelligence and Security situation in Chile, with the resultant creation of several new intelligence bodies, and significant changes in others.

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A. (S/NFD) NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL AND SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF NATIONAL SECURITY

(NOTE: The National Defense Council (NDC) and the Superior Council of National Security (SCNS) are discussed below in their relationship to the President of Chile. Since the 11 September 1973 military coup this relationship is obviously no longer quite true. However, for all practical purposes, the term Junta can be substituted for references to the President without any significant loss in meaning since it is presumed that these

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organisms, either formally or informally, strictly or loosely, fulfill their intended functions in one way or another. It is also not presently known to what extent these organizations function during this period that Chile is under State of Siege laws.)

The intelligence and security services are primarily concerned with protecting the internal security of CHILE and repelling any threats from abroad. The President is advised by two organizations, the National Defense Council (Consejo de Defensa Nacional - NDC) and the Superior Council of National Security (Consejo Superior de la Seguridad Nacional - SCNS).

The NDC is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Relations, Interior, Economy, and National Defense, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force plus the Chief of Staff of the National Defense Staff. This body is primarily concerned with the buying of military hardware for the three branches of the Armed Forces.

The SCNS is similar in function to the U.S. National Security Council. Its members are the President, Ministers of Interior, National Defense, Foreign Relations, Economy and Finance, the Commanders-in-Chief of the three Armed Forces and Carabineros, and the Chief of Staff of the National Defense Staff. This body is concerned with plans and operations for internal security and external threats to Chile's sovereignty.

The SCNS or NDC requests for evaluated intelligence are levied upon the intelligence and security services. The Directorate of Intelligence of the National Defense Staff collates, evaluates and coordinates intelligence received from the services and prepares studies and estimates for the SCNS or NDC. The SCNS has met infrequently since its conception in 1960. As the SCNS is a purely advisory organization, meeting only in cases of national emergency, it exercises very little influence or authority.

B. (S/NFD) DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE, NATIONAL DEFENSE STAFF

The Directorate of Intelligence of the National Defense Staff, known as the J-2, collates, evaluates and coordinates intelligence received from the three Armed Services and Carabineros and prepares studies and estimates for the SCNS and NDC, the Ministry of National Defense, the Joint Board, and the Chief of the National Defense Staff. Army intelligence has, however, provided most of the input to the National Defense Staff. The Chief of the National Defense Staff exercises no command function over any of the three military services or Carabineros, the commanders of which are independently powerful and have direct access to the President. For important inter-service matters, the three service commanders and Director General of the Carabineros utilize the Joint Board (see illustration, page 16) meetings rather than the National Defense Staff. Major J-2 activities are strategic planning tasks and strategic intelligence studies of contiguous countries. Working liaison between the J-2 and the intelligence directorates of the three services and Carabineros is improving; however, the degree of cooperation and/or coordination is highly dependent on the personalities involved. Coordination of intelligence activities between the services should be accomplished at this level; however due to the autonomy of each service chief, these activities tend to be coordinated between services only when it serves the purpose of the service doing the coordination.

The Directorate of Intelligence is composed of a small staff of officers from the three armed services, primarily former military attachés and intelligence officers. It consists of four sections:

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Section I, Intelligence and
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Section I, Intelligence and Counterintelligence, issues requirements for the collection of intelligence, maintains the Intelligence and Counterintelligence Plan (a part of the War Plan for the Armed Forces), and also keeps up to date a study called the International Situation. Section I reviews, interprets, and disseminates intelligence received from the intelligence components of the three armed services, edits the Intelligence Bulletin for the Ministry of National Defense and the general staffs, maintains contact with the Public Relations and the Press Section of the Ministry of National Defense, and supervises the intelligence library.

Section II, Geographical Studies, is responsible for preparing and/or coordinating the production of studies on strategic areas. It maintains the ground, naval and air charts necessary for the logistical support of the Armed Forces. Section II also maintains liaison with the Directorate of Recruiting and Statistics (Industrial Mobilization) to insure that the needs of national defense receive consideration in legislative projects.

Section III, known as the Secret Service, is charged with coordinating all the intelligence missions assigned to the directorate. The section maintains liaison with the Directorate General of Investigations, the Carabineros, and other governmental agencies and makes use of their facilities when appropriate. It distributes intelligence, upon receipt, to the appropriate military and civilian services.

Section IV, Telecommunications and Codes, compiles studies dealing with telephone and radio communications systems and related matters for inclusion in the War Plan for the Armed Forces; maintains master charts of the country's communication networks; develops plans for coordinating the communications system of the Armed Forces; devises codes and ciphers; plans for the use of civil facilities in the event of a national emergency; advises the office of the Chief of Staff on proposed laws and regulations affecting telecommunications; and makes recommendations regarding requests for permits for new radio transmitters.

C. (S/NFD) ARMED FORCES COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CENTER (CECIFA)

The Armed Forces Counterintelligence Center (CECIFA) has been disestablished. With the move of all military intelligence services into one central Santiago location commencing in June 1974 (Chilean Army intelligence has not completed the move as yet), the National Defense Staff has decided that the CECIFA organization is redundant. Officers and enlisted personnel of CECIFA have returned to their parent service intelligence organizations.

The National Defense Staff still intends to establish a joint military intelligence organization modeled after the U. S. Defense Intelligence Agency, but it appears at this time that this will not be done using CECIFA as the coordinating vehicle. CECIFA, having been specifically created as a counterintelligence organization, apparently was not suited to the needs of general intelligence operations.

Although some members of the defunct CECIFA initially thought that their organization would develop into the senior national intelligence service, it in fact never became a serious contender for the power and influence that are currently enjoyed by the DINA (Directorate of National Intelligence).

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D. (S/NFD) NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE (DINA)

This organization was founded shortly after the 11th of September 1973. Its purpose is to coordinate national and international intelligence activities. It operates in coordination with the service intelligence organizations. The majority of its personnel are members of the Armed Forces. It is estimated to have approximately 3000 personnel under the control of its present Director, Colonel Juan Manuel CONTRERAS Sepulveda.

The Director is responsible to the President. This organization has investigative authority as well as reporting responsibilities. The fact that such a large organization was formed so fast with personnel who in many cases had no previous experience, gave rise to reports of excesses in its investigative practices, and decisions were occasionally based on raw rather than refined intelligence.

The Directorate continues to grow in authority and number of personnel. It is also performing more duties than were normally assigned to the service intelligence units. It seems certain to exert a continuing influence on intelligence decisions and the Director of this agency continues to become a very powerful figure in the government hierarchy.

F. (S/NFD) DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE, ARMY GENERAL STAFF

All Army intelligence activities are conducted under the supervision of the Directorate of Intelligence which was established in 1967. This Directorate, organized as shown on page 6, is utilized by all the General Staff. There is also a great amount of coordination between the Directorate and the other intelligence services. The following word description must be read in conjunction with the organizational chart on page 6.

The Secretariat functions as a coordinator and liaison with the other departments of the Directorate and with outside agencies. It also provides secretarial assistance to a limited degree and other services such as transportation, budget preparation and management, supplies and general support.

The Directorate also has sections which supervise management and provide personnel support. These elements coordinate closely with the Directorate of Personnel.

Department I, handles, processes and stores that material which generally falls into the strategic and tactical information categories. Consisting of four sections, it provides analyses and intelligence estimates to the high command. Currently its emphasis is on Peru with secondary importance given to Bolivia and Argentina in that order.

Department II, consists of five sections and is concerned with internal security and counterintelligence. This department coordinates with other intelligence services as needed at the working level in accomplishing its mission.

Liaison Officer to Military Attaches is concerned not only with foreign attaches, but also provides support and services to Chilean military attaches in foreign countries. Indeed, the liaison officer has remarked that the bulk of his activities are concentrated in this support. This office also plans and coordinates visits of foreign dignitaries when they are Army personnel.

The Military Intelligence Corps (CIE-Cuerpo de Inteligencia del Ejército) is really the follow-on to the old Military Intelligence Service (SIM). It assists other elements as tasked and is controlled by the Director of Intelligence. Its precise structure is unknown, but concentrates its activities on the counterintelligence field.

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The Intelligence School is a going concern. Although established for Army use, it includes personnel of the other services within its student ranks. It appears that CECIFA had wished to take over the school but the Army successfully resisted this effort and the Director of Intelligence continues to administer the school and its curriculum.

Lower Echelon Intelligence: Each Division of the Chilean Army has an intelligence unit, usually headed by a Major, who may also be assigned additional duties. Each Regiment and Battalion also have an intelligence officer on the table of organization and presently most of these posts are filled. The curriculum of all service schools includes intelligence training and an intelligence instructor is assigned. Although the service schools are administered by the Military Institutes Command, there is coordination on the curriculum with the Directorate of Intelligence.

There is no professional career staff for intelligence. The current Director of Intelligence is an Infantry Officer and the previous one was a Telecommunications Officer. Line officers are assigned to intelligence posts, but many officers at Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel level have spent considerable time in the intelligence service. Many Chilean officers have attended courses at the U. S. Army School of the Americas, Canal Zone, and usually at least one and frequently more utilization tours are completed subsequently.

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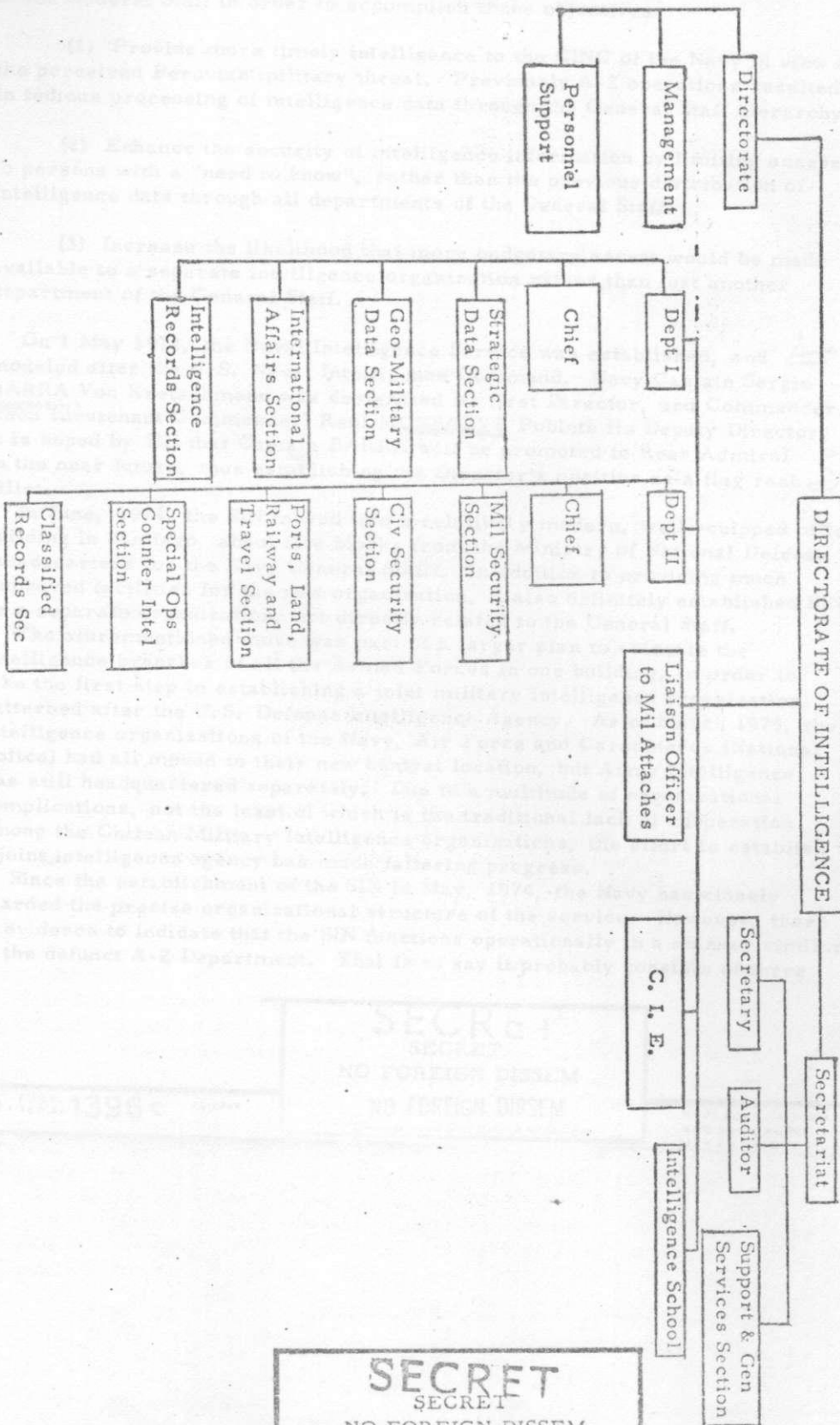
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F. (S/NFD) CHILEAN NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

Chilean Naval Intelligence, which for many years had as its organizational base the A-2 Department of the Navy General Staff, experienced major organizational (both operational and administrative) changes during 1974. In fact, the A-2 Department now consists of only one officer (Commander), and four or five enlisted personnel, playing only a minor role in Naval Intelligence planning and intra-staff coordination. The three previously existing sections - Director's, Foreign Intelligence Division and Counterintelligence Division - have been disbanded and absorbed by the newly created Naval Intelligence Service (Servicio Inteligencia Naval - SIN).

Shortly after the military coup of September, 1973, Rear Admiral Carlos LE MAY Delano, Chief of Staff of the Navy, recognized a need for a Naval intelligence Organization separate from the departmental organization of the General Staff in order to accomplish three objectives:

(1) Provide more timely intelligence to the CINC of the Navy in view of the perceived Peruvian military threat. Previously A-2 operations resulted in tedious processing of intelligence data through the General Staff hierarchy.

(2) Enhance the security of intelligence information by limiting access to persons with a "need to know", rather than the previous distribution of intelligence data through all departments of the General Staff.

(3) Increase the likelihood that more budgetary assets would be made available to a separate intelligence organization rather than just another department of the General Staff.

On 1 May 1974, the Naval Intelligence Service was established, and modeled after the U.S. Naval Intelligence Command. Navy Captain Sergio BARRA Von Kretschmann was designated its first Director, and Commander (then Lieutenant Commander) Raúl MONSALVE Poblete its Deputy Director. It is hoped by SIN that Captain BARRA will be promoted to Rear Admiral in the near future, thus establishing the Director's position as a flag rank billet.

In June, 1974, the SIN moved into a relatively modern, well equipped office building in Santiago, about five blocks from the Ministry of National Defense (headquarters for the Navy General Staff). In addition to providing much improved facilities for the new organization, it also definitely established SIN as a separate organization, not directly related to the General Staff.

The aforementioned move was part of a larger plan to colocate the intelligence branches of all the Armed Forces in one building, in order to take the first step in establishing a joint military intelligence organization patterned after the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency. As of March 1975, the intelligence organizations of the Navy, Air Force and Carabineros (National Police) had all moved to their new central location, but Army Intelligence was still headquartered separately. Due to a multitude of organizational complications, not the least of which is the traditional lack of cooperation among the Chilean Military Intelligence organizations, the effort to establish a joint intelligence agency has made faltering progress.

Since the establishment of the SIN in May, 1974, the Navy has closely guarded the precise organizational structure of the service. However, there is evidence to indicate that the SIN functions operationally in a manner similar to the defunct A-2 Department. That is to say it probably consists of three

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Departments; I - Intelligence Operations, II - Personnel/Logistics and III - Administrative. The Foreign Intelligence and Counterintelligence Divisions from A-2 are most likely part of Department I - Intelligence Operations, which is now headed by Commander Raúl MONSALVE Poblete. It appears that the Operating Squadron, the Naval Zones and the Naval Bases all have intelligence operatives working in a subordinate role to the SIN headquarters in Santiago.

In the field of foreign intelligence the primary collection effort is still directed against the Naval assets of Argentina and Peru, with particular emphasis on Peru.

Counterintelligence operations are directed primarily against perceived subversive activities of the ideological left. The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) has been a major target of counterintelligence efforts.

The Deputy Director of the SIN, apparently for reasons of expediency, is the controlling authority for intelligence matters relative to Chilean Naval Attachés in other countries; handling administrative aspects of intelligence exchange; custody of all intelligence or intelligence related documents released to the Chilean Navy by the U.S. Navy; point of distribution for all information given by foreign attachés to the Chilean Navy; and keeping track of Communist Bloc fishing and merchant ship movements in or near Chilean territorial waters.

The Chilean Marine Corps does not have a separate intelligence organization as it is an integral part of the Navy.

G. (S/NFD) DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE - AIR FORCE

The Directorate of Intelligence of the Air Force is a separate Directorate of the Air Force General Staff. Previously it was a department under the Directorate of Operations. It is headed by a general officer (present incumbent is Brigadier General Enrique RUIZ Bunge). It was established as a separate Directorate on 24 February 1975. It is still undergoing organizational changes. At present it consists of 50 men. Fourteen officers, six civilians and thirty non-commissioned officers. It is located in the same building with the other Armed Forces Intelligence Departments.

It is anticipated that all functions will work under two departments, Intelligence and Operations. Each will be headed by a Colonel. From this nucleus of fifty people the Directorate is scheduled to expand to approximately two hundred people as more organizational and operational responsibilities are incorporated.

Most of the present personnel have been engaged in intelligence activities since the military takeover in September 1973. They have been the government intelligence agency most effective in combating the terrorist group called the MIR (Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria). They have conducted intensive investigation within the Air Force itself eliminating any leftist activities and bringing to trial (court martial) those found guilty of leftist activities. The experience gained by this group has made them very effective even without modern technical equipment, which will be high priority item on this year's Air Force acquisition list. They also are charged with the security of their Commander-in-Chief and Junta member General Gustavo LEIGH Guzman, as well as high ranking foreign nationals who visit Chile as guests of the Air Force.

It is planned to have all Air Force security forces eventually come under this command. This could increase the total number to approximately five hundred people.

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USDAO Santiago, ChileH. (S/NFD) CARABINEROS (NATIONAL POLICE)

The Carabineros cooperate closely with Investigations Service and also, when appropriate, with the intelligence services of the Armed Forces. Their main efforts are directed toward police type intelligence activities, but internal security and counterintelligence are included. Subordinate to the Department of Order and Security, the Sub-Department of Intelligence is headed by a Carabinero General. It is organized as follows:

Sub-Department of Intelligence

- Intelligence Services Section (SICAR)
 - Intelligence Sub-Section
 - Counterintelligence Sub-Section
 - Operatives Sub-Section
 - Kardex and Archives Sub-Section
 - Laboratory Sub-Section
- Crime Prevention Section
 - Control of Drugs and Stupeficients Sub-Section
 - Special Investigations Sub-Section
 - Technical Advice Section

I. (S/NFD) INVESTIGATIONS SERVICE

The Investigations Service (Servicio de Investigaciones) was transferred to the Ministry of National Defense from the Ministry of the Interior on 13 September 1974. It now has an Under Secretary for Investigations, putting it on the same level as the Army, Navy, Air Force and Carabineros.

While small, in comparison to the uniformed services, Investigations performs a significant role in Chilean affairs. They are the only investigative police force working throughout the Country. They not only cooperate with the Carabineros, but also with the three Armed Forces Intelligence Services.

Equipped with laboratories, they are able to perform detailed police-type and forensic investigations beyond the scope of the Carabineros. Investigations are called in to act on all police work, customs, maritime, INTERPOL and other activities. They also coordinate as required in investigating Internal Security situations as needed on a case by case basis.

J. (S/NFD) INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION AMONG THE CHILEAN ARMED FORCES

In view of the potential threat posed by possible clandestine activities of leftist extremist elements, the Armed Forces intelligence services have been making progress (even if not always steady) toward coordinating their

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activities. The formation of the CECIFA following the September 1973 coup was one of the initial moves made by the services to coordinate their counterintelligence operations. Some CECIFA authorities even believed that their organization would develop into the senior national intelligence entity. It did not, and was disbanded in early 1975 after all service intelligence organizations moved to a central office building location in Santiago (with the exception of the Army that has not completed their move from the Ministry of National Defense). Although the basic ingredients for a U.S. DIA-type organization exist, some traditional service rivalries, and more significantly, a lack of effective leadership from the National Defense Staff are limiting the pace at which the joint intelligence service is developing.

K. (S/NFD) CHILEAN INTELLIGENCE COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

For some years the Chilean Armed Forces were privy to formal intelligence exchanges with the U.S. Armed Forces. With the exception of the U.S. Navy, INIC agreements, the others were completely dropped upon the advent of the marxist-oriented Allende government. Though the actual INIC intelligence exchange was drastically curtailed during the Allende regime, the Chilean Navy continued to participate in and support the Agreement. As far as is now known, the Chilean Armed Forces did not have any direct intelligence support/exchange with other Latin American countries. With the 11 September 1973 coup, intelligence cooperation with some of Chile's Latin American allies has been initiated. Whether these programs are formal or informal is not known. Brazil has offered and provided intelligence training to members of the Chilean military and Carabineros, and some form of cooperation exists with Uruguay. It is understood that the navies of Argentina and Chile are regularly exchanging information on known movement of terrorists elements between their two countries.

L. (S/NFD) KEY OFFICIALS

(COMMENT: Due to the imminent personnel changes in the Chilean Armed Forces a complete listing of intelligence officials is not yet available. This section comments on those whose positions are known at this time. New personnel will be added by IR as their names and positions become available. All intelligence personnel previously reported by IR revisions to Intelligence and Security are to be deleted unless their names appear in this listing.)

BAEZA Michaelsen, Ernesto. Major General
(General de División) Ernesto BAEZA Michaelsen, Chilean Army (Retired), date of rank 1 January 1973, retired 1 January 1974, was born on 15 January 1917. After the 11 September 1973 military coup he was appointed Director of Investigations (Investigaciones) (similar to the FBI). His previous intelligence experience includes: Deputy Chief of the Intelligence Department of the National Defense Staff from 1958 to 1964; Chief of the Department II (Counterintelligence) of the Directorate of Intelligence of the Army General Staff from 1967 to 1969; and Army Attaché to the United States from 1969 to 1971. Considered very friendly to the United States and strongly anti-Communist.

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BARRA Von Kretschmann, Sergio M. Captain (Capitán de Navío) Sergio M. BARRA Von Kretschmann, Chilean Navy, date of rank 1 January 1970, was born 10 February 1924 in Valparaíso, Chile. He is currently Director of Chilean Naval Intelligence Service (SIN) (Servicio Inteligencia Naval). CAPT BARRA attended the Naval Command Course at the U.S. Navy War College, Newport, Rhode Island from August 1965 to June 1966, and has been in the U.S. on official business at least four other times, including a visit to the Naval Intelligence Command Headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia in October 1974. CAPT BARRA has had one other intelligence assignment, that of Intelligence Officer on the General Staff of the 1st Naval Zone in Valparaíso during the early part of 1974.

BARRIA Barria, Victor Hugo. Colonel (Coronel) Victor Hugo BARRIA Barria, Chilean Army (Infantry), date of rank 8 January 1970, was born 30 October 1922. COL BARRIA is currently Secretary within the Directorate of Army Intelligence. He has served previously as Chief of the Special Operations Department of the Directorate and as Deputy Director of Army Intelligence. Colonel BARRIA attended the normal Army Service Schools in his branch and graduated from the Command and General Staff Course in the Canal Zone in February 1969. He also was awarded the distinction of Best Writer in the School of the Americas while attending the C&GS Course. BARRIA also attended a Chilean Army Special Intelligence Course and was in the Canal Zone on an orientation tour with his class of the War Academy in February and March 1969. Colonel BARRIA is competent and efficient, and is considered to be very effective as an intelligence officer.

BENAVENTE Mercado, Roberto. Captain (Capitán de Navío) Roberto BENAVENTE Mercado, Chilean Navy, date of rank 20 February 1973, was born 2 September 1928 in Los Angeles, Chile. He was assigned as the Chief of the A-2 Department (Intelligence) of the Navy General Staff in January 1973. He previously held this position in 1968 and 1969, and from 1969 to 1970, he served as the Liaison Officer to Foreign Naval Attachés. In November 1973 CAPT BENAVENTE became Secretary General of the Navy until March 1974 when he moved to the Operations Section of the National Defense Staff, where he remained until late 1974 when he assumed the job of Chief of Section II (Intelligence) on the National Defense Staff. Though he has received no formal intelligence training his background has given him considerable experience in this field. He is considered pro-U.S. and is a dedicated and hard working officer.

BRAGHETTO Vergara, Antonio Andres. Major (Comandante de Escuadrilla) Antonio Andres BRAGHETTO Vergara, Chilean Air Force (Technical Corps), date of rank 1 January 1973, was born 25 May 1935. He was appointed Chief of the Security and Logistics Section of CECIFA in October of 1973, and prior to that had served in at least one other intelligence assignment. He is a Special Investigations and Technical Intelligence Specialist and with the phasing out of CECIFA is believed to be operating either with DINA or Directorate of Air Force Intelligence.

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(Leave Blank) <u>BRANTES</u> Martínez, Hernán Braulio. Colonel (Coronel) Hernán Braulio BRANTES Martínez, Chilean Army (Infantry), date of rank 1 January 1973, was born 6 June 1925. Colonel BRANTES is currently Commander of the C.I.E. (Cuerpo de Inteligencia del Ejército) section of the Directorate of Intelligence. In 1965 Colonel BRANTES attended the Chilean Army Intelligence Unit Course and received the title of Military Intelligence Specialist from the CINC of the Army on 28 October 1966. He served in the Directorate of Intelligence in 1970, was advisor to the IADB delegation in Washington, D.C. in 1971-72 and Commanded the 19th Mountain Infantry Regiment "Colchagua" in 1973-1974, also serving as "Jefe de la Plaza" there during the elections of March 1973 and during the period of the Military Coup of 11 September 1973. <u>BRAVO</u> Crawley-Boevey, Eugenio. Captain (Capitán de Navío) Eugenio BRAVO Crawley-Boevey, Chilean Navy (Reserve), date of rank 24 July 1968, was born 21 December 1922. Previous military experience includes U.S. Navy Pre-Flight School (1955); U.S. Naval War College, Naval Command Course (1965) and Operations Officer of the Navy General Staff. He retired from the Chilean Navy in 1968 or 1969, but was called back to active duty after the Military Coup of 11 September 1973. CAPT BRAVO has had no previous intelligence experience. Was Chief of the Archives Branch of CECIFA during the end of 1973 and 1974. Currently CAPT BRAVO is working in the Chilean Naval Intelligence Service (SIN). <u>CASTRO</u> Bustos, Pedro. Lieutenant Commander (Capitán de Corbeta) Pedro CASTRO Bustos, Chilean Navy (Marine Corps Reserve), date of rank 3 March 1962, was born 31 May 1924. No biographic data is available. LCDR CASTRO was Foreign Intelligence Officer in Chilean Navy Intelligence in 1974, in June or July 1974 transferred to CECIFA, and now is working in the Chilean Naval Intelligence Service (SIN). <u>CEVALLOS</u> Jones, Edgardo. Lieutenant Colonel (Comandante de Grupo) Edgardo CEVALLOS Jones, Chilean Air Force (Engineer), date of rank 4 January 1973, was born 17 December 1931 in Coquimbo, Chile. CEVALLOS has been Deputy Chief of the Police and Security Service for the Air Force and is now believed to be incorporated into the newly created Directorate of Air Force Intelligence. <u>CONTRERAS</u> Sepulveda, Juan Manuel. Colonel (Coronel) Juan Manuel CONTRERAS Sepulveda, Chilean Army (Engineer), date of rank 1 January 1974, was born 4 May 1929 in Santiago, Chile. Since February 1974 Colonel CONTRERAS has been Director of the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA). Colonel CONTRERAS attended Advanced Career Officers Engineering Course at Fort Belvoir, Virginia in 1966-67 and made an Orientation Tour to the U.S. in 1962. Colonel CONTRERAS is a War Academy Professor of Strategy and Intelligence. <u>GARCIA</u> Le Blanc, Rolando. Captain (Capitán de Navío) Rolando GARCIA Le Blanc, Chilean Navy, date of rank 1 January 1974, was born 7 February 1930. CAPT GARCIA has just assumed the position of Deputy Director of the Directorate of National Intelligence (DINA). No further biographic data is presently available on CAPT GARCIA.		
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GONZALEZ Salvo, Guillermo S. Lieutenant
Commander (Capitán de Corbeta) Guillermo S. GONZALEZ Salvo, Chilean Navy (Limited Duty Officer), date of rank 9 June 1972, was born on 13 August 1927. In 1974 he served as Chief of the Counterintelligence Section of Navy Intelligence A-2. At present he is Aide to Captain Roberto BENAVENTE Mercado, the Chief of Section II (Intelligence) of the National Defense Staff.

HOWARD Fuenzalida, Pedro Edwin. Lieutenant
Colonel (Teniente Coronel) Pedro Edwin HOWARD Fuenzalida, Chilean Army (Transport Corps), date of rank 1 January 1973, was born 18 January 1930. LTC HOWARD is currently Deputy Commander of the C.I.E. (Cuerpo de Inteligencia del Ejército) section of the Directorate of Intelligence. No biographic data available. LTC HOWARD attended the General Officer Supply Course at the U.S. Army School of the Americas, Canal Zone, Jan-Apr 1968. LTC HOWARD served in the Directorate of Intelligence in 1969 and according to the escalafón reported for his current post on 19 March 1973. LTC HOWARD carries secondary specialties of Intelligence, Specialist Professor and Mountain Instructor.

JAHN Barrera, Mario E. Colonel (Coronel de Aviación) Mario E. JAHN Barrera, Chilean Air Force, was born 15 September 1927 in Santiago, Chile, date of rank 1 January 1974. Since 1961 Colonel JAHN has been involved in intelligence in one form or another. In 1960 he took an Intelligence Officer Course at U.S. Army School of the Americas and was Guest Instructor at the Inter American Air Forces Academy, Albrook AFB, Canal Zone in 1970-71. Colonel JAHN has recently been relieved as Deputy Director of DINA and is believed to be in Directorate of Air Force Intelligence, or another DINA position.

LINARES Urzua, Sergio José Manuel. Lieutenant
Colonel (Comandante de Grupo) Sergio José Manuel LINARES Urzua, Chilean Air Force, date of rank 1 January 1973, was born 12 March 1932. Currently in an unknown position within the Directorate of Air Force Intelligence. Previously served as Head of the Air Force Counterintelligence. Has had no formal intelligence training. He is considered pro-U.S.

LIZASOAIN Mitrano, Sergio A. Lieutenant
Colonel (Comandante de Grupo) Sergio A. LIZASOAIN Mitrano, Chilean Air Force, date of rank 1 January 1973, was born 24 March 1931 in Santiago, Chile. He has received U.S. training as follows: 1966 - Avionics Officer Course, Keesler AFB, Miss., 1966 - Technical Instructor Course, Keesler AFB, Miss., and 1966 - Electronics OJT, Travis AFB, Calif. LIZASOAIN is a General Staff Intelligence Specialist, has worked for several years in the Operations Department of the Air Force General Staff, and with the dawning of Air Force Intelligence as a separate entity, it is believed that subject is now operating from there.

MARTINEZ Moena, Patricio Gustavo. Lieutenant
Colonel (Teniente Coronel) Patricio Gustavo MARTINEZ Moena, Chilean Army (Infantry), date of rank 15 October 1974, was born 9 August 1935. LTC MARTINEZ is currently Foreign Attache Liaison Officer within the Directorate of Army Intelligence, having assumed that position 22 November 1974. No other biographic data is held.

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MELGAREJO Moncada, Lautaro Alfredo. General Lautaro Alfredo MELGAREJO Moncada, Carabineros of Chile, date of rank 1 November 1974, was born 23 July 1924. General MELGAREJO was Director of the NCO School in 1972-1973 and Prefect of Talca 1973-74, before assuming the position of Chief, Sub-Department of Intelligence, of the Carabineros in late 1974. No other biographic information is available.

MENA Salinas, Odlanier Rafael. Brigadier General (General de Brigada) Odlanier Rafael MENA Salinas, Chilean Army (Infantry), date of rank 23 January 1975, was born 2 April 1926 in Gorbea, Chile. On 7 February 1975 General MENA assumed the duties of Director of Army Intelligence on the Army General Staff. General MENA, an Infantry Officer, is a Military Intelligence Specialist. In 1963 General MENA took a Military Intelligence Course at the Army War Academy and took an Intelligence Orientation Tour of Panama 25 Nov-9 Dec 1963. In addition, General MENA served as Chief of the Intelligence Section, Headquarters IV Army Division in 1963 and as Deputy Chief 2d Section (Counterintelligence), Directorate of Intelligence, Army General Staff during 1967-1968. General MENA attended the Communications Conference of American Armies at Fort Bragg, North Carolina 11-17 Aug 1968. He has a reputation as an intelligent and competent officer, highly regarded for his professional ability. He is self-confident, hard working and not easily influenced.

MONSALVE Poblete, Raúl. Commander (Capitán de Fragata) Raúl MONSALVE Poblete, Chilean Navy, date of rank 1 January 1975, was born 11 September 1935. He is currently Head of the Intelligence Operations Department, Chilean Naval Intelligence Service (SIN). He is the former Head of Armed Forces Counterintelligence Center (CECIFA), and former Head of the Foreign Intelligence Division of the A-2 Department (Intelligence) of the Navy General Staff. He received intelligence training at Lowry AFB, Colorado, and at Ft. Holabird, Maryland between August 1968 and August 1969. He is the only officer in the Chilean Navy whose intelligence training and professional competence is on a par with U.S. personnel. He is an extremely competent officer who made many successful innovations in Naval Intelligence and is well thought of by his superiors and contemporaries. He is one of four officers who set up the Navy Intelligence Department in 1969, was one of the organizers of the CECIFA, and assisted in the organization of the Naval Intelligence Service (SIN), becoming its first Deputy Director.

OTAIZA Lopez, Horacio. Colonel (Coronel de Aviación) Horacio OTAIZA Lopez, Chilean Air Force, date of rank 5 January 1972, date of birth 5 January 1925 in Santiago, Chile. Colonel OTAIZA took Base Security Police Orientation at Kirtland AFB and Cannon AFB, New Mexico in late 1973. Colonel OTAIZA has been Chief of Police and Security for the Air Force and is now believed to be incorporated into the newly created Directorate of Air Force Intelligence.

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USDAO Santiago, Chile

OTTONE Mestre, Carlos S. Major (Comandante de Escuadrilla) Carlos S. OTTONE Mestre, Chilean Air Force, date of rank 2 January 1973, was born 21 November 1939. Major OTTONE appears to have had a normal career to this point, has taken an Aircraft Maintenance Course at Chanute AFB, Illinois in 1968 and received instruction from an Intelligence Mobile Training Team from 8th Special Forces, USSOUTHCOM which gave the course in Santiago 5 Jan-3 March 1967. Currently Major OTTONE is believed to be operating with DINA.

QUINTEROS Sprovera, Pedro S. Lieutenant Colonel (Comandante de Grupo) Pedro S. QUINTEROS Sprovera, Chilean Air Force, date of rank 1 January 1975, was born 15 October 1935. No other biographic data is available. Lt Col QUINTEROS is currently in the Directorate of Air Force Intelligence.

RUIZ Bunker, Freddy Enrique. Brigadier General (General de Brigada Aérea) Freddy Enrique RUIZ Bunker, Chilean Air Force, date of rank 2 January 1975, was born 27 May 1926 in Santiago, Chile. General RUIZ was a student in an Intelligence Course at the Air War College in 1957-1958, was Foreign Attache Liaison Officer in 1959, and served as Assistant Air Attaché in Washington, D. C. Feb-Aug 1972 and Air Attaché during 1972-1973. General RUIZ was given the job of organizing the Air Force Intelligence Service, which he began in February 1975.

SEPULVEDA Ortiz, Jorge. Commander (Capitán de Fragata) Jorge SEPULVEDA Ortiz, Chilean Navy, date of rank 1 January 1970, was born 12 April 1934. No biographic data is available. CDR SEPULVEDA is Head of A-2 Department, Chilean Navy General Staff.

WUNDERLICH Piderit, Pablo Commander (Capitán de Fragata) Pablo WUNDERLICH Piderit, Chilean Navy (Marine Corps), date of rank 31 December 1970, was born 12 January 1925 in Valparaiso, Chile. Little biographic information held. In 1962-1963 he attended the Junior School, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia. In Jun-Jul 1963 he received U. S. training in 4.2 mortar operations with the 11th Marines and on the job training in operations of a transplacement battalion with the 3d Battalion, 1st Marines Jul-Aug 1963. Additionally, in September 1963, CDR WUNDERLICH made a recruit training indoctrination visit to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California. According to biographic information he is fluent in his native Spanish as well as German and English and is capable of interpretation and translation of these languages. In addition he has an unknown fluency in French and Japanese. CDR WUNDERLICH has recently assumed the position of Deputy Director, Chilean Navy Intelligence Service (SIN).

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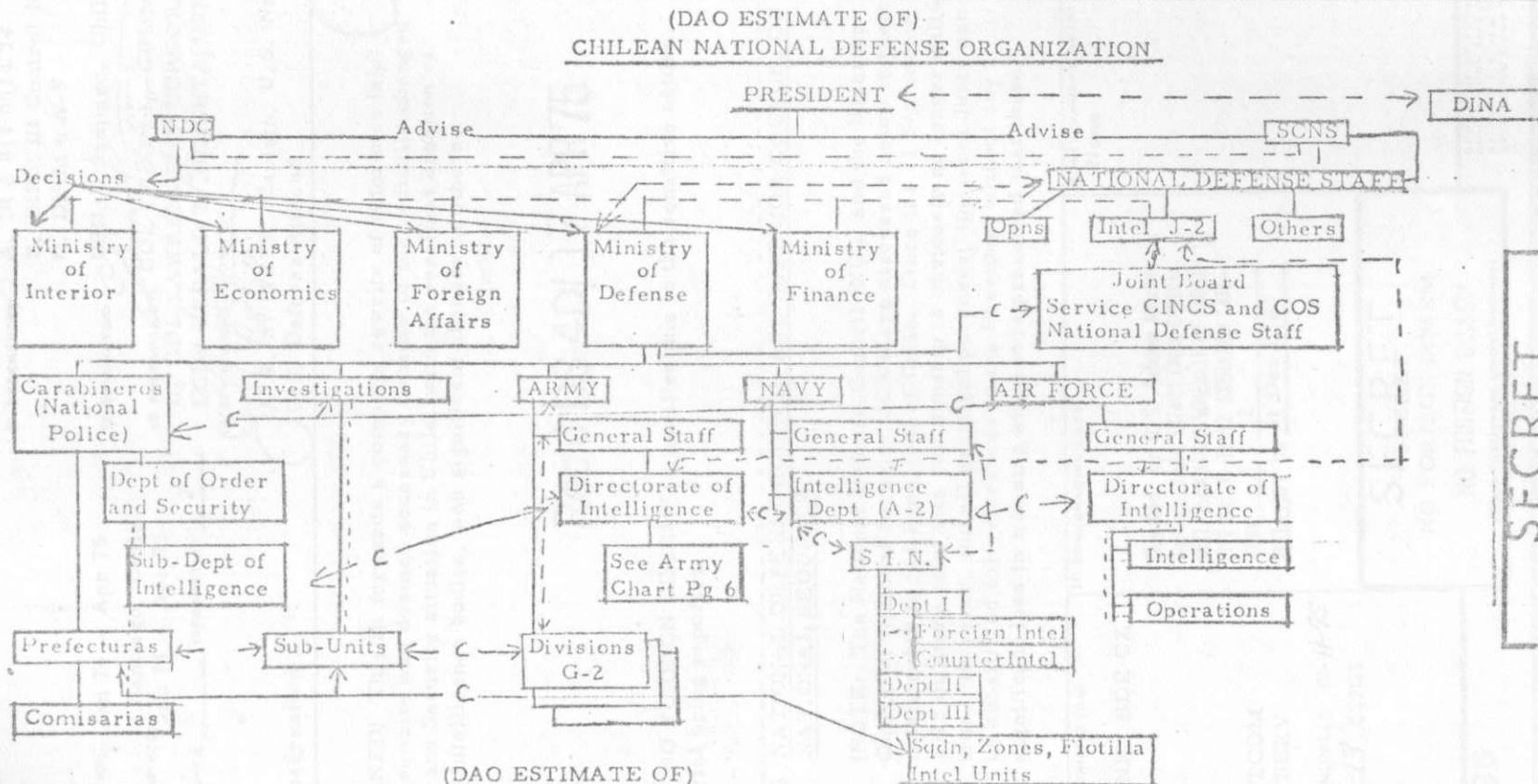
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Note:

← - → Indicates flow of requirements,
information and intelligence.

← C → Indicates coordination relationship

National Defense Staff is not subordinate to Minister of National Defense, although working staff is made up of military officers of all services. The Joint Board enjoys a similar position but serves the Minister of National Defense in an Advisory capacity. The power of the Commanders-in-Chief of the services is evident. As members of the NDC, they have a direct voice with the President of CHILE.

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