Approved For Release 2000/05/16 : CIA-RDP82-00457R00090026000 This is unevaluated information for the research 25X1A use of trained intelligence analysts. SECRET CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP IN THE IGENIAL IN accordance wan the letter of 16 October 1978 from DATE Director of Central Intelligence to the O. COUNTRY Argentina Archivist of the United States. 17-26 August 1947 SUBJECT Army Discontent with Peron Government

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- The Argentine Army is split roughly into two factions. The Nationalist group is led by Generals Filomeno Velazco, Oscar Silva, and Orlando Pellufia. The Conservative faction centers around Generals Angel Solari, Ambrosio Tago, Felipe Urdapillete, and a General (fnu)Rayo.
- 2. Both factions of the Army appear to be in agreement on the principal demands made of President Peron. These demands are:
 - Removal from the Government of all those individuals allegedly involved in scandals and graft, including any subordinates of Rolando Lagomarsino and Miguel Miranda who may be implicated.
 - b. A guarantee that Mrs. Peron will not intervene in any affairs of state and will confine her activities entirely to social and public wasters problems.
 - A decrease in the influence exercised in the Government by Dr. Micardo Guardo, president of the Chamber of Deputies.
- 3. The Nationalist group is supporting Peron provided he meets their demands. Generals Velazco and Silva are reportedly using their nationalist and Army following to build up opposition to Peron's government policy and choice of cabinet members.
- 42 The conservative group (somewhat pro-democratic) is anti-Peron fundamentally but is willing to go along with the President if the requested reforms are carried out. General Solari was in charge at Campo de Mayo where a group of officers recently met to discuss the national situation. As a result of this meeting, Generals Podesta and Carosella were sent on 19 August to present the views of the Campo de Mayo officers to President Peron and to question him about such matters as the scarcity of essential commodities, the continuing migration of people from the interior to Buenos Aires because of ad aree conditions in rural areas, and the scandals and mismanagement of funds in the official circle. General Podesta and General Carosella also hinted to President Peron that the officers thought some of the present cabinet ministers sould be CONFIDENTIAL forced to resign.

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- 5. Rumors during the first wooks of August were still burrent that General Velazco was demanding the post of Minister of the Interior; however, on 22 August it was reported that the General had been effored the post of interventor of his native province, Corrientes. Velazco is said to have been willing to take that mosition only on condition that he also be given permand of the Corrientes military zone.* Velazco was propored to take over the Ministry of the Interior approximately two months ago, but the ways of asyaults attributed to the nationalists supporting Velazco reportedly made President Feron reconsider this appointment.
- 6. There is considerable opposition within the Arry to the naming of Gold Silva to the post of Minister of Mar, as was generally remoted in mid-August. President Peron has reportedly offered Silva a diplomatic post to get him out of the way, but Silva has not accepted.
- 25X1X 7. that unless two Army can reach an agreement on acceptable cabinet members, the President may be able to reshuffle his cabinet along less drastic lines than originally contemplated. It is believed that a partial shake-up of the present cabinet is probable, but that the President would try to delay any changes until after the Rio Conforence.
 - 8. The following are said to have presented their resignations to President Peron, but no action has been taken:

Dr. Belisario Gache Piran, Limister of Justice and Public Instruction

Dr. Ramon Coreijo, Minister of Finance

Dr. Jose M. Freire, Secretary of Labor and Welfare

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comment: General Velazco was appointed Interventor of the Province of Corrientes on 4 September.

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