

# CHILE NEWSLETTER



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## May 11 Demonstrations

The first nationally coordinated demonstrations in solidarity with Chile since the coup have been set for May 11, with mass marches and rallies planned in Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The demonstrations will be focussed on demands arrived at during the national conference in Chicago last month: No U.S. Aid to the Junta; Open the U.S. to Refugees; and Free All Political Prisoners. The issue of political prisoners is particularly urgent since the Junta has announced it will be trying some 6,000 prisoners in the next month, among them many Popular Unity leaders. (see articles below.)

In San Francisco a mass march is being planned passing the Chilean consulate, ITT's Sheraton-Palace Hotel, Bank of America, and the Treasury Building. The march will be followed by a rally with speakers addressing the above demands and the issue of Support for the Chilean Resistance.

Other acts of solidarity have been scheduled in many parts of the country in the month of May. In New York there will be a benefit concert on May 8 at Madison Square Garden, sponsored by Friends of Chile, with Joan Jara--wife of the murdered Chilean folk-singer--and many well-known U.S. singers. In Seattle a major protest demonstration is planned

for May 8, when the annual ITT stockholder's meeting takes place there. During the last month The Coalition to Stop ITT has been conducting a campaign in the Pacific Northwest to educate people about ITT's role in the U.S., Chile, and elsewhere in the world.

In Philadelphia, there has been a continuing campaign around the construction work being done on two Chilean naval vessels there. Originally at the Navy yards, the ships have now been moved to the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. in Chester, Pennsylvania. While the construction goes on at least 300 Chilean naval personnel are in the Philadelphia area. On April 28, a reception was held by the Pan-American Association honoring Brazilian and Chilean naval officers; several hundred demonstrators succeeded in convincing many persons not to attend the event.

The Philadelphia Chile Emergency Committee is conducting a letter and telegram campaign aimed at the officers of the Chilean vessels there, and urges other groups to join in sending them messages condemning the Junta and U.S. collaboration with the Chilean military. Messages should be sent to Commanding Officers, Centeno and Portales, Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pa. 19013, with copies to local media. A large demonstration is being planned May 21, which is also Chilean Naval Day.



# NEWS IN BRIEF

## INSIDE CHILE:

**Repression...** Pablo Rodriguez, leader of the fascist paramilitary group "Fatherland and Liberty," has called for a permanent regime of military rule in Chile as a remedy for the "political vicissitudes of the past 50 years of liberal democracy." (Excelsior)... The military have forbidden civilians from practicing Karate and other oriental martial arts "to protect the armed forces." (N.Y.T.)... All travel in and out of Chile, as well as within the country, has been made the subject of strict new security regulations. (Le Monde, PTS)... The President of the Executive Committee of the International Red Cross was denied permission to visit the prisoners on Dawson Island. Gen. Pinochet himself announced the decision as part of the cancellation of all visits to Dawson--according to Pinochet, to avoid "inconvenient amounts of communication" between the political prisoners and the exterior. (Excelsior)... Raul Hasbun, director of the Catholic TV station in Santiago and fanatical opponent of the Popular Unity government, was removed from his post after an angry exchange of letters with the military rector of the Catholic University, Admiral Jorge Swett, over Hasbun's refusal to fire certain persons at the rector's request. The matter went to the Junta itself, where despite the support of Pinochet and Mendoza for Hasbun, the Admiral carried the day with the support of Leigh and Merino, and Hasbun was fired. This is an indication of the splits within the Junta, and may also further aggravate relations between the military and the church, since Hasbun is a priest. (Resistance News Service)... The Christian Democratic Dean of the Law School of the University of Chile, Maximo Pacheco, was also removed from his post... It is reported that the house of Osvaldo Olguin, Vice-President of the Christian Democratic Party, has been surrounded and searched on various occasions on the suspicion he was aiding members of the Left. Olguin was one of the signers of the critical letter sent by his party to the Junta last January... The house of Rafael Cumsille, President of the Association of Small Businessmen and one of Allende's most vocal critics, was also searched, and two of his brothers were reported arrested for hoarding. (RNS)... Amnesty International has issued a bulletin announcing that Manuel Cabieses, former director of the leftist magazine Punto Final, was in imminent danger of execution, and calling for letters and telegrams to the Chilean authorities in his defense.

**Resistance...** In an interview published in Le Monde, Carlos Altamirano, former leader of the Chilean Socialist Party, stated that "the mass armed struggle will occur at the correct moment. In the short run, it is not the proper method, for it would give a pretext to the Junta, which is desperately looking for an excuse to camouflage its crimes and continue its repression... Gen. Pinochet announced the discovery of a cache of weapons on Dawson Island itself, which, according to him, were going to be used by "those men there who think they're saints." Pinochet gave no explanation as to how these weapons could have arrived at the sub-polar island, which is under strict mili-

tary control. Pinochet also announced the discovery of other arms of "Argentine origin" in Santiago and Valparaiso... Interior Minister Gen. Oscar Bonilla announced the discovery of plans to "provoke public disorders" on May 1; he said, "as always, the left is organized compartmentally so that we can't identify the leaders. We see the threads, but the heart of the rope stays hidden." (Excelsior)... Christian Democratic workers at the El Tentenue copper mine have been collecting money for the families of some 1,000 workers who have been dismissed since the coup. When this was discovered, a number of these workers were also fired. Gen. Pinochet, alluding to this, stated "that there are those elements who are waiting for a single sign of weakness on the part of the Junta to sow chaos." (Chile Monitor)

**Economic...** Emilio Palma, a former leader of the outlawed Chilean Central Labor Union (CUT), declared from exile that the Junta has murdered or imprisoned more than 30% of the leadership of the CUT. He also emphasized that massive political firings have left hundreds of thousands of Chilean workers unemployed or unemployable. (Neues Deutschland, PTS)... The Medical College of Chile has admitted that large numbers of doctors are leaving the country because of the deteriorating economic situation. Other professions suffer from the same process... CORFO, the State Development Agency, has returned over 120 industries to their former owners, and plans to return at least 30 more. A special commission has been set up to oversee the return of the large textile factories... Following their ideology of "free competition" regardless of the consequences, the Junta on April 14 removed tariff barriers on some 2,400 items which had previously protected national industry from competition with the exterior. "The inefficient industries will have to become efficient or they will disappear," said Cabinet member Admiral Cotuzzo. These policies of the Junta have caused consternation among Chilean businessmen and manufacturers; the President of the Chilean Manufacturers' Association (SOFOPA) called the steps "precipitous" and warned of their possible political consequences. (RNS)... A conference of farmworkers held earlier this year, directed primarily by the Christian Democrats, concluded in favor of cooperative farming methods. The Junta denounced this conclusion as "Marxist," stating "Chile has had its dose of infantile collectivism..." The farmworkers insist that parceling out a few more acres to them would only increase their dependence on large landowners for credit and technical assistance. (Nueva Lucha)... Chilean businessmen are pushing for the abolition of the laws regulating the firing of workers and other labor rights (Ley de Inamovilidad Laboral), already effectively suspended in practice. (RNS)

**International Relations...** On May 14 Gen. Pinochet will make an official visit to Paraguay to confer with Gen. Alfredo Stroessner... Pinochet has also announced that he will be meeting with President Juan Peron of Argentina to discuss relations between their two countries, but no date has been set... The Chilean government has accused Finland of intervening in Chilean affairs as a result of Finnish President Urho Kekkonen's participation in the Helsinki conference

on Chile. Previously Cuba and Sweden have been honored by such attacks. (La Opinion, WPC)

## INTERNATIONAL:

**Argentina...** The Argentine city of Mendoza reports that over 70,000 Chileans have entered Argentina since the coup, the majority refugees from political and economic repression there. (La Opinion)

**Brazil...** Opposition Deputy Francisco Pinto has been charged with infraction of the National Security Law for having "insulted" Gen. Pinochet in a discourse during the Chilean general's visit to Brazil. Pinto, who faces 2 to 6 years imprisonment on the charge, denounced the Junta's "fascist" policies and compared Gen. Pinochet to Lieutenant Galley in his speech. (Excelsior)... The Berlin Extra-Dienst reports that at one point in his visit to Brazil, Gen. Pinochet suffered an excess of militaristic zeal and saluted a uniformed doorman. The incident was recorded by Brazilian TV, but the film was destroyed after Pinochet learned of his error. (PTS)

**Britain...** Despite the new Labor government's announced intention of cutting off all military aid to the Junta, James Callaghan, Secretary to the British Foreign office, announced on April 10 that four ships ordered by the Chilean government in 1969--two frigates and two submarines--will be delivered "with all necessary replacement parts." When pressed by Labor Party critics, Callaghan admitted that the Chilean government's threat to impose a copper boycott on Britain was at least one of the "good reasons" for going through with the deal... It was also reported that eight Hawker-Hunter Jets of the same type used in the attack on the Presidential Palace September 11 had been secretly flown from Britain to Chile in February and March, thus fulfilling another outstanding order for military materials. (N.Y.T., Berlin Extra-Dienst, PTS)

**Canada...** In a May Day action, the Comite de Solidarite Quebec-Chili occupied the Chilean Consulate in Montreal for several hours. As they left the building, they were arrested and charged with "public mischief"--a potentially serious charge in Canada.

**El Salvador...** It was reported that the Chilean Consulate in El Salvador was recently bombed. (KOFY)

**France...** Members of the French Committee for the Support of the Revolutionary Struggle of the Chilean People occupied the offices of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance for two hours on March 25, in response to the meeting of the "Club of Paris" being hosted by the Ministry to discuss Chile's international debts. Outside, demonstrators carried banners reading "Not one penny, not one gun to the Junta!" (Politique Hebdo, PTS)... Gabriel Garcia Marquez, internationally famous author of *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, declared en route to the Russell Tribunal hearings on repression in Latin America that since the coup in Chile he has stopped writing entirely to devote himself to aiding the resistance; "all possible means must be used to overthrow the Junta," he declared. (Afrique-Asie, PTS)

**Italy...** A group of Italian health workers has denounced the collaboration of Chilean doctors in the

torture of political prisoners. (Lotta Continua, PTS) ... The Russell Tribunal on repression in Latin America met in Rome and heard incontrovertible evidence of the atrocities committed by the Junta and their collaborators since the coup, and the continuing violations of human rights in Chile. Much of this testimony is now being published in Europe. (Chile Democratico)

**Iraq...** The Unified Party of Iraq has given \$100,000 to the Chilean resistance in an act of solidarity.

**Mexico...** On April 19, Mexico officially withdrew their ambassador from Chile... President Echeverria publicly criticized the Junta and praised the government of Salvador Allende... Pedro Vuskovic, former Minister of the Economy under Allende, was granted a safe conduct pass to leave the Mexican Embassy in Santiago, although the Junta has announced it will seek his extradition. (La Opinion, Excelsior, N.Y.T.)

**Mongolia...** A number of meetings in solidarity with Chile have been held in Ulan Bator, including a student demonstration of unparalleled size. (World Peace Council)

**Norway...** The government of Oslo declared March 6 an official day of solidarity with Chile. Acts of solidarity were realized in all the Universities and in secondary schools. (Chile Democratico)

**Panama...** The Rector of the University of Panama sent a cable to the Junta demanding the freedom of imprisoned academics and condemning repression "of a sort never before witnessed in the history of Latin American Universities." (WPC)

**Sweden...** The Swedish Peace Council has launched a broad

**U.S...** The chief of the U.S. Air Force Southern Command, General Arthur Salisbury, visited Santiago in March to receive the "Grand Medal of Aeronautical Merit" from Air Force General Gustavo Leigh, member of the Junta. In receiving this "honor" Gen. Salisbury praised the Chilean military for their defense of "national sovereignty." (El Manifesto, PTS)

**Venezuela...** The Venezuelan Medical Federation has issued a declaration paying homage to Dr. Salvador Allende and calling for the intervention of the Pan-American Medical Confederation and the World Medical Association to defend the human rights of prisoners in Chilean jails and concentration camps. (WPC)

Beginning with the next issue of the Chile Newsletter, we plan to include a special section on solidarity activities in the U.S. We hope that all Chile Solidarity Groups and individuals will notify us promptly of their activities, past and future, so that they can be reported in the Newsletter.



# TODA LA PATRIA CONTRA EL FASCISMO

Lamento por Chile despues del Golpe, Sept. 1973  
(cancion)

Un fuerte grito se levanta  
desde la tercera esquina del mundo  
Chile!

Allende  
Allende  
Allende

Nosotros que esperabamos sufrimos encarcelados  
Nosotros que temiamos lloramos tras las puertas  
Nosotros que despreciabamos y maldeciamos y amabamos  
Ahora limpiamos nuestros rifles y nos juntamos  
en las ruinas secretas de las ciudades y los pueblos

Lucharemos

Masacres de los pobres  
Carniceria de los niños  
Asesinato de los refugiados  
y silencio de la prensa

Lucharemos

Ustedes que compran el poder  
De Ustedes que lo venden  
Con alegría  
Con alegría  
Con terrible y sangrienta alegría!

Ustedes esposas burgesas con ollas de cobre  
Cuidado con las mujeres que tienen que llenarlas  
Ustedes esposos burgeses con camiones elegantes  
Cuidado con los hombres que tienen que cargarlos  
Ustedes tropas fascistas con sus sonrisas de boina

verde  
Cuidado con los guerrilleros que los persiguen



STOP U.S. MILITARY AID TO THE JUNTA



OTHER HANDS  
SHALL TAKE UP YOUR STRUGGLE

Vuestra pintura en nuestros edificios  
No puede borrar la vista  
De las cabezas rapadas de nuestros compañeros  
De las tumbas sin marcar para miles de nuevos muertos  
De aguas del río escondidas por cadaveres bolteandose  
O borrar de nuestros corazones y mentes las palabras de  
batalla

Un enorme grito se dilata  
Desde la tercera esquina del mundo:  
Chile!

Allende  
Allende  
Allende

Y una gran voz crece  
De todos los que construyen cavan y cultivan

Donde un lider cae  
Diez se levantaran  
Donde diez hombres caen  
Miles se levantaran

Chile!

Con nuestros martillos azadones y palancas lo haremos  
Con nuestros puños y nuestros fusiles lo haremos

Te vengaremos  
Te vengaremos  
Te vengaremos

Chile!

FOR THE COUNTRY AND THE REVOLUTION  
... Jacqueline D. Tunberg



Lament for Chile after the Coup, September 1973  
(song)

A great cry rises  
from the third corner of the world:  
Chile!

Allende  
Allende  
Allende

We who hoped now grieve behind bars  
We who feared now weep behind locked doors  
We who scorned and cursed and loved  
now clean our rifles and gather  
in the rubble of the cities and the towns

We will fight

Massacres of the poor  
Butcheries of the children  
Assasination of refugees  
And silencing the press

We will fight

You who buy power  
From you who sell power  
With joy  
With joy  
With terrible bloody joy!

You bourgeois wives with your copper pots  
Beware the women who must fill them  
You bourgeois husbands with your fancy trucks  
Beware the men who must load them  
You fascist troops with your green beret grins  
Beware the guerrillas who stalk you

Your whitewash on our buildings  
Cannot whitewash the sight  
of the shaved heads of our comrades  
of bulldozed unmarked graves for numberless newly dead  
of river waters hidden by corpses tumbling by  
Or erase from our hearts and minds the words of battle

A great cry swells  
from the third corner of the world:  
Chile!

Allende  
Allende  
Allende

And a great shout goes up  
from all who build and dig and grow:

Where one leader falls  
Ten will rise  
Where ten men fall  
Thousands will rise

Chile!

With our hammers and hoes and sticks we will  
With our fists and with our guns we will

Avenge you  
Avenge you  
Avenge you

Chile!

POR LA PATRIA Y LA REVOLUCIÓN  
... Jacqueline D. Tunberg

# FASCISM





## Chile Films

**INTRODUCTION TO CHILE**--A documentary introduction to Chile and the history of its social and economic development, including the attempted transition under Allende's Popular Unity government from capitalism to socialism. A Chile Films-ICAIC (Cuban Film Institute) co-production, 60-minutes, black and white, Spanish with English subtitles.

**EL CHACAL DE NAHUELTORO (THE JACKAL)**--A feature length dramatic film based on a controversial Chilean murder case, this is the first film by the young Chilean director Miguel Littin, currently in exile. It has been internationally praised for its cinematic achievements as well as for its incisive exposure of the social conditions in Chile a few years prior to the Popular Unity's electoral victory. 95-minutes, black and white, Spanish with English subtitles.

**VENCEREMOS**--A documentary on Chile's class structure concluding with joyous street celebrations at the announcement of Allende's 1970 election victory. 20-minutes, black and white, Spanish with English subtitles.

**CAMPAMENTO NUEVA HABANA**--"Nueva Habana" is a small town built on the outskirts of Santiago on land seized in a "take over." During the Allende years the people of Nueva Habana built, organized, and ran their own town. CAMPAMENTO remains a moving document of the potential and creative initiative of the people of Chile. After the coup, Nueva Habana became one of the targets of the Junta's bloodbath, and the fates of many people in the film are unknown. 30-minutes, color, Spanish with English subtitles.

**CUANDO DESPIERTA EL PUEBLO (WHEN THE PEOPLE AWAKE)**--What does it mean for an economically dependent, underdeveloped country to try to build socialism? Can socialism be achieved through peaceful electoral means? Can the class that has ruled the economic and political life of the country for two centuries be transformed and integrated into the process of social change, or is its destruction necessary for the creation of a new society? In dealing with these and other questions, **WHEN THE PEOPLE AWAKE** provides a thought provoking framework for discussion. 60-minutes, color, Spanish with English subtitles.

**CHILE WITH POEMS AND GUNS**--The first documentary about Chile made after the recent military counterrevolution, this film treats the ferment of the three years of the Popular

Unity government in historical perspective and provides an understanding of why the coup had to be so brutal. Original footage from Chile is combined with interviews in the U.S. with eyewitnesses to the coup and its aftermath. The film concludes by demonstrating the relevance of events in Chile to our own lives here in the U.S. 55-minutes, color, English.

**LA TIERRA PROMETIDA (THE PROMISED LAND: CHILE 1930-73)**--This film is a canto to the Chilean people's struggle for the conquest of power and the establishment of socialism. The story of the peasant movements of the 1930's is told as folk tale of legend going beyond simple historical reference. The film combines the poetic and the spectacular, revolution and history; it transforms the pursuit of the promised land by the dispossessed, and the bloody battles they have to wage, into a call to struggle for the Chilean people. 120-minutes, color, Spanish with English subtitles.

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## NACLA Report on Chile

The May-June issue of *Latin America & Empire Report* published by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) will be an analysis of the Chilean coup and its aftermath, with an emphasis on documentation of the U.S. role in preparing and executing the coup. It will be a companion issue to their earlier *Chile: Facing the Blockade* (Jan., 1973) and *Chile: The Story Behind the Coup* (Oct., 1973) and to the book *New Chile* (1973), which covers the period of the Popular Unity government. The *NACLA Reports* are \$1 and *New Chile* \$3.

To order any of the above, or for a catalogue of NACLA publications, write NACLA at:

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I WILL RETURN AND I WILL BE MILLIONS

## Clodomiro Almeyda

In a letter to General Pinochet published in *Le Monde* in early April the wife of former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda describes his situation as a prisoner and requests permission to visit and bring him food, clothing and medicine. She states that on her first visit in a month she found him "in a deplorable state. Even at first glance one could see his extreme weakness." The letter continues: "The jail is cold and my husband is not authorized to wear heavy clothing because of 'security reasons'. Nevertheless, they left him his belt.... My husband is blindfolded; I do not know if he is like that all day long. My husband is kept incommunicado. The government attorney Otaiza was not questioned him either orally or in writing -- he said 'I do not have enough time just now.'"

Sra. Almeyda notes that she is writing her letter because "I do not want the day to come when the authorities might say that I did not speak in time."

The international reaction to Sra. Almeyda's letter has been such that the right-wing Santiago newspaper *El Mercurio* printed a story denying the charges of mistreatment and asserting that the former Chancellor was "in perfect condition" at the Air Force Academy where he is being held. However, there have also been unconfirmed reports in the last week that Sra. Almeyda has herself been detained or put under house arrest.



CLODOMIRO  
ALMEYDA

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## Trials of UP Leaders

The most important members of the U.P. coalition will be transferred to Santiago in preparation for court-martial proceedings, the junta announced on April 29. The 29 prisoners have been held on Dawson Island since September and include the former Communist Party leader Luis Corvalán and five former Cabinet ministers, José Cademartori, Fernando Flores, Sergio Bitar, Aníbal Palma and Jorge Tapia. Two other Cabinet members, Orlando Letelier and Clodomiro Almeyda, who served as foreign ministers, were transferred in February because of health reasons. José Tohá, another Allende Cabinet minister who had also been confined on Dawson Island, allegedly committed suicide in March while in a military hospital.

Junta member General Gustavo Leigh said that legal proceedings against the Dawson Island prisoners would begin in an effort to speed the cases of the political prisoners still being detained. However, the exact date of the trial and the charges against the former officials were not disclosed. (N.Y. Times)

## Santiago Trials Continue

The trial of 57 Air Force men and 10 civilians charged with sedition and dereliction of duty, and aiding the Marxist parties before the September coup began on April 17. All are being tried separately, and the verdicts will not be disclosed until the end of the trials, which are expected to last a month and will be followed by court-martial of Army, Navy and police personnel accused of Marxist sympathies.

These trials are the first to be opened to the national and international press and to foreign observers. A group of U.S. lawyers, the Fair Trial Committee for Chilean Political Prisoners, has sent several observers. Defense attorneys have been allowed to raise issues and call in as many witnesses as they wish. In addition, they have challenged the authority of the trials, maintaining that the Chilean constitution and military code of justice empower military courts to try individuals only for crimes committed after a state of siege has been declared. All defendants are charged with acts committed months earlier. The case of former sergeant Carlos Trujillo, who faces a five-year term for allegedly having been a member of a clandestine cell of leftists in the School of Aviation, is typical.

Debate has also arisen over the legality of the Junta's overthrow of the Allende government. The prosecution asserts that the coup was justified because the UP government, though legally elected, had lost its legitimacy and become "the enemy of the armed forces and nation." Prosecutors have also claimed that in some cases confessions have been obtained, but the defense charges that such confessions are the result of torture. The issue of torture will probably be raised during the trials.

Testimony at the trials is being reported in the newspapers and is being discussed in the shantytowns as well as in the conservative, middleclass neighborhoods. (New York Times)



## Bishops Condemn Junta

According to the New York Times of April 24, the Roman Catholic Church of Chile issued a declaration accusing the military junta of the use of torture, arbitrary and lengthy detentions, of causing widespread unemployment, of making job dismissals for political reasons, and of establishing an economic policy that church leaders said shifted the burden to the poor.

Chile is living in a "climate of insecurity and fear," the church said.

In response to the statement, Gen. Gustavo Leigh, a member of the junta, said:

"I have great respect for the church, but like many men, without realizing it, they are vehicles for Marxism."

The statement was distributed by the Cardinal, Raul Silva Henríquez, who said it had the backing of the majority of bishops.

The Chile Newsletter attempts to publish all significant news on Chile and on the solidarity movement in the U.S. and around the world. Because of the censorship and repression in Chile, it is difficult to obtain reliable news, nor can sources always be checked. Our policy has been to print only those reports that we have good reason to believe are accurate, citing sources where possible. We would be glad if the readers who find what they consider errors or omissions would notify us. Any inaccuracies which can be confirmed will be corrected. We also want to ask readers to send us their responses to the Newsletter to date, and their suggestions for the future, both in the form of items for publication, and in a general spirit of constructive criticism.



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## IDB Meets in Santiago

The board of governors of the Inter-American Development Bank met recently in Santiago with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury George Schultz attending.

The Inter-American Development Bank, which never granted loans requested by the Popular Unity government, has in the past month approved two loans to Chile totalling almost \$100-million.

The first loan, \$22-million for an agricultural project, was approved over the objections of several countries. They complained that the loan was railroaded through the normally lengthy process of technical study so that it could be announced at the meeting of the Bank's governors in Santiago. Before the coup it was the same bank that stalled on loan requests made by the Allende government.

The second loan, the largest ever granted to Chile, is a \$75.3-million credit for the construction of a hydroelectric plant. The loan is an approved version of one submitted by the Allende government 17-months ago.



## STOP PRESS

Another "suicide" by a former Allende aide has been announced by the Chilean military. Juan Bustos, security chief at the Presidential Palace under Allende, was reported to have shot himself "while under arrest" in Valparaíso. The military said Bustos had recently been arrested, but did not specify the charges against him. Unofficial sources said he had been under house arrest since the September 11 coup.

**FIRST CLASS**

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