

CHILEAN NEWS

Bulletin of the Anglo-Chilean Society

Editor - John Naylor

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EVENTS

THE INTILLIMANI MUSICAL GROUP

On 25th October the Ambassador held a reception at the Chile Embassy in honour of the Intillimani Group of Chilean Music.

THE ANNUAL JORGE BORGES LECTURE

This was held on 22nd November in association with the Anglo-Argentine Society. The speaker was Jorge Edwards and the subject of his lecture was "The Other Pablo Neruda."

CHRISTMAS PARTY

The Christmas Party was held on 8th December at Canning House. The annual Christmas Draw took place and the winning numbers were drawn by Sra. Carmen Errazuriz.



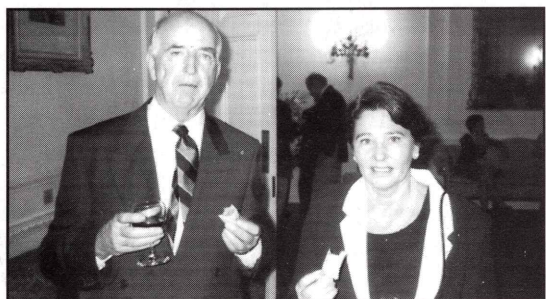
Peter Heap, Carmen Gloria Heap, Roger Venables and Hebecia Larsson



Geoffrey Larsson, Mr & Mrs Hiroyuki Nozawa



Sr. Felipe Cousino, Sra Carmen Errázuriz, Sra Maria Cousino and HE Sr Hernán Errázuriz



Mr Harry Clements and Mrs Henriette Subercaseaux



Derrick and Ruby Fatharly



Isobel Noguera, Viviana Talep, Janet Fernandez and Mariana Stanton



Jaqueline Bowes, Valerie Buxton, Homero Sotomayor & Patricia Roach



"Los Rancheros" playing typical Chilean music



The Christmas Draw Roger Venables, Carmen Errázuriz & Fleur Fraser

HAIL AND FAREWELL

A reception was held on 1st February at the residence of H.E. Hernán Errázuriz and his charming wife Sra. Carmen Errázuriz on the occasion of their farewell. It was a brilliant occasion and some of the younger members of the Errázuriz family were also in attendance. The Ambassador addressed the assembly, recalling his time in office. His departure will be regretted by the Society in whose affairs he took an active interest.

His successor, who took up his post on 1st April, is H.E. Sr. Mario Artaza, a career diplomat.

From 1955 to 1959 he studied Law at the Universidad de Chile, 1962 Master in Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, USA, and 1965 to 1968 PhD from the American University, School of International Service.

He entered the Foreign Service in 1958, and there followed a succession of both Diplomatic and Academic postings in a distinguished career spanning some 38 years. This included Washington, Lima and Geneva, and seventeen years with the World Bank in Washington D.C.

Among his academic postings, during 1993, 1994 and 1995 he was Professor of the post-graduate course on International Organizations at the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, Universidad de Chile. He also worked as Professor of the Andres Bello Diplomatic Academy in the same period.

1994 to 1995 Foreign Minister's Representative before the Boards of Directors of the International Agency for Co-operation and Development (AGCI Agencia Internacional de Cooperacion y Desarrollo).

The Society extends a warm welcome to the Ambassador and his wife Sra. Anita de Artaza.



HE Sr Henán Errázuriz, Mrs Carmen Errázuriz with some of their family



HE Sr Henán Errázuriz, making his farewell address

The evening began with a French Sauvignon Blanc in order to compare it with a Chilean Sauvignon and then a Chardonnay both from Torreon de Paredes which was pronounced clean, fresh, full of body and reasonably priced. Then on to the red wines starting with a Merlot, which is an easy to drink variety, soft and uncomplicated. Next a Cabernet Sauvignon and then a Cabernet Sauvignon Reserve, aged in oak, which was very acceptable, "drinking very nicely". All these wines were from Torreon de Paredes. The evening finished with another French wine from the Pays du Var, once again to make a comparison with new world wines.

VISIT TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

By John Naylor

This was held on the evening of 27th March. The participating members of the Society gathered under the dome at 6.00 pm and split up into three parties, each under an experienced tour guide. It was then that one appreciated the beauty and awesome grandeur and the rich historical legacy of the interior. The tour concluded in the crypt where many naval and military commanders are buried or commemorated. St. Paul's is more than a magnificent feat of architecture and resting place of the great and famous. First and foremost it is a place of daily worship and people have been coming to this site to pray since 604AD

For thirteen and a half centuries a cathedral dedicated to the honour of St. Paul has stood upon the summit of Ludgate Hill. Sir Christopher Wren's great Renaissance church, which rises majestically over the City, is the fifth to bear the name of London's patron saint.

The history of St. Paul's begins with the consecration of Mellitus as bishop of the East Saxons by St. Augustine of Canterbury in 604AD. His cathedral was probably a wooden structure. The first cathedral was destroyed by fire and rebuilt a number of times. After the last disaster in 1087 the Normans undertook to construct a massive church whose size and style reflected the importance of London in their newly conquered kingdom, and known as Old St. Paul's.

The cathedral, in grand and Gothic style, was at the heart of everyday life in the City of London. The most famous part of the precincts in the middle ages was Paul's Cross, an open air pulpit and the scene of many fiery sermons. To the east lay the Cathedral School. Now very well known as St. Paul's School, it was transferred to Hammersmith in 1884.

Over the years brave attempts were made to combat the effects of natural disasters and neglect, but the great fire of 1666 put the cathedral completely beyond restoration, and a complete rebuilding was now obviously essential.

The man chosen to design and construct a new St Paul's was Christopher Wren, who was not only an architect, but also a Latinist, scientist, anatomist, astronomer, mathematician and engineer. Building started in 1675 and completed 35 years later in 1710, and he exercised close supervision during all this time. Thus Wren had the satisfaction of seeing his great work completed in his lifetime. He was a genius in choosing the ablest artists and craftsmen of his day, and it is inside the cathedral that their work can best be appreciated. Pride of place falls to master carver Grinling Gibbons who carved the choir stalls, one of the finest examples of carved woodwork in existence today.

The greatest peril of them all was yet to come. During the second world war the cathedral suffered two direct hits

WINE TASTING

By Valerie Buxton

It was a bitterly cold February evening, and the wind blew straight from Siberia to SW1. Inside Canning House a warm welcome awaited the 40 or so members gathered for a tasting of Chilean wines. McKinley Vintners of Burrell Street had kindly consented to show a selection of wines, three white and four red. Although McKinleys deal mainly with French wines, they are looking for more and more Chilean wines as they are reliably good due to the weather conditions. In fact, in the opinion of Mr. McKinley, Chile's wines are more consistently good than South Africa's, which has a similar climate.

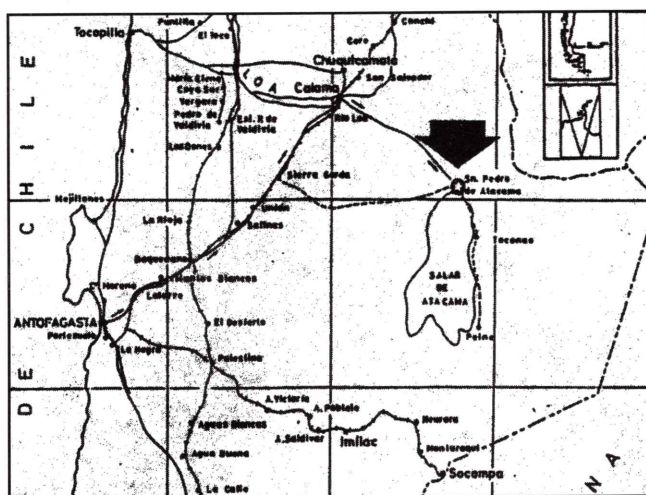
from high explosive bombs. One penetrated the choir roof and completely destroyed the high altar. The other burst between the roof and the floor of the north transept, carrying with it many tons of masonry through to the crypt.

Two bombs mercifully failed to explode, one by the west front and the other a land mine which was found with its parachute close to the east end of the building. Both of these were removed by a bomb disposal squad of the Royal Engineers.

St. Paul's was also attacked by incendiary bombs, and it is a tribute to the cathedral's devoted band of fire-watchers, often working under extreme danger, that they were extinguished and that the damage sustained was no worse, grievous though it was.

THE ANDEAN PROJECT

Developing the National Heritage of the High Andes



On 26th September at Canning House Patricia Vincent, Chairman of The Andean Project, gave a slide show accompanied by a running commentary on its objectives. It was well attended and was followed by a reception at which pisco sour, Chilean wine and empanadas were served.

The Andean Project originated from a visit to the North of Chile by an English couple, the Vincents, ex Foreign Office, in 1976 to visit the Pre-Columbian archaeological museum in San Pedro de Atacama where they met its founder, Father Le Paige SJ. It was he who produced important ideas to create a program which will contribute towards a solution of the problems which confront the people of the High Andes. On their return to Britain, the Vincents initiated consultations with the British Government, friends from the Foreign Office, colleagues and other interested parties with the purpose of seeking funds to resolve the situation facing the Chilean High Andes. Finally, the Andean Project was founded in London on 10 May 1985 and registered with the charity commissioners in the UK. The Andean Project was established in Chile as a non-profit making corporation in May 1993 and was granted legal status by Chilean law in December of that year.

The principal objectives of the Andean Project, as well as wishing to evoke the spirit of returning pride to the High Andean peoples, in their roots and traditions, aim to improve the quality of life of the farming communities living in this area, by creating foci of integrated development and work related biodiversity projects in agriculture and animal husbandry and to rescue and preserve the biological and cultural heritage of the Andean Region. This would help to

reverse the flow of these mountain people who are at present drifting towards cities and ports, creating a foci of poverty, sickness and unemployment. This massive depopulation of the Chilean Altiplano must be a matter of grave concern to the Government.

To fulfil these objectives, the project is initiating activities in conservation and management of medicinal plant species which are locally used for their healing properties; recuperation of plant life that is vulnerable or in danger of extinction; biological control of agricultural infestation; recuperation, conservation and management of land for agricultural uses; recuperation of the Andean irrigation systems and cultivation techniques; improvement and development of vegetable and plant varieties resistant to saline and hydraulic stress; global designs for the genetic improvement and promotion of the Camelids species and the study and validation of technological proposals deriving from the Andean people.

The pilot project phase is in the Province of El Loa and the 2nd Region, principally in the Communes of Ollague, Calama and San Pedro de Atacama, where the project has acquired approximately 11 hectares of common land from the Chilean government to develop experimental and investigation units, and consultations are taking place for the creation of a Botanic Garden for medicinal plants. It is also planned to extend these activities in the province of Parinacota in the 1st Region. These sites are in the Atacama Desert, one of the most inhospitable areas of the world at between 2600 and 5500 metres above sea level

The land acquired by the Project will be used to create a Physic Garden, and advice is being sought from Professor Ghillian Prance, director of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, and Miss Sue Minter, Curator of the Chelsea Physic Garden, both of whom will be coming to the north of Chile in the near future.

The objectives and actions of the project are completely identifiable with the philosophy of the FAO to preserve the environment, contributing to biodiversity, increase levels of nutrition and ensure the survival of the mountain villages.

The Andean Project has charitable status in the United Kingdom. (Charity number 291879). Legal status was granted to the Andean Project by the Chilean Government in December 1993.

The project will be setting up a research programme to improve the camelid stock in the High Andes. This research will be carried out in San Pedro, Talabre and in Ollague, in conjunction with the existing animal breeding programmes in the first region, in Parinacota in the Lauca National Park. The Lauca and Parinacota nature reserve camelid breeding programme was founded in 1985.

The British and Chilean committees considered several sites before deciding on San Pedro de Atacama, which was chosen for reasons of security, existing logistical support and availability of an appropriate land site.

The need for development programmes in the High Andes and the choice of San Pedro for the reasons given above has taken into account the pressing need for a new approach to creating work in mountain areas, which will contribute to and stabilize the local indigenous people in their natural habitat, which population is being submerged by external factors.

It is worth mentioning that cultures containing ideas of universal significance, which have survived virtually

unchanged for several hundred years, can offer the most sophisticated societies survival skills unknown to the modern world.

The physic Garden in the desert will need to have access to water and, as the land area is extensive, three wells will be needed. Water is to be found at a depth of ten metres. The water is saline, but as at the first stage of the project the project will be planting indigenous plants (medicinal and dye plants for the food and textile industry, crafts etc.) which are native to the area, this will not be a problem.

On 21st August 1995 Kyran D. Thelen and Mathias Prieto from the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation travelled to San Pedro de Atacama and Talabre at the foot of the volcano Haxen to access the future potential of the selected area for development of agricultural and animal breeding programmes. Their report was very favourable and we are now negotiating a technical assistance agreement with FAO. They recommended that a further 22 hectares be applied for. This has now been done.

Don Severino Melo Araujo, regional representative for Latin America and the Caribbean of FAO, went on a fact finding visit to the Andean Project's botanic/physic garden site in San Pedro de Atacama with the Chairman, Patricia Vincent, from 19 to 20th March 1996, and will be preparing an outline for the implementation of the project on site, and this of course is wonderful news. The new Ambassador, H.E.Sr.Mario Artaza, has accepted to be our Honorary President.

Preliminary approaches for financing and technical assistance have been made to the Common Market, FAO and the World Wildlife for Nature. CSIRO Australia and ODA from the United Kingdom are being asked for technical assistance. Until now the Andean Project has existed almost entirely on personal contributions. The work that has now started will require massive funding, and approaches are being made to the European Community, WWF, Darwin Initiative, Chilean mining companies and multinational corporations amongst others. It will take time for funds to flow, so supporters are being asked for further donations which will bridge the gap to keep the Project going until this can happen.

The British Embassy special fund made a donation for the acquisition of the property in San Pedro de Atacama.

Womankind made a donation for the acquisition of the property in Ollague. Help The Aged donated equipment for an Old People's Home in San Pedro.

To enable this pilot project to be established successfully, it is essential to hold a major fundraising appeal for the laboratories, a herbarium, a library and the needed buildings, infrastructure and staff (both external and local) for the long-term success of the objectives as outlined above.

Donations can be made to Charity No.291879 with the Midland Bank, Hanover Square, account No.81071378, sort code No.40 03 22.

CHILE: POLICIES FOR THE NEW TIMES

An address was given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chile, HE Sr.Jose Miguel Insulza, at the Royal Institute of International Affairs on 1st November entitled "Chile: Policies for the New Times". The following are excerpts of his talk.

He began by outlining the steps which led to democracy

in 1990, and since then things have gone well, and some good results have been achieved. Today nobody wants to go back to the times of violence and conflict except for a few diehards who will always exist. The vast majority of the Chilean people have reached a firm consensus on the value of human rights, a democratic political system and the need to sustain a social market economy as the best way to achieve sustainable growth and development.

For the past eight years fiscal discipline has contributed greatly towards national savings, allowing the reduction of the public sector foreign debt from 37% of GDP in 1986 to 11% in 1994. A very strict control of inflation has been developed which has brought it down to a single digit, and the tendency is to keep it decreasing.

As far as foreign investment goes, on the one hand advantage has been taken of the long term capital that has come into the country which will remain for long periods, and regulations have been imposed to reduce inflows of speculative capital. There has been an increase of foreign investment from 5% of the Gross Domestic Product in 1990 to 9% in 1994.

There is still a long way to go towards providing better living conditions for all the Chilean people. The democratic government of Chile is implementing a policy of "development with equity", the essence of which is to strive to eliminate extreme poverty and reduce poverty in general, and create conditions for a reduction in the enormous gap that still separates the different groups of the Chilean population. As soon as it assumed power in 1990 the new administration raised the value added tax and corporate tax in order to obtain financing for badly needed social programs.

According to United Nations figures 40% of Chile's population, about 5 million people, lived in poverty in 1990. The same statistics in March 1994 showed that Chile's poor had diminished to 29%. The governments's drive to reduce poverty and promote social equality has been an instrumental element in its political and economic success. Reducing poverty while promoting equality of opportunities are fundamental tenets of Chile's government, and they have greatly contributed to the political and social stability that the country can proudly exhibit today.

One of the main features of Chile's strategy is its approach to international relations, and has almost 40% of its Gross Domestic Product linked to foreign trade. It aims to have an active presence in all regions of the world and to keep friendly and productive relations with all States. Chile has adopted an active policy of openness towards international trade, and it can say that it is one of the countries which has not only talked about the benefits of free trade, but has also put it into practice.

The Chilean export sector has been the engine of its economic development, and has experienced considerable and decisive expansion during recent years. In 1986 exports represented 29% of its national product, and in 1994 this figure reached 34%. Chile has worked hard at diversifying its exports and has obtained good results. Until the end of the last decade 50% of its exports were related to the mining sector and only a third consisted of products with some degree of manufacture. Last year both sections were almost even.

The destination of Chile's exports has been considerably diversified. In 1994 32% was destined for Europe, while 17% went to North America, 16.8% to Latin America and 31% went to the Asia and the Pacific region.

Chile is a founding member of GATT and the World Trade Organization, and also of the other economic international organizations created in the Bretton Woods conference. The basic inclinations of its international economic policy are economic freedom, non-discrimination, freedom of export and import and freedom to buy and sell foreign currency, freedom and stability for foreign investments, preservation of the environment and judicial stability for international agreements. Chile were strong supporters of the Uruguay round and of the establishment of the new World Trade Organization. Last year the Chilean congress unanimously approved the Uruguay round legislation at an early date.

More than 190 million people, almost half of Latin America's population, are part of MERCOSUR, the new union made up by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and Chile is taking steps to become a full member. It has already signed important agreements of free trade with Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Mexico, and is pursuing a similar agreement with Peru and Bolivia and Central America.

During the Summit of the Americas, celebrated in Miami last December, Chile was officially invited to initiate the process of incorporation to the North American Free Trade Zone - NAFTA - assuring future exports and access to the biggest market in the world.

The area of Asia Pacific is of great importance and accounts for more than a third of Chile's exports, and last year Chile became a full member of the Asia Pacific Economic Council - APEC.

The European Union represents the largest integrated market in the world, and is the principal market for Chile's exports, and second largest foreign investor in Chile. Chile has deep historical affinities with the European culture and hopes soon to be able to sign a new agreement with the European Union.

On November 2nd HE Sr. Insulza laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey.

IN FESTIVE SPIRIT

By Georgina Roberts

The Group of Chilean Ladies in London celebrated the festive season with an exchange of presents and a Swedish smorgasbord buffet offered by Mrs. Gaby Gadelius in her Belgravia residence.

It was a year highlighted by our donation of a computer to the Luis Calvo MacKenna Hospital and the despatching of 26 boxes with clothes and soft toys to the Centre "Los Jazmines" of COANIL (Fundacion de Ayuda al Nino Limitado), where 125 mentally retarded children with congenital physical defects are cared for.

Opportunity was taken to bid farewell to Mrs. Ximena Bruna and to give all our thanks to her husband, the then Chilean Naval Attaché, Admiral Hugo Bruna, for so much help and support. We wish them all the best on their return to Chile.

The Christmas raffle brought luck to Patricia Larrain, Carolina Paton, Carmen Lynam and Henriette Subercaseaux while this most convivial of celebrations was enjoyed by all



Mrs Ximena Bruna, Mrs Carmen Lynam, Mrs Gaby Gadelius (the hostess), Mrs Elizabeth Cespedes and Mrs Maria Elena Rodriguez.



Mrs Patricia Richardson, Mrs Carolina Paton, Mrs Eugenia Palma and Mrs Denise Hamilton

LOS JAZMINES

By Georgina Roberts

The name conjures up fragrant white flowers, but what I saw were helpless children locked in their small bodies.

It was a hot summer day when, accepting an invitation from the Deputy Director of National Social Services, I visited the Centre Los Jazmines of COANIL situated in the Municipality of La Reina.

COANIL (Fundacion de Ayuda al Nino Limitado) is a charitable organisation created to help mentally deficient children and supported by the Chilean Navy. Los Jazmines is one of its centres and I arrived there with my promise of aid. There should have been a health warning since it is not a place for the squeamish or fainthearted. There are 125 children in wheelchairs, beds and cots suffering from spasticity, cerebral palsy, congenital physical defects and mental deficiency. The children that nobody wants - 25% of them are completely abandoned and 33% are never visited or helped by their relatives - are turned down by the hospitals owing to the high costs involved in caring for terminally ill patients. They come from Arica to Punta Arenas, and there is a waiting list of 300 children.

Los Jazmines receives a state subsidy of around 66,000,000 pesos (£79,200), but last year the services of professional staff and service personnel, together with all the housekeeping expenses (laundry, food etc.) cost 156,000,000 pesos (£187,200). Here is where COANIL has to step in to provide the difference between the subsidy and the actual costs. This is not an easy task as, being a charity, it has no regular income. The voluntary donations are not that frequent, and when I was told that in summer Los Jazmines saved money in food because the locals sent the children the fruit that fell from the trees, my heart sank.

I thought Los Jazmines was a poignant reminder of the

Roumanian children shown on British television a couple of years ago. The difference was in the extraordinary cleanliness of the place; being bathed in bright sunlight made it seem less depressing.

My aim is to raise funds, not to be sent as a monetary contribution, which could immediately be absorbed by the running costs, but to be spent on what is most needed, such as medicines, linen, toiletries, etc. If you think you can help, please call me on 0181-398-9448.

PROFESSOR MALCOLM TROUP



HE Sr Hernán Errázuriz, Sra Carmen Errázuriz, Professor and Mrs Malcolm Troup and Professor and Mrs Marcial Echenique

On the occasion of his retirement from the City University on September 20th 1995, where he had been head of the Department of Music, Professor Troup was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Music at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor on 13th November.

In an interview with "El Mercurio" on 29th November he stated that he now wished to dedicate himself to the music of Chile. He travelled out there and made three appearances, on 30th November and 1st and 2nd December, in the Teatro Municipal with the Orquesta Filarmonica de Chile, under Maestro Veltri, to launch their Festival of Latin American music. He played the Grand Concerto by the distinguished Chilean composer Enrique Soro, one of the fathers of Chilean orchestral music, who lived in the early part of this century

A TYPICAL ANGLO-CHILEAN FAMILY THE COOPERS

The Coopers first went to Chile in the mid 1850's. The reasons for their adventure are not clear but certainly, even at that time, Chile was already considered to be a land of opportunity. They may well have been influenced by the favourable descriptions of the country by early travellers, even perhaps by Maria Graham's Journal in which she describes Chile as "an earthly paradise and beneficial to the lungs".

The first to go were Henry and Edward and they were followed by their younger brother Dr George Cooper. They came from a large family of 16 (8 boys and 8 girls) who lived at The Priory, Caversham Hill, near Reading. Their father, George, had moved out of London and set himself up as a "chemist and druggist" in the centre of Reading. Other members of the family later entered the wine trade (Arthur

Cooper).

The elder brothers arrived within a short period of each other in Valparaiso to find that there was a very strong British presence in that port. Many British Merchant Houses and those from other countries were already well established and thriving.

George, a doctor, arrived later and was in service with the P.S.N.C. shipping company. He married Annie White and settled in Valparaiso. The three Cooper brothers who went to Chile managed to have a total of 31 children between them! It is no wonder that it remains such an enormous family to this day.

Henry and Edward founded Cooper and Company and went into the milling business. In letters written during the late 1850's and early 1860's, it is clear that Henry travelled extensively visiting farms in the area between Talca, Linares and the coast. The most likely reason for this would have been to purchase grain which was "shipped down river" (The Maule) to Constitucion on the coast. When Henry later married Teresa Miller in 1860 they set up home in Constitucion while Edward, who married Teresa's sister, Organ, appears to have looked after the other end of the milling business from Valparaiso. At the time there was great demand for Chilean wheat and flour because of the gold rush in California.

Later their milling interests took them to Coronel where they were involved with the first mill in that region, Molino de la Fe, for which they were agents. The family was involved later with Santa Rosa Milling Company and moved to Concepcion. Two of Edward's sons were British Consuls in the area. Edward in Coronel and later Concepcion over a period of 50 years. Alfred was Consul in Talcahuano. Another son, Wilfred, became a well established farmer at Arquenco, near Temuco.

Apart from their involvement in the early days of the Chilean milling business, the Cooper brothers were all very keen sportsmen. Edward was in a small group who were instrumental in introducing English style horse racing into Chile. The first "Spring Meeting" was held in 1864 in Placilla. This eventually led to the creation of the Valparaiso Sporting Club, which then also included Cricket, Golf and Tennis. Edward's daughter, Dora, later became tennis champion of Chile while Henry's daughter Charlotte (Chattie), went on to win Wimbledon six times. Chattie was also the first English woman to win a gold medal at the Olympics.

In spite of the distances, the Coopers travelled with some frequency between England and Chile and kept in close contact with the rest of their rather large family. These close links remain to this day and family gatherings have been known to exceed 150. Most of the sons were shipped back to boarding school in England, Marlborough College being a favourite as, Horace, a brother of the three adventurers was the local doctor in the town in the 1870's. There has been a Cooper at Marlborough College for every generation since.

Like all families who travelled in those days, this family had the most wonderful experiences which may have seemed very normal at that time. It is said that Oriana (my great grandmother), Edwards's wife, took a short cut back from Chile to Europe. This meant sailing up to Panama and crossing the Isthmus in a wicker basket strapped to the back of "a native" before embarking on the next stage of the journey to Liverpool.

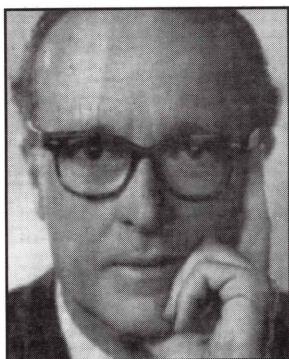
In a later generation, Rosita, just married to Alfred Cooper (my grandfather), set off on honeymoon across the

Andes on mule back to catch the train in Mendoza to take them to the steamer in BA and onwards to England. They were away for 7 months!

All unattached members of the family volunteered for services during the last war. It was at this time that Joan Cooper (my aunt) experienced a very unusual trip back to England. She and a group of other Anglo-Chilean volunteers boarded the Andalusia Star in Buenos Aires only to be torpedoed at night off the coast of West Africa. After more than two days in lifeboats they were picked by a British warship and taken to Freetown.

Now, over 140 years after the Cooper brothers set out from Reading, the family remains well rooted in both Chile and England with another branch in Peru. Their descendants have married into many other Anglo and Chilean families including McKay, Monk, Gubbins, Allen, Hyde and many more. Milling is no longer the family business and members have over the years branched out into many walks of life including Anglo-Chilean business, farming and even missionary work.

OBITUARIES



Tiarks - Gentleman Banker

The Society regrets to report the death of our Permanent Vice-President Mr. Henry F. Tiarks.

The following obituary was published in the Independent of 6th July, 1995:

Henry Tiarks was the third, and last, generation of one of the City of London's merchant bank dynasties. His grandfather, after whom he was named, became a partner of

Schroders in 1871 and his father Frank in 1902. Both were prominent City figures, the latter a director of the Bank of England from 1912. In the Edwardian era, under the trusted leadership of Frank Tiarks and Baron Bruno Schroder, their firm became London's leading merchant bank.

Henry's birth in 1900 was soon followed by that of Helmut Schroder, Baron Bruno's son, and they travelled through life together. After Eton they were groomed for the partnership working overseas for a series of friendly firms. Thereby they acquired a fluent command of French, German and Spanish and a good grasp of the workings of Wall Street. On 1 January 1926 they joined their fathers in the Schroders' private room.

The subsequent half-dozen years were happy and hectic periods of Henry Tiark's life. Working on both the banking and corporate finance sides of the business, he was regarded as one of the brightest young merchant bankers of the City of London and was invited to become a director of the Midland Bank. Rising early, he rode every morning and then motored up to the office in the Bentley with his father from the family's country house at Chislehurst, in Kent. Business permitting, he returned home in the late afternoon to play polo and then it was back to town for dinner in Mayfair or Belgravia. Strikingly handsome and immaculately mannered, he was a catch for any hostess's table

His pattern of life changed abruptly in the early

1930's. The German financial crisis of the summer of 1931 destroyed much of Schroders' business and impoverished the partners. For Tiarks there was also the personal misfortune of a disastrous first marriage. But in 1936 he married Joan Barry, a popular West End actress and the voice of the leading lady in the first British talking picture, who brought him great happiness and to whom he was devoted. Their daughter, Henrietta, married the heir to the Duke of Bedford, a match of which Tiarks was very proud.

Having joined the Auxiliary Air Reserve in 1937, Tiarks was immediately called up on the outbreak of the Second World War. He was given the rank of Wing Commander and put in charge of flying barrage balloons. A keen amateur scientist, he devised several improvements in flying techniques, which he regarded as some of his most creative achievements.

Returning to Schroders towards the end of the war, he applied himself to rebuilding the business and was Helmut Schroder's principal partner in the late 1940's. The firm's post-war revival was constrained by post-war controls and the outstanding German debts, which were not recovered until 1951-1954. New York offered much more exiting opportunities and in these years Tiarks often visited Schroder's Wall Street firm. But on both sides of the Atlantic merchant banking was rapidly becoming professionalised, leaving less and less of a roll for the gentleman amateur, however intelligent and capable.

From the early 1950's his role in the firm was non-executive - entertaining clients, serving as a director on the boards of companies with which Schroders had close ties, for instance Pressed Steel and Joseph Lucas, and representing it on public bodies such as the Dollar Export Council. His enthusiasm, good nature, extensive social connections and numerous interests and pastimes - golf and astronomy merit special mention - made him an excellent ambassador for the firm. In 1965, with Schroders once again at the forefront of the merchant banks, he and Helmut Schroder retired simultaneously.

Tiarks was fiercely proud of the parts played by his grandfather and father in building up Schroders, but was self-effacing about his own contribution. He readily acknowledged that he was temperamentally unsuited to routine office work, and given to neglecting everyday managerial responsibilities, his energies being channelled into developing new projects or stimulating pursuits. He understood the complaints this provoked from some colleagues, but was consoled by the knowledge that they were not party to the many behind-the-scenes services he rendered the firm through the personal contacts arising from his wide-ranging activities.

In retirement he lived abroad, mostly in Marbella in the charming villa designed by himself and his wife. He was ever vital - he cheated both tuberculosis and cancer decades ago - and his warmth and inquisitive mind and mischievous wit made him a charming and stimulating companion whose company was much sought after.

Richard Roberts

A memorial service was held at St. Clement Danes Church on September 8th, and the Society was represented by Mr. Peter de Bruyne.

The Society expresses regrets at the death of its member Ian Murdoch.

The Society regrets to report the death of Vivian Duncan Porter on the 20th April at the Royal Marsden Hospital. We wish to express our sincere sympathy to her immediate family. Family and friends attended a Mass at San Francis de Sales R.C.Church in Larkhall Lane SW3 on 27th April.

ESTER DE TORO

Ester has retired from her post as secretary to Michael Cannon of the British Chilean Chamber of Commerce. She also took an active part in the affairs of the Anglo Chilean Society and was most efficient and always helpful. She will be missed very much. We wish her all the best in her well earned rest with her family

NEW SECRETARY

Fleur Fraser has handed over the post of Secretary to Mrs Valerie Buxton(nee Birrell)

Valerie was born in Viña del Mar and joined BOAC in Santiago as an air hostess on flights between Santiago and UK. When this service was discontinued in 1964 she transferred to the UK and continued flying world wide for a further two years. She married in 1966 and has lived in London ever since. She has two sons and a daughter

RESTORATION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH - VALPARAISO

Many people of all creeds and nationalities have helped to raise money for the restoration work done so far - a new roof over the baptistry, 140 gallons of paint for the roof and outside walls, fire extinguishers, water mains, renewal of electrical circuits, new wooden railings as well as the loving restoration of the organ being carried out at this moment

St. Paul's Church is a jewel, and to finish restoring it \$3,500,000 are necessary. This amount is not large but still hard to raise.

It is felt that it would be worth making a special effort to preserve this magnificent link with the past and so allow future generations of seeing this 135 year old church and being able to listen to its unique organ.

Donations should be made out to either Roland Geddes, Treasurer, or Mrs.Oenone Davies de Gray, 4 Oriente No.370, Viña del Mar, Chile, with a note on the back of the cheque saying "St.Pauls's Restoration Fund".

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. and Mrs. Claudio Santibanez
Mr. Christian Sundby
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rowley
Mr. Christian Della Maggiora
Dr. Frank Dawson
Mr. and Mrs. Derek H.E.Fatharly
Mrs.Maria Inez Ramirez Cornejo and
Mr. Hiroyuki Nozawa
Miss Nicole Burr
Mr. and Mrs. Norberto Rossi

Mr. and Mrs. Nicolas Hopton
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Kendrick
Mr. Andrew R. Burge
Mr. William Forwood (Life Member)
Mr. and Mrs. Paul de Zulueta
Miss Susannah Grant
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Jorge Arancibia
Mrs. Susan E. Littler
Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Wall
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Ford
Mr. Roger P. Matthews
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Taylor
Mrs.Eileen Clarke
Mr. Patricio Garfias

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

As in other years the Sir Leslie Bowes Memorial Lecture will take place at Canning House on Ooctober 31st. The speaker will be Julia Crossley. She will give an illustrated lecture on her recent explorations of Antarctic Chile. Julia sailed from New Zealand to Punta Arenas in 1989, and then spent the next five years exploring the region, both by land and sailing vessel. She is currently on a lecture tour of the US.

The Annual General Meeting will take place at Canning House on Wesnesday 1st May at 6pm for the approval of the Annual Report and Financial Statement for 1995 and election of Committees and Officers for the coming year. At 6.30pm there will be a wine and cheese party.

The Latin American Societies' Golf Tournament will take place on 20th June.

The annual golf meeting will be held at the West Surrey Golf Club. Due to a change-over of organisers the final cost has yet to be notified, but will be in the region of £42 to include green fee and luncheon with wine. Those wishing to take part should apply to the Secretary on 0171 580 1271 by the end of May.

This year the Dieciocho Cocktail Party has been provisionally set for 17th September.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE

The President of Chile H.E.Sr. Eduardo Frei will be making an official visit to Britain and the Society will be holding a dinner in his honour, provisionally set for the 15th of October. A final decision has yet to be taken as to the venue.

The Anglo Latin American Foundation (ALAF) 1996 Fiesta will take place at the Royal Horticultural Hall, 80 Vincent Square SW1 on 9th November from 2pm to 10pm.

The Christmas Party will be held at Canning House on Wednesday 11th December