

# CHILEAN NEWS

*Bulletin of the Anglo-Chilean Society*

*Editor - John Naylor*

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## HAIL AND FAREWELL

A lunch took place on February 17th in Canning House hosted by Mr. John Hickman, Chairman of the Anglo Chilean Society and Mr. Colin Armstrong, Chairman of the British Chilean Chamber of Commerce, to bid farewell to the departing Ambassador H.E.Sr. German Riesco and his wife Sra. Jacqueline de Riesco. Mr. John Hickman gave a short address of appreciation of the support shown by the Ambassador as President of the Anglo Chilean Society and that of his wife. Mr. Colin Armstrong then expressed his appreciation of the part played by them in the affairs of the British Chilean Chamber of Commerce, and a farewell gift was presented. The Ambassador then addressed the guests.

April 30th was the date when the incoming Ambassador H.E.Sr. Hernán Errázuriz presented his credentials to the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and the occasion was marked by a reception at the Ambassador's residence. The Society extends a warm welcome to H.E.Sr. Hernán Errázuriz and his wife Señora Carmen de Errázuriz



*From left to right: Mr Colin Armstrong, Mrs Jacqueline Riesco, Mr John Hickman, Lady Dundonald, H.E. Sr German Riesco and Mrs John Hickman*



*Presentation of credentials: H.E. Sr Hernán Errázuriz and Vice Admiral Sir James Weatherall, H.M. Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps.*

## FAREWELL AT THE RITZ

By Georgina Roberts

The elegant setting of the Palm Court of the Ritz Hotel was the rendezvous chosen for a tea to say goodbye to Jacqueline Riesco, and

to show our appreciation for the enormous support she has given to the many activities involving Chile, while she has been in London accompanying her husband.

Her outstanding contribution to ALAF will long be remembered. She not only added beauty and glamour to the Chilean stand for two consecutive Fiestas, of 1990 and 1992, but she also put in long hours on the stand, which attracted the admiration of the public and the members of the other Anglo-Latin American Societies.

Few will forget the terrible weather conditions of 6th June 1990 and the day of the Andean Fiesta in Kent. True to form, Jacqueline was there, giving us support with her presence, when encouragement and moral support were so badly needed.

We Chileans are justly proud of her, and the tea and presentation of a gift at the Ritz were testimony to this.



*Facing the camera, from left to right: Mrs Luz-Patricia Berardi, Mrs Jacqueline Riesco and Mrs Henriette Subercaseaux.*



*Mrs Georgina Roberts and Mrs Ester de Toro*

## WINE TASTING

This took place at Canning House on February 16th. Charles Minoprio, who holds the title of Master of Wine, showed some wines from the Errázuriz Panquehue vineyards in the Aconcagua and Mataquito Valleys. The winery was established over 120 years ago by don Maximiano Errázuriz Valdivieso and at one stage the vineyards were the largest in the world owned by one owner. His descendant don Alfonso Chadwick Errázuriz is the present Chairman, and has continued the family tradition of producing renowned wines from the Cabernet-Sauvignon, Merlot, Sauvignon Blanc, Semillon and Chardonnay grapes.

Mr. Minoprio is General Manager of Hatch Mansfield, wine merchants founded in 1802, and suppliers of wine to the Royal Family. It is now part of the Hiram Walker Group, suppliers to the hotel and restaurant trade.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING took place at Canning House on April 21st and it was addressed by H.E. Sr. Hernán Errázuriz. This was followed by the Spring cocktail party.



*Spring Cocktail party: Mr John Naylor, Mrs Peggy Hart and Mrs Helbecia Larsson*

## CHILEAN NAVY DAY

The annual wreath laying ceremony took place on the tomb of Lord Cochrane on May 19th at Westminster Abbey and was performed by the Chilean Ambassador H.E. Sr. Hernán Errázuriz and the Chilean Naval Attaché Admiral Berardi. The Canon in Residence the Rev. Paul Bates gave an address and conducted a short service. This was followed by a reception hosted by Admiral Berardi and his wife in the Harvey Goodwin Suite of the Church House in Dean's Yard.

While on the subject of Lord Cochrane it is appropriate to include extracts from an article submitted by Commander John Hart R.N. complementing the article which appeared in the August 1992 edition of Chilean News.

While a cadet at Dartmouth he was required to write an essay about a famous Admiral, and a list from which to select a likely candidate was provided. But Cochrane's name did not appear. On asking why Cochrane's name had been excluded the response was "Well, he wasn't much loved for being a nuisance to the Admiralty, but if you must write about him you may." - a view that prevailed as late as 1964.

Cochrane was indeed a champion of the lower deck and he hounded the Admiralty so hard over corruption in relation to pay and prize monies owed to his crew that he made enemies in high places. It is interesting to note that he was one of the few captains of his day who did not have to resort to the press gangs to find a crew, and his ships were manned by willing volunteers.

In recognition of his exploits and those of the Naval Cochrane family their Lords of the Admiralty did finally make amends, and with encouragement from the Earl Dundonald of the day HMS COCHRANE was the name given in 1911 to the first of the warrior class armoured cruisers of 13,550 tons, built at Govan, Glasgow, and launched by Lady Gertrude Cochrane, the Earl's wife. One of the first officers to serve in her was Commander H.L. Cochrane.

There are now only five Naval Bases left in the Royal Navy, and of those five three have Fleet Accommodation Centres named after famous Naval heroes, HMS NELSON in Portsmouth, HMS DRAKE in Devonport, and last but not least HMS COCHRANE in Rosyth, and rightly in Scotland where he was born and from where he bred his granite courage. How long it remains that way will be a function of defence budgets. At the last defense review HMS COCHRANE and the Base around her gained a reprieve and for as long as the Royal Navy has a flotilla of minor war vessels to patrol the fishery

areas, the oil rigs, and carry out the minesweeping task then HMS COCHRANE will exist in memory of the hero who provides that establishment's name.

Although Lord Cochrane was born in Annsfield, Lanarkshire he was brought up in Culross, some 14 miles along the northern Firth of Forth coastline towards Stirling. In 1975 on the bi-centennial of his birth a plaque to commemorate where he lived was erected by the village in conjunction with the establishment at Rosyth. and in June 1988 HM The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Rosyth and celebrated the 50th anniversary of HMS COCHRANE. This perhaps was the final recognition deserving of Lord Cochrane's memory.

Of all his virtues, namely colourful sailor, inventor, politician, naval strategist, radical reformer and liberator, it is I believe his innovation as an inventor that places him apart from other heroes, who were just that, heroes. It is these skills, inherited from his father who had an interest in science, which shows that he was far ahead of his time. In this he was a victim of the petty jealousies from people unable to accept a greater man than themselves in their midst.

He obtained many patents, but they were not to become important until decades later. He invented the positive displacement rotary steam engine, identical in concept to the Wankel engine of today, and the water tube boiler, the conical propeller for ships, the use of mathematics for determining ship's lines, and the use of asphalt for roads and structures. His patent for the use of compressed air in underwater tunnels was initially used in 1890 to dig the first tunnel under the Hudson River in New York City.

In 1811 he developed the use of smoke and poison gas in warfare. Considered and rejected in the Crimean War they remained secret until Churchill disclosed in his history of WW1 that smoke screens first used in 1915 came directly from Cochrane's papers. However his scheme to use noxious sulphur fumes against defensive positions was rejected as being uncivilized just a month before poison gas was first used by the Germans. Churchill also disclosed that the Cochrane plans for disrupting the French logistic lines of communication along the French and Spanish coastline during the Peninsular War became blueprints for the Zeebrugge raid in WW1 and the subsequent WW2 raid on Dieppe.

During Cochrane's own coastal campaigns he used balloons to drop propaganda leaflets over the enemy, threatening them with all manner of retribution if they did not surrender peacefully. For this deed he is recognised by the Fleet Air Arm as one of the Navy's earliest pioneers of flying. This is commemorated in the Fleet Air Arm museum near Yeovilton.



*Chilean Navy Day: from left to right standing: Sargentos Segundo Victor Lazcarro, Rolando Troncoso. Seated: Sargento Segundo Victor Valdes, Mrs Helbecia Larsson, Sra Nancy Fuentes, Sra Rosa Figueroa and Sargento Segundo Miguel Roa.*

TALKS were given on June 9th at the Chilean Embassy to members of the British Chilean Chamber of Commerce and to members of the General Committee of the Anglo Chilean Society by the Minister of the Presidency Sr. Edgardo Boeninger and by the Chairman of the Central Bank Sr. Roberto Zahler. The speakers were introduced by H.E. Sr. Hernán Errázuriz

Sr. Boeninger dealt with the political situation and Sr. Zahler

gave an up to date status of the economy. The talks gave a lucid picture of the progress made on both fronts.

A glass of wine was served and a chance to meet these two distinguished people.

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## ASADO AL PALO

By Georgina Roberts

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On a hot and sunny day on June 27th Bonhams Farm in Hampshire was the ideal setting for the Asado al Palo, one of the most popular social events of the Society. Henrietta Subercaseaux and her son Leonard were among the early arrivals to start the ball rolling. She organized a formidable team responsible for preparing the salads, rice and strawberries, made up of Evelyn Trevena, Peggy Hart, Eileen Hayes, Carmen Pearson, Maria Isabel Noguera, Jane Venables and Cherida Cannon. Michael Ogilvie-Davis, who trained as a chef, was in his element barbecuing the delicious beef fillet, while Peter Heap kept a close eye on the chorizos and empanadas and helped to serve the 200 strong crowd.

True to form, the ever faithful Christopher Hopewell had a full time job serving at the bar, assisted by Roger Venables.

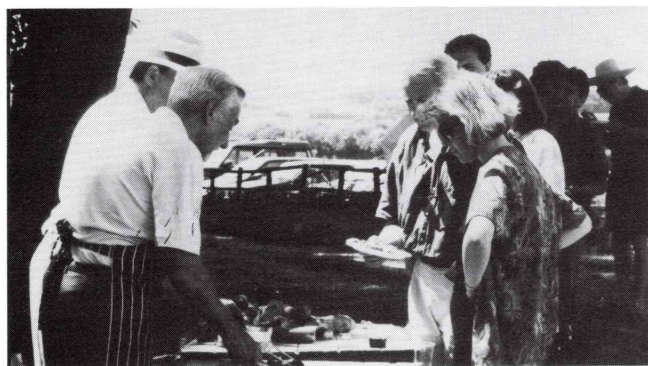
It was refreshing to see some new blood helping at the event. Marianne Stanton, Paulette Roberts and Eliana Herrera kept themselves busy collecting the tickets before handing over to more seasoned helpers like Ken Newnham and Sue Littler.

As usual Helbecia Larsson delighted the younger children with games and the pinatã full of goodies. The mother and daughter team of Mary and Patricia Comrie did an excellent job of arranging the prizes for the raffle which ranged from Chilean wines and ladies' knitwear to fruit baskets. The winning tickets were drawn by Sra Errázuriz.

On behalf of the Society, H.E. Sr. Hernán Errázuriz thanked all those for coming. Roger Venables also thanked Michael and Cherida Cannon for hosting the event.



*Mrs M. & Miss P. Comrie selling raffle tickets.*



*Michael Ogilvie-Davis with his assistant Sandy Hay serving steak & chorizos*



*Arthur and Patricia Richardson*



*Mrs Carmen Lynam, Mrs Barbara Santa Cruz & Mrs Olaya Errázuriz de Tomic*



*Francisco Correa & H.E. Sr Hernán Errázuriz*

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## LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETIES GOLF COMPETITION

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The annual golf competition of the Latin American Societies was held at Bramley Golf Club on Friday, July 9th 1993. There were 44 players and 12 members and friends who came to lunch only. Unfortunately it rained during the early afternoon and the players who went out last got very wet.

The principal prize winners were as follows: The Ambassador's Cup and the Argentine Rose Bowl, and a Crystal Vase (presented by Varig Brazilian Airlines) and a share of the sweep were won by Eric Howell of the Anglo Argentine Society. The Brazilian Jangada Trophy was won by J. Ward. The Chilean Punta Arenas Cup was won by Sandy Hay, and the LAN Chile Trophy for the best scratch score was won by A. Dumont of the Anglo Argentine Society. The Ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Christine Howell of the Anglo Chilean Society.

The full competition results were as follows:

Winner: E. Howell (Argentina)

32 points off a handicap of 13  
Ambassadors' Cup and Rose Bowl  
Crystal Vase (presented by Varig Brazilian  
Airlines) and a share of the sweep.

Second: A. Hay (Chile)  
31 points off a handicap of 14  
Punta Arenas Cup, golf shirt and 6 golf balls.

Third: N. Hubbard (Argentina)  
30 points off a handicap of 19  
Head Covers.

J. Ward (Brazil)  
28 points off a handicap of 12  
Jangada Trophy and six golf balls.

Other Latin American Countries:  
N. Preston (Peru)  
28 points off a handicap of 20  
Six golf balls.

LAN Chile Trophy (for the best scratch score) and six golf balls:  
A. Dumont (Argentina)

Guest Prize: M. Wood  
33 points off a handicap of 19  
6 golf balls and a share of the sweep.

Class Prizes: 6 golf balls each:

Ladies: Christine Howell (Chile)  
26 points off a handicap of 9

Handicaps under 17 P. Wood (Argentina)  
30 points off a handicap of 16

Handicaps 18-21 J.Fenn (Brazil)  
30 points off a handicap of 19

Handicaps 22 plus H. Carless (Argentina)  
26 points off a handicap of 22

The Anglo Brazilian Society was this year's host and it generously donated the wine. The prizes were presented by the Earl of Dartmouth. Next year's competition will be at Bramley on Monday 9th May, 1994.



Left to right: The Earl of Dartmouth, Mr David Nock and Mr Sandy Hay winner of the Punta Arenas cup



Left to right: The Earl of Dartmouth Mr David Nock and Mrs Christine Howell, winner of the Ladies prize.

## SUMMMER RECEPTION

This took place at the Royal Geographical Society on July 15th, and formed part of our programme of events at interesting places. It proved to be a success, both from the point of view of the venue and the very interesting display of maps, some of which were some 200 years old, showing the historical connection of the RGS with Chile.

Dr. John Hemming gave the following address;  
*"We have a link with almost every country in the world and our links with Chile are quite strong. There are many different ways that RGS has had contacts with Chile. Chronologically, going back to the earliest, our links with Easter Island is in the form of the Ratcliffe papers, an amazing collection of some 5000 manuscripts. They were the last serious anthropologists who worked with the last surviving Easter Islanders who survived being taken off to the guano islands in Peru. While Thor Heyerdal was here lecturing on his work with the islanders we showed him a few of these papers and I've never seen anybody get so excited. They have now got into the public domain and we have lodged microfilms of the whole lot in Chile, Australia and in America. So that's one strong link. Thor Heyerdal is one of our medalists and he has given many talks about Easter Island.*

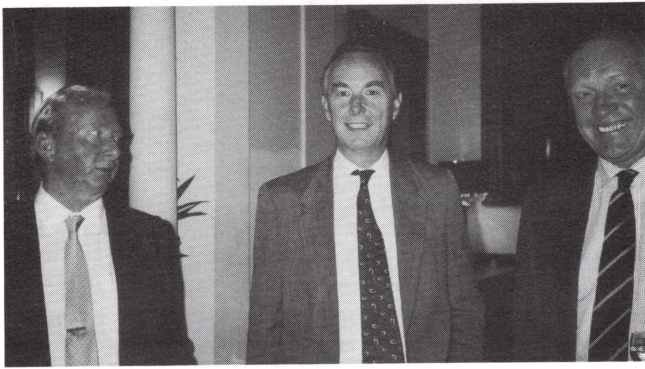
*And going on chronologically the Incas were in the north part of Chile. As you came in through the front door you will have noticed a statue of Sir Clements Markham who was a great scholar and translator of many of the documents so there is a great Inca connection between the RGS and Chile.*

*Then moving on, we were founded in 1830 and of course soon after that was the great Beagle voyage. Charles Darwin was a Fellow here, but as geographers we are almost more interested in Fitzroy. In fact we gave our gold medal to Captain Fitzroy because of his wonderful charting work of Patagonia and Chile. He had a great row with Darwin. They started the voyage as friends and ended as bitter enemies as they did not see eye to eye on evolution by natural selection.*

*And then moving on there is a lot of connection with the Antarctic. Another statue on the outside of this building looking out at Exhibition Road is Sir Ernest Shackleton. He was helped and rescued by the Chileans and he had his triumphal return to civilization in Valparaiso. And more recently the RGS had a peripheral connection with two of the arbitrations involving Chile in the Encuentro valley. A lot of this work was done in this building, and in fact RGS experts were on both sides. Eric Shipton was one of our medalists. He did a lot of work on the Chilean side. And a predecessor of mine, Sir Lawrence Kirwin, was one of the judges of that arbitration. And then we were very peripherally involved with the Beagle Channel, and it moved rapidly from the RGS to the International Court of the Hague.*

*And coming right up to the present, we are always giving advice on training and grants to small expeditions and a fair number of these, not as many as we would like, go to Chile and I think they do a good job, and we have quite a collection of Chilean*

books I hope you've seen the collection of maps of Chile on display tonight. So you should feel at home here in the RGS. We are very good friends and you have a warm welcome.



Mr John Hickman, Dr John Hemming and Mr Michael Cannon



Mr Roger Venables, Miss Katherine Kenrick & Mr John Finnigan

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## POLO MATCH

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A large party of Anglo-Chileans went to Smith's lawn to watch the Cartier International Polo Match between the U.K. and Chile on Sunday 25th July, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and the Chilean Ambassador H.E. Sr. Hernán Errázuriz. The match was won 8-3 by the U.K. who played very well against a rather disappointing Chilean team. Without doubt the home venue favoured the British team with its very experienced players, but the young Chilean team will have gained some useful experience. Kenneth Burns as a member also of the Hurlington Polo Association purchased 150 tickets for the Society, and our members enjoyed a sparkling day of picnics, Royals, celebrities, and of course polo.

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## AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN CHILE IN 1822

By John Hickman

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Maria Dundas was born in 1785, the daughter of Rear Admiral Dundas, and grew up during the Napoleonic Wars while British power was rising to its fullest height. As the wife of another naval officer, Captain Thomas Graham, she managed to travel as widely as any other woman of her time (and most men) and had the intelligence, experience and curiosity to understand what she saw in various journeys in India, South Africa and South America as well as in Europe.

In September 1820 she arrived in Brazil en route to Chile in HMS Doris, a frigate commanded by her husband in which she was far from a mere passenger, but also doctor and nurse to the officers and teacher to the midshipmen on board. She had already published several travel journals, translations and historical studies. Her experience had prepared her well for what she was to find in this new

continent.

After six months spent in Brazilian ports, HMS Doris sailed on the dangerous passage round Cape Horn to Valparaiso. At sea in the South Atlantic Thomas Graham died and Maria finally reached her destination as a widow of 37.

Chile had just won independence from Spain but had still to achieve political stability and was subject to internal divisions and power struggles, as well as the continuing threat of Araucanian Indians to the south and the possibility of a counter stroke by Spanish Royalist forces from Peru. A new world was in the making throughout the continent and the British Navy was helping to shape it. Arriving when she did Maria Graham was uniquely placed to observe and record both the great events of the period and the minutiae of everyday life in a country virtually unknown to northern Europeans.

Once established in her own house near the harbour of Valparaiso Maria Graham began to meet her Chilean neighbours and the tiny community of foreigners living there or passing through. She wrote about the botany and much else of the natural world and about the way of life and habits of the creole people among whom she lived. As an educated woman she also studied the politics of the emerging country and strove to understand its problems.

She kept in touch with her former companions of the Doris, based in Chile to protect British interests in momentous times, and soon renewed acquaintance with Admiral Lord Cochrane who had been a shipmate of her husband in the Royal Navy and was now Commander in Chief of the embryo Chilean Navy. Cochrane has been hounded out of the British service and was now beginning an extraordinary new career as commander and mentor, successfully, of the Chilean, Brazilian and Greek navies, all in their infancy. (After Nelson he has claims to be the greatest naval commander of his generation and was certainly one of the greatest innovators in maritime equipment and technique.)

Maria, regaining her spirits and enthusiasm for life, soon trekked on horseback to Santiago with a small group of friends. There she met many of the leading figures in the life of the young state, later to become known as the England of South America. First among them at that time was the English-educated "Supreme Director" of Chile, Bernardo O'Higgins. As Maria records, O'Higgins was wisely seeking to reform the semi-feudal society of the colonial period and create a more modern concept of nationhood than was approved by the landed aristocracy of Chile. When she met him he was still apparently in control of the country but, like Simon Bolivar, he was soon to be ousted from power by vested interests and would end his life in exile.

After prolonged travels in the central valley of Chile between the Andes and the coastal range, staying in remote haciendas surrounded by idyllic scenery, she returned to Valparaiso. There she was able to meet José San Martín, the Argentine-born General who had led the army which finally liberated Chile jointly with O'Higgins and was now about to start the campaign to free Peru by means of joint operations with Cochrane. One of the central themes of the journal is the conflict between those two brilliant, but intolerant and egotistical, leaders which only ended with the withdrawal of both from the Chilean stage at the end of 1822. Maria Graham was a passionate partisan of Cochrane in this clash as in all other respects.

Late in November 1822 a shattering earthquake struck Chile. Its epicentre, like many before and since, seems to have been near the city of Valparaiso. Maria was staying at the time in Cochrane's house at Quintero with a group of his friends. They only survived by sleeping in the open for many nights and the aftershocks continued for the rest of the year. The drama and terror of an earthquake is conveyed in the journal as effectively as it would be by any modern, professional reporter. In the end it was the devastation of a familiar and well-loved countryside and most of its human habitations which persuaded Maria to leave Chile.

In 18th January she sailed from Chile with Cochrane and his departing staff, reaching Rio de Janeiro again on 13th March after a visit to Robinson Crusoe Island, Juan Fernández Archipelago, and an easy passage round Cape Horn.

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## 1906 EARTHQUAKE

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The 1822 Valparaiso earthquake so vividly described by Maria Graham in her journals was probably of equal intensity as the 1906 one, but the damage caused in 1906 was greater because the city was more built up and many fires started. It caused the destruction of a large part of the city, and its modernization may be said to date from it. From the debris, streets were widened and paved, better domestic and business premises arose and modern sewage was provided.

Mrs. Jean Garraway has kindly forwarded a copy of a letter written by her grandfather William Robinson to his fiancé in England. He had arrived in Valparaiso a few weeks before the earthquake and he describes his experiences in some detail.

He had just finished dinner at a restaurant with some friends when the first shock occurred at 7.52 pm on August 16th, and they rushed out into the street. The noise was deafening - masonry falling, people shrieking, fires breaking out and to add to it all there was a heavy downpour. It must have seemed like the end of the world. In a quake of this magnitude everything happens at once and without the slightest warning, and a large number of people are killed in a few minutes. They thought that a tidal wave might follow and so made for the Cerro Alegre. Survivors were huddled together with such belongings as they could recover, all transport, and this included the trams and the familiar funicular up the hill, was at a standstill, and the aftershocks went on for several weeks. Here I quote extracts from his letter.

*"As my lodging was very unsafe I decided to go up to Mr. Hardy's for the night. When I got there I found that John Hardy was the only one in the house. He had been dressing for dinner at the time of the first shock, and had been caught minus his trousers. He had hurried into a pair and cleared out of the house as quickly as possible, leaving the question of braces for further consideration. And when I arrived he had just come up for them. All the rest of the family were down at the tennis court.*

*"They had just been sitting down for dinner when it came on, and of course they had not stopped to finish it. We warmed the soup up about midnight and I helped them to eat it. We stayed down at the tennis courts until midnight as this was the safest place. When we came up to the house we sat on the veranda until 2.30 am and then went inside and tried to sleep on mattresses spread on the floor. The trembles kept recurring every few minutes so the sleep was almost impossible, for, every time a quiver kept on more than a second or two we all jumped up and ran out of the house, so that sleep was really out of the question. I did not hear of anybody going upstairs to bed that night. Every time we came out of the house we could see the fires all over the town. I could count at least 30 different parts on fire. We got up about six in the morning and went around the house to see how much damage had been done, for it had not been possible to see the night before having nothing but candlelight.*

*"The walls were still standing but had awful cracks in them, specially in the new part of the house. They had got a fine billiard table which only arrived from England three months ago. The chimney had fallen on the roof of the billiard room and the table was covered with wet plaster. All the carpets were in an awful state with plaster and water. For besides the rain which had come through, a water tank on the roof had burst.*

*"In the dining room it looked as though chimney sweeps had been in and the carpet was simply covered with soot. Everything was covered with plaster.*

*"I then went with Wilfred Hardy for a walk around the district. I do not think there are half a dozen chimneys left standing in all the town. There is scarcely a house without the walls cracked, and several houses were on the ground, but I found afterwards that the Cerro Alegre had come off better than any other part of the town.*

*"When I came out with Mr. Hardy he met one of his workmen on the street and asked him how he had fared. The poor chap couldn't help crying and told him that the wall had fallen on his wife and killed her. This has been pretty common especially in houses where*

*there are young children for they had been put to bed before the earthquake came on and of course the parents went upstairs to fetch them down and got killed themselves. During the day stretchers and coffins were a very common sight and in the Calle Victoria where damage is worst dead bodies are laid all along the street without even a cloth to cover them.*

*"I stayed at Hardy's for breakfast for it was uncertain where I could get another meal. I then went down with Wilfred and called at the West Coast Cable Co. to send a cable home, but was told that all the wires were broken.*

*"We found Hardy's store (which is two doors from ours in Calle Serrano) was undamaged except for plaster all over the place and everything had fallen from the shelves onto the floor. I went on to our place and was just unlocking the door when Klein, our Manager and Grafe arrived. We emptied the cash drawer and divided the contents between us, about 600 dollars, as we knew it would be impossible to get any money from the Banks. We had several samples of candles at the office, and as candles are at a premium we took a good few along with us.*

*"We decided to take a boat out to the ships in the harbour to see if we could get put up for a few days, and having found the English and German mail boats full up we got fixed up on a German cargo boat, the "Narda" of the Kosmos line. No shops are open and as no bread is to be had all the steamers in the bay have their bakeries going night and day and send bread ashore. On the "Narda" they have already broken into the flour which was part of the cargo. Of course all food ashore has gone up to a terrible price, and I have heard of a pound of Chilean cheese being sold yesterday for \$12, the usual price being 50 cents per pound.*

*"On Thursday night it was read out in the Plaza Victoria that anybody caught looting would be shot at sight. Several have already been shot, and afterwards hung up in the Avenida del Brazil, like scarecrows as an example to the others. There are five warships in the bay and during the night they keep their searchlights flashing over the town so that thieves may be seen. Sailors have been landed and are patrolling the town together with the police and soldiers, both cavalry and infantry. The cavalry are riding all over the place and keeping order.*

*"The view at nights of the town from the ship is awful for it is then that you cannot help but notice the fires all over. Last night we heard several loud explosions and saw they were blowing up the burning buildings. This is the only thing they can do to prevent the fires spreading. We also heard several shots and I expect it was some looters getting into trouble.*

*"Yesterday morning the Captain of the port came on board to know if we had sufficient coal to go up to Coquimbo to bring back provisions and 300 soldiers to help keep order and start the most necessary repairs. As we had enough experience on shore we decided to stick to the ship and are at present on the way up North having left Valparaiso at seven o'clock this morning."*

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## BOOK REVIEW BY JOHN HICKMAN

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**SCARRED BY UTOPIAN VISIONS** (From the Sunday Telegraph April 1992)

**A NATION OF ENEMIES - CHILE UNDER PINOCHET**  
By Pamela Constable and Arturo Valenzuela - Norton £17.95

General Pinochet, the archetype of Latin American military dictators, habitually photographed in Prussian-style uniform, has long been a prime target for liberal-minded observers. He is still the ogre we love to hate and almost all the books already published about Chile's experience in the last two decades have been polemical attacks on Pinochet and his government.

Little effort has been made so far to understand why their Armed Forces, goaded into action in September 1973, took it upon them-

elves to overthrow the disastrous Popular Unity Government of Salvador Allende. "A Nation of Enemies" starts from that dramatic turning-point and is a valuable attempt to describe the 16-year military regime which followed and its impact on a nation with 160 years of democratic traditions.

The authors, an American journalist and a Chilean-born academic, deal only cursorily with the origins of the coup, but they have produced an intensely readable account of the aftermath and the brutal repression of its enemies - not only Marxists but eventually all shades of opposition - and of what transpired when a highly-motivated military machine assumed the task of reconstructing a society and economy reduced to ruins by the failed socialist experiments of the Allende years.

The book draws skilfully on interviews with participants, both winners and losers; on contemporary journalistic accounts; and on a number of academic studies. (Regrettably there is no bibliography, although the foot notes are meticulous.) The result is a vivid montage of pictures of Pinochet himself, of the Army and the military caste, of the appalling abuses perpetrated by the security apparatus, of those (like the judges) who conformed and those, often the poorest, who did not.

Much of it is highly subjective, some even painful to read. The authors have tried to strike a balance in presenting conflicting opinions, but their own commitment is clear, and very seldom favourable to Pinochet's policies.

Full of insights, this is perhaps the best account yet of the period. It will be seen as broadly accurate by many, if not all, who lived in Chile in the 1970's and 1980's, but we shall have to wait longer for a truly objective assessment of the pros and cons of the Allende and Pinochet regimes.

From 1970 to 1985 the Chileans suffered bitterly from conflicting ideologies and economic policies. After 1985, to quote a concluding judgment of this book, "the economy recovered steadily, Chile stood poised for prosperity while neighbours like Peru and Argentina sank into a mire of debt and poverty."

With the return to democracy under President Patricio Aylwin, that far-away country is now an example to the continent. After two decades of trauma, Chileans have rediscovered moderation and rejected "the utopian visions that scarred a generation."

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## A CHILEAN SAINT COMES TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE

By Georgina Roberts

The resident Chilean Community congregated on a beautiful sunny 13th March 1993, in The Little Oratory, Brompton Road, London, to celebrate a mass in honour of Teresa de Jesús de Los Andes, who was canonized in Rome in 21st March of this year.

St. Teresa was born Juanita Fernández Solar, in Santiago de Chile, on 13th July 1900. She was the daughter of Miguel Fernández Jaraquemada and Lucia Solar Armstrong de Fernández. She studied at Las Teresianas and The Sacred Heart. Even at 16, she was showing signs of her vocation and she entered the Carmelite Convent of Los Andes in 1919, taking the name of Teresa de Jesús.

Barefoot, she started her novitiate. Her health, always delicate, finally failed her in April 1920, when she contracted typhoid.

She died at the early age of 19, but her life was a shining example of virtue, spirituality and humility.

The Mass was preceded by a small procession of children bearing a statue of Teresa de Los Andes, brought from Chile specially for this occasion, to the altar.

The mass itself was said, in Spanish, by Fr. John Fordham, who congratulated all those present for the first Chilean to be canonized, and also for the important contribution Chile gave to the Catholic world. Many of the congregation took Holy Communion.

Among those assembled were H.E. the Chilean Ambassador, Sr. Hernan Errázuriz, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, the heads of the Naval and Military Missions, with their families, and

also executives of Chile-Copper (CODELCO).

Drinks and canapes followed at the Rembrandt Hotel.

Special mention must be made of Adolfo Vergara and the Schneider-Baeza family for organizing the occasion.



*The Statue of St. Teresa with two of the children who carried it to the altar, Philip and Nicole Schneider.*

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## BACK IN ACTION

By Georgina Roberts

After a break of two years, the Chilean Ladies in London renewed their activities last March.

The group was created by Marta Silva Concha, wife of the then Ambassador of Chile to the Court of St. James, in 1986, and continued under her successor, María Paz Délano. Its purpose was to hold informal monthly meetings over coffee, and also to carry out charitable work for Chile. Voluntary contributions were collected and deposited in a charitable fund. The accumulated fund of £1000 was donated to the Cancer Foundation of Santiago. In following years other donations went to COANIL (Corporacion de Ayuda Al Niño Limitado), the First Lady's choice of Charities, etc.

The reunion in May had, as special guest, María Paz Délano, who was visiting London at the time.

The new governing body is formed as follows:

President: Mrs. Carmen Errázuriz  
Chairman: Mrs. Georgina Roberts  
Secretary: Mrs. Carmen Pearson  
Treasurer: Mrs. Henriette Subercaseaux

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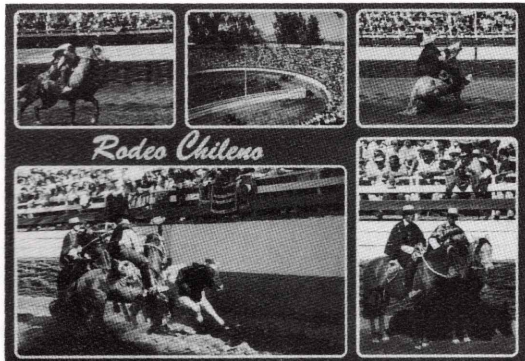
## TRADITIONS

By Helbecia Larsson

It's nice to go back to Chile and find that many traditions are still kept alive in most of the country. Equestrian events in particular have enjoyed great popularity since colonial times. The rodeo is one of them and at the end of February the first rodeo meeting of the 1993 season took place in the "Medialuna de Aculeo", 65 kilometers south of Santiago. This is not merely a sporting event but also a traditional festivity where the "huasos" (cowboys) are the stars. Dressed in their full finery they show their courage and their excellent ability to ride and, of course, the beauty of the Chilean horse.

When the rodeo was over the huasos and their families enjoyed the rest of the afternoon eating traditional food, drinking the local wine and "chicha" made of fermented grape juice and dancing the cueca to live music at the "ramada", an improvised dancing place covered with branches of the eucalyptus tree.

I found Aculeo quite a charming place, full of traditions, the adobe houses, the unmade roads, the hills and the laguna. The cheerfulness and hospitality of the horsemen was very much in accord with the Chilean character.



## SANTIAGO FLOODS

El Mercurio of May 4th reports serious flooding in the Capital with resulting loss of life and damage to properties in the outer suburbs, and leaving a large number of people homeless.

Normally seasonal rains occur up to 1600 metres above sea level with surrounding temperatures in the region of 7 to 8 deg.C, leaving the snows up to 3100 metres intact. On this occasion not only was there an increase in the rainfall in the catchment areas, but also elevated temperatures of up to 15 to 16 deg.C., resulting in melting of the snows, bringing with it much increased flows with mud and assorted debris. Helicopters from the Carabineros and Air Force were used in rescue work.

## OBITUARIES

The Society regrets to report the death of Lieut. Commander J.F. Michell. The funeral took place at Brompton Oratory on 21st April.

### MISS JOAN COOPER

The Society regrets to report the death of Miss Joan Cooper on March 2nd. A member of the well known Cooper family from Concepcion, during the war she set out from Chile together with other volunteers for HM Forces. Her ship, the "Andalusia Star", was torpedoed shortly after leaving Buenos Aires and they spent 30 hours in a crowded lifeboat before being picked up by the Royal Navy. On arrival in this country she enlisted in the WRENS and was eventually commissioned. When hostilities ceased she went to Germany as a member of the Control Commission. On being demobilized she worked for the Coal Board in Edinburgh, and then went to Chile for six years before returning to this country. She was resident here for many years, and was a staunch supporter of the Anglo Chilean Society. The funeral took place at the Mortlake Crematorium.

## CORRECTION

Mr. Joe Hulse, late husband of Mrs. Gladys Hulse, was awarded the OBE for his services to British interests in Northern Chile, and not the MBE as reported in our last issue. We apologise for this error.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

September 28th - Dieciocho dinner at the Naval and Military Club.  
 October 19th - Sir Leslie Bowes Memorial Lecture  
 December 9th - Christmas party or  
 January 13th 1994 - New Years party

## BRITISH AIRWAYS

British Airways is launching weekly flights from Heathrow to Chile on October 28th after research suggested there was demand for the service.

Flights operate via either Buenos Aires or Sao Paulo and fares start at £1,167.

A Boeing 747-400 will leave Heathrow Terminal Four once a

week on a Thursday and return from Santiago on a Friday.

A British Airways spokesman said "We are not saying that the plane is going to be full but research has shown there is sufficient demand for us to provide a service."

British Airways regional manager for the Americas Charles Gurassa said: "We are delighted to have the opportunity to link Santiago and the rapidly growing economy of Chile with London, the crossroads of the world."

The airline flies to six other South American cities, and 160 destinations worldwide.

## NEW MEMBERS

Mr. and Mrs. Denis Amy  
 Mr. and Mrs. Jorge Arangua  
 Mr. and Mrs. Terry Byrne  
 Miss Lucia Cannon  
 Mr. Gonzalo Cuadra  
 Mr. and Mrs. Alan Douglas  
 Dr. and Mrs. Edward Haughey  
 Mr. Gonzalo Fernandez  
 Ms. Eliana Herrera  
 Miss Sarah Jackson  
 Miss Sonia C. Jackson  
 Mr. and Mrs. Michael Liley  
 Mr. and Mrs. Colm Maguire  
 Miss Fiona McAdam  
 Mr. Maurice Mannakee and Mrs. Carmen Lynam  
 Miss Claudia Munro-Kerr  
 Mrs. Iris Osborne  
 Mr. Matthew Schofield  
 Mr. Peter Segura  
 Miss Jane Taylor  
 Mr. Brian Thackary  
 Mr. Christopher Williams  
 Mr. Felix Wintle

## NEWS FROM SANTIAGO

Admiral Carlos Chubretovic has become President of the Society's Santiago branch, replacing the late Admiral Charlie Le May.

There was little activity during the early part of the year, but things picked up in May with a programme for the rest of the year. There was a recent lunch when German Riesco gave an interesting talk on his impressions of his stay in London

Ambassador Neilsen regrettably comes to the end of his tour, and he leaves in Chile in September. He will be sadly missed because he was always a staunch supporter of the Society and took an interest in its activities.

This year's essay competition conditions have been sent out to the 25 or so schools that participate, the title being "The Beatles and their impact on the 60's". British Airways have once again provided the first prize - a return ticket to London. Last year's winner, Carlos Bay-Schmith, arrives in the UK on 2nd September.



*Mrs Gladys Hulse being decorated with the MBE by the British Ambassador Mr Neilsen at the Embassy in Santiago on the 29th April*