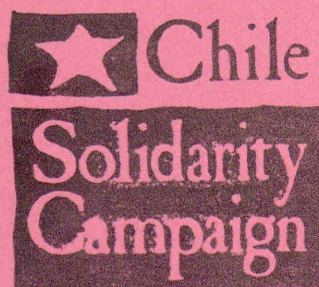


**VENCEREMOS :**  
the people of chile will win !!



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1982**

INTRODUCTION

JANUARY

Chile - for nine years held to be the model success story of applied monetarism finished 1982 on the verge of bankruptcy. With a national debt of US\$ 17 billion and increasing bankruptcies Pinochet was forced to 'intervene in the banking system' to an unprecedented degree. Such intervention was anathema to the free market economic philosophy which had 'guided' the 'New Chile' since 1973.

Such a crisis could not have come at a worse time for General Pinochet. During 1982 there were increasing rumblings of discontent within, not only the staunchest of his supporters in the middle and upper classes, but the 'monolithic' armed forces. In addition Pinochet's Secret Police the CNI were caught and tried for robbing a bank and murdering two bank employees. The CNI have also been implicated in the mysterious series of 'psycopathic' killings in the fashionable resort of Vina del Mar. Such scandals have not served to increase confidence in Pinochet among those he has always had to rely on.

The economic effects of the crisis have served to further isolate Pinochet. A striking example of this has been the reaction of farmers in the South of Chile, who, after the devaluation of the peso organised to resist by force the seizure of their farms resulting from banks foreclosing on loans. In December the Chilean Security Forces broke up a farmers meeting in Temuco and expelled their leader Carlos Podlech from the country. Until 1982 farmers had been numbered among the Junta's strongest supporters.

Despite the wave of repression against the Trade Union Movement which followed the murder of Tucape Jimenez in February the militancy of the organised Labour Movement in Chile has increased. As Manuel Bustos the expelled leader of the Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee said 'the Chilean People have lost their fear and are ready to face the Junta in the streets'. In December there were mass demonstrations in Santiago and Valparaiso - the largest demonstrations against the regime since the military coup.

Even with the support of Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan Pinochet in 1982 saw his economic model virtually collapse and opposition against him grow. The role of international solidarity during this crucial period in the struggle of the Chilean People for their freedom is more important than ever. 1983 marks the tenth year of struggle against fascism in Chile - the work of the Chile Solidarity Campaign must be to expose and fight Tory hypocrisy over Chile, increase moral and material support for the resistance and link its campaigns to the broader Latin and Central American context through working with other Campaigns and Human Rights Committees.

CONTENTS

PAGE

2.	Introduction and table of Contents.
3.	Main Events in Chile during 1982.
6.	Developments in Latin and Central America in 1982.
7.	Campaigning against Tory Policy.
10.	Campaigning against the Chilean Junta.
11.	Festival of Peace & Freedom, Trade Union & Labour Movement.
12.	Support for the Resistance in Chile. Concerts.
13.	Local Committees.
14.	Chile Democratico Report.
15.	Chile Committee for Human Rights.
16.	Joint Working Group.

MAIN EVENTS IN CHILE DURING 1982.

JANUARY

CNS leaders Manuel Bustos and Alamiro Guzman had been released on bail after being arrested and charged with 'illegal representation of workers' and 'publishing a subversive document' (the National Petition). The Chilean economy was suffering further recession. According to the Chilean central bank the balance of trade deficit had reached a record total of US\$ 4.6. Bankruptcies were increasing and foreign capital inflows decreasing. Chilean banks were offering 4% or 5% a month to try and attract more foreign capital.

Eduardo Frei, former President of Chile and leader of the Christian Democrat Party died on the 22nd of January. Exiled C.D. leaders, including Party President Andres Zaldivar, attempting to return to Chile for Frei's funeral were refused entry. Thousands of people shouting anti-government slogans marched behind the funeral procession from the centre of Santiago to the cemetery. There were several arrests but the security forces generally 'kept a low profile'. Radio Co-operativa broadcast a message from Madame Allende in which she criticised Frei's role in earlier years but commended him for his recent denunciation of the Junta.

The new Argentinian President, Leopoldo Galtieri, had adopted a tough line over the Beagle Channel dispute with Chile. On January 21st Galtieri repudiated the 1972 treaty saying that it had failed as a mechanism for negotiation.

FEBRUARY

The 'moderate' trade union leader Tucape Jimenez was found dead in his car on 25th of February. His throat had been cut and he also had bullet wounds. Jimenez was the President of the Public Employees Union A.N.E.F. He had become increasingly critical of the Junta and its economic policies and, at the time of his death, was on his way to a meeting called to set up a united trade union front against the Junta. Although Pinochet denied that the murder was in any way connected with the security forces Jimenez himself had told relatives and colleagues that he was being followed by the secret police, and that he believed his life to be in danger.

Oscar Rojas, a 36 year old technical draughtsman who returned to Chile in 1980 after a period of exile in Britain, had disappeared after being stopped in a car by the secret police.

Junta economists reported that the only way the Chilean economy could be 'properly adjusted' without a devaluation of the peso would be if there were 'wideranging wage cuts in 1982'.

MARCH

Sales of 'Time Magazine' were prohibited in Chile because the magazine contained a long review of the new Costa Gavras film 'Missing'. On the 6th of March 250 people on the site of the land occupation 'La granja' were arrested by police while 5 students were arrested in Valparaiso following demonstrations to celebrate 'International Women's Day March 8th.

The Junta was considering tax increases to prevent a likely Budget deficit of US\$1 billion. Four banks taken over by the government had been closed down.

APRIL

Pinochet declared Chile 'neutral' in the Falklands conflict also saying that Chile "had no intention of supporting Britain or providing port or base facilities for British Forces". The Junta, however, abstained in the vote at the O.A.S. Congress which condemned the sending of the Task Force. There was a story (in the Daily Star) to the effect that a secret deal had been struck between Pinochet and Thatcher. Pinochet was to allow RAF Phantoms to be stationed in Punta Arenas in exchange for the supply to the Chilean Air Force of 8 Hawker Hunter jet fighters.

There was a Cabinet re-shuffle on the 23rd the effect of which was to strengthen the more traditionalist 'hard line military' within the government. Two of the civilian 'Chicago Boy' de Castro and Fernandez had been sacked. While the economy continued to deteriorate there was rumour that the peso was to be devalued. As 70% of government revenue was derived from sales tax the economic recession had badly hit the Government Budget leading to a likely deficit of US\$ 1.6 billion in 1982.

MAY

The entire executive committee of the Chilean Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee (C.N.S.) had been arrested and sentenced for 'illegally representing workers'. The President and General Secretary received longer sentences against which there was to be no appeal. There was considerable rumour about Chile's involvement in the Falklands Crisis, especially in relation to the crash of a sea king helicopter in Punta Arenas.

Official unemployment reached 15% and the recession was reported to be hitting the middle and working classes alike. Consumer spending had dropped by 25% and bankruptcies were increasing. Massive sackings had taken place in Peugeot- Renault, Fiat and General Motors and also in the Public Sector especially the Post Office. The economic crisis was creating political problems for Pinochet who had been touring the country holding 'orientation courses' for the elite officer corps. The Falklands Crisis had heightened concern over the Beagle Channel and was also being used to divert attention from worsening economic problems.

JUNE

After a series of statements to the contrary Pinochet finally devalued the peso by 15% on the 14th. This caused a degree of panic among foreign investors and a consequent flight of capital from Chile. This led to the then Finance Minister, Sergio de la Cuadra, to describe it as a 'serious flight of capital' especially to Argentina where it was being used 'to purchase property'. To add to Pinochet's problems there was a crisis of moral confidence in the Junta. This was centred on the failure of the authorities to arrest anyone for the murder of Tucapel Jimenez, and on the highly dubious handling of the psychopath killer of Vina del Mar. For the first time this concern had surfaced in public criticism of the government in the pro-Junta paper El Mercurio, whose leader writer had been sacked as a result.

JULY

The banking crisis in Chile deepened with bad debts reaching \$US 1.5 billion. Government aid was being given to banks to prevent a complete collapse of the system, and the I.M.F. had offered a standby credit of \$US 4. billion. The Society of Chilean Metal Manufacturers had made some strong criticisms of government economic policies, saying they were too damaging to domestic industry. The Firestone tyre plant had gone into liquidation with 350 redundancies.

Following the Falklands crisis Pinochet was making efforts to improve Chile's standing with other Latin American countries. Brazil and Argentina were the main targets for this diplomatic offensive. Only Chile and Columbia had so far agreed to take part in the annual joint naval exercises with the U.S. Navy, codenamed UNITAS. The appointment of Schultz as US Secretary of State in place of Haig was thought in Chile to strengthen the likelihood of a resumption of US arms sales to Chile. Schultz was one of the 'Chicago Boys' who visited Chile in 1974 to implement the monetarist model. His company Bechtel also has offices in Santiago and projects around the country.

On July 21st a guerrilla attack by the 'Popular Resistance Militia' blacked out Valparaiso for 4 hours, the militia had overpowered guards and set charges on the transmission station.

AUGUST

A Cabinet re-shuffle had taken place on August 26th. It was the third re-shuffle in 8 months - the previous re-shuffles having taken place in April and December. Because of the flight of capital following the devaluation of the peso the Finance Minister announced a 'free float' of the peso against the US dollar on August 6th. The value of the peso plummeted causing a new wave of bankruptcies, and a steep rise in inflation. Bread increased in price by 20% and milk by 16%. The most important change in the re-shuffle was the appointment of a new Finance Minister; Rolf Luders - who would also take over the role of Economics Minister. Luders was Vice President of one of Chile's largest Finance Conglomerates B.H.C.

SEPTEMBER

On the 11th Pinochet made an all out attack against 'the politicians' who were responsible for the country's problems and 'were trying to return to the past'. Meanwhile there were

SEPTEMBER cont.

demonstrations against the government in Santiago and Valparaiso. 30 students were arrested in Valparaiso while 40 demonstrators were arrested in Santiago.

The economy continued to deteriorate, with a drop in industrial production of 20% for the third quarter and a drop in energy consumption of 34%. Bankruptcies had been 533 in the 8 months Jan-Aug, compared to 433 in the whole of 1981. There had been 133 in August alone. Fiat were closing operations in Chile following General Motors and Citroen.

OCTOBER

Armed acts of resistance were increasing in Chile. Bombs had exploded at two right wing newspaper offices and five other explosions had occurred in Santiago and Valparaiso during October. British companies were being invited by the Junta to buy public utilities as part of a privatisation drive. In 1981 the Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway Company sold 4 million cubic metres of water in northern Chile. In an attempt to increase Chile's exports of primary products the Junta was trying to get clearance for Chilean beef to enter the USA and EEC countries.

Two secret police agents (C.N.I.) involved in a bank raid in 1981 were executed as a concession to public outrage at the robbery and murder of two bank employees. In a further sign of weakening to popular pressure, Pinochet announced the setting up of a Commission to study the return of exiles to Chile "on condition they gave up the political views which led them to leave" and "recognise the legitimacy of the Junta".

NOVEMBER

There had been increasing resistance activity. T.V. channels had been interrupted by broadcasts from the opposition and two secret radio stations had also been emitting broadcasts. The Junta launched a fresh attack on the CNS the Chilean Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee whose offices in Santiago were occupied by the police on November the 24th and later closed down. An attempt was made on the life of Hernan Mery - a member of the CNS Executive Committee - by Pinochet's secret police. Fortunately the assassination attempt was foiled.

Chile's National Debt had reached \$US 14 Billion and reserves had fallen by \$US 3.5 Billion since the beginning of the year. Inflation rose by 5% in October. Finance and Economics Minister Luders, in addition to applying for an IMF loan had asked the West German Government and a variety of leading private banks for further loans. His explanation of Chile's economic difficulties was met with scepticism in West Germany.

DECEMBER

On December 5th CNS leader Manuel Bustos and Construction Workers leader Hector Cuevas were expelled from Chile along with Carlos Podlech the leader of the Chilean Wheat Growers Association. The expulsions followed a major demonstration in Santiago the day before when thousands of demonstrators had packed the Plaza de Artesanos in a protest against the government's economic policies. The demonstrators represented a wide spectrum of public opinion in Chile and came from a variety of different backgrounds. The demonstration was peaceful until large numbers of mounted police arrived wielding chains, clubs and jointed staves. Cuevas had to be hospitalised on his arrival in Brazil because of the injuries he sustained during the demonstration. Bustos travelled to Europe from Brazil and attended a special meeting of the ICFTU where he said he was convinced that many employers and military officers thought that Pinochet would have to be replaced. He also said Chileans were losing their fear and were ready to rebel. On December 15th there were co-ordinated demonstrations in Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion: in Santiago alone 10,000 were estimated to have taken part, and in Valparaiso the city was again blacked out by explosions on the power lines. Hundreds of arrests took place, but few demonstrators were detained for long. El Mercurio on December 22nd reported that Air Force Chief General Matthei had unveiled Canberra reconnaissance planes recently acquired from England. This confirmed a story which had appeared in the New Statesman.

DEVELOPMENTS IN LATIN AND CENTRAL AMERICA DURING 1982.

Central America

In El Salvador the FDR/FMLN has made considerable gains throughout the year despite the fraudulent 'elections' held in March and despite increased military and economic aid for the Junta from the U.S. The US 'certification' of an improvement in Human Rights in El Salvador was challenged in Congress and contradicted by a report from the UN Human Rights Committee which stated that 5,000 civilians were murdered in El Salvador in 1982. The report was prepared for the UN by a Spanish Lawyer Jose Antonio Pastor Ridreujo who made it clear that the murders were perpetrated by the forces of law and order. While it is clear that the FDR/FMLN are winning the war there seems little chance of an early victory. FDR leaders are prepared for a protracted war over several years.

The Sandinista Government in Nicaragua has been the target of U.S. destabilisation tactics during 1982. The destabilisation included US support for direct armed attacks on Nicaragua from Honduras and Guatemala, the training of Somoza's Guards in camps in the U.S. and Honduras and increasing the number of U.S. advisers in those two countries.

While world attention focussed more on El Salvador the people of Guatemala have been struggling against the military Dictatorship of Rios Montt which has secured 'counter insurgency' aid from the U.S despite an appalling Human Rights record. Following the example of the FDR/FMLN and the Sandinistas the Guatemalan People have formed a United Front for the Liberation of Guatemala.

Latin America

The Falklands/Malvinas crisis dominated events in Argentina during 1982 and is still having important political and economic effects inside the country. Galtieri was quickly replaced by General Reynaldo Bignone who has adopted a far more 'liberal' attitude towards the political parties and Trade Unions. For the first time since the military coup in 1976 the streets of Buenos Aires have witnessed mass demonstrations against the regime and demands for an immediate return to democracy. On December 16th an estimated 150,000 attended a mass demonstration organised by the 'multipartidaria' which represented virtually all the opposition groups. There were violent clashes with the police in which 80 people were seriously wounded. Strikes are increasing and the two largest Labour Organizations CGT-Brazil and CGT- Azopardo were talking of a General Strike.

Meanwhile, in Brazil, there has been significant 'democratic openings'. The elections held in November gave a majority to the opposition parties in the Chamber of Deputies. This was despite fraudulent election practises on the part of the ruling PDT Party. All over the country, even in areas where the opposition finally won, there was evidence that government officials had deliberately spoilt votes for the opposition parties. While political activity can now be carried on more openly and the Governments position considerably weakened Brazil's economic and financial crisis continues to be used as an excuse for maintaining the repressive Labour Laws and arbitrary police powers.

On the 15th of October Bolivia returned to civilian rule. General Guido Vildoso was forced under the economic pressure of a general strike organised by the Bolivian TUC (the COB) to hand over to the civilian government elected in 1980 and deposed by a military coup. The general strike had followed regional strikes in all nine departments of the country. Four people were killed in clashes between demonstrators and police in Sucre. The new President is Hernan Siles Suazo leader of the left wing UDP which has 57 members in the Congress.

Compared with 1981, 1982 saw more optimistic developments in Latin America as a whole. The strengthening of the democratic revolutionary forces in El Salvador and other Central American states served to help inspire resistance among the peoples of other Latin American countries - especially Chile. In addition, recent developments in Brazil Argentina and Bolivia are a basis for cautious optimism for 1983, notwithstanding the continued US aid and support being given to all Latin American Military Dictatorships by the Reagan Administration.

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST TORY POLICY TOWARDS CHILE.

While General Pinochet became more politically isolated within Chile the Thatcher Government excelled more than any other in giving the Junta moral and material aid. It is no exaggeration to say that during 1982 Britain became Chile's strongest ally. Although the 'Falklands Factor' played an important part in this development the Tories policy of befriending the Junta began from the very day Margaret Thatcher took office in 1979. The Government's strategy throughout 1982 was to support the Junta commercially - through encouraging increased trading, militarily - through stepping up arms sales, and morally - through defending the Junta 'against being singled out' in international fora such as the U.N. Against such a background it was of crucial importance that CSC's campaigning and action to a large extent ~~be~~ directed against Tory Government policy towards Chile. Below is a chronology of Tory Foreign Policy moves and, in italics, CSC's response.

JANUARY : Britain supports the resolution in the 3rd Commission of the U.N. General Assembly condemning the violation of Human Rights in Chile. The British Ambassador to the U.N. states that vote in favour came only because of considerable pressure being exerted on the Government. (Clearly a reference to the campaign over the disappearance of Anglo-Chilean William Beausire). The Ambassador continued that the British Government 'was looking forward to a time when the UN would stop condemning the violation of Human Rights in Chile'.

*The PLP Chile Group took up the contradiction between the Tory position in the U.N. and their improvement of bi-lateral relations with Chile, in particular the sale of arms. Frank Dobson M.P. circulated CSC briefing materials to 40 M.P.s and started an Early Day motion which more than 80 MPs signed.*

FEBRUARY : *Moss Evan's received a reply to his letter to Margaret Thatcher criticising Government policy towards Chile. The only comment on trade was 'the government does not believe that our trade policies should be restricted only to those countries of whose internal policies we approve'. On the UN vote government policy was 'to maintain effective and constructive pressure on the Chilean Government to improve their Human Rights performance'. However the letter pointed out that the British Government's representative had 'reservations both about the selective treatment of Chile in the United Nations generally and about some of the wording of the resolution (from the 3rd Commission condemning Human Rights violations in Chile) in particular.' The government was looking forward to the day when the Special Rapporteur's mandate could be terminated.*

*The PLP Chile Group put down questions in the House of Commons on the following : the British Council's sponsorship of a proposed visit to Chile by the Royal Ballet, what the British Ambassador is doing about torture, what arms sales were being considered, what action was being taken on the case of William Beausire, what visits to Chile were planned for Ministers, and how the British Ambassador had succeeded in improving Human Rights in Chile.*

MARCH : News was received that following the sale of HMS Norfolk and RFA Tidepool to the Junta the Ministry of Defence was considering the sale of two Leander Class frigates.

*CSC affiliates wrote to Lord Carrington pointing out that repression had increased in Chile over the previous few months and that Chilean naval vessels had been used as torture centres - and therefore did not fall within the government's own category of 'military aid which cannot be used for internal repression'. On behalf of the Executive Committee, the CSC Secretary wrote to the newly appointed Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, condemning the sale of British Navy vessels to military dictatorships such as Chile and Argentina. The letter was also sent to the Press.*

APRIL : The crisis in the South Atlantic had, more than any other event, exposed the hypocrisy and double standards of the Thatcher Government. After years of playing down or ignoring repression and Human Rights violations in Chile, Argentina and other Latin American Dictatorships the Conservative Party had suddenly discovered them in Argentina. Denouncing Human Rights violations in Argentina did not, however, prevent the government from further arming the Chilean Junta. In early April the 'Daily Star' reported that RAF Phantom fighters had been stationed in Punta Arenas, southern Chile. The payoff for the Chilean's co-operation was to be the gift of 8 Hawker Hunter Jets.

APRIL cont.

Southampton and Portsmouth CSCs raised raised the question of co-operation locally. In Portsmouth there was a Public Meeting and good local press coverage. CSC affiliates wrote to both Margaret Thatcher and local M.P.s demanding that no such deals be made over the Falklands crisis. When questioned in the House of Commons by a member of the PLP Chile Group about the Hawker Hunters John Nott refused to reply on the basis that it was an 'operational' matter.

MAY/JUNE.

Government policy towards Chile was further exposed as contradictory and not taking Human Rights into account when, at the British Army Equipment Exhibition in Aldershot, 'the SAS Group of Companies Ltd' openly displayed its 'counter insurgency' equipment including the 'pocket shock prod'. The company's colourful brochure had been translated into Spanish to encourage buyers from Latin American Countries, including Chile which had representatives at the Exhibition, one of whom was sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board. News also reached the Campaign that Chilean Hawker Hunters were being re-furnished at RAF Abingdon.

In conjunction with the Chile Committee for Human Rights a campaign was launched against the granting of export licences for the SAS Group of Companies. The matter was raised in the House of Commons by Frank Dobson and Judith Hart and affiliates wrote both to the Ministry of Defence and the SAS Group of Companies. A leaflet was produced explaining the nature of the equipment and asking the public to write to their M.P. on the matter.

On May 7th CSC organised a Trade Union and PLP Chile Group delegation to the Foreign Office to question Britain's new Ambassador to Chile, Hickman was replacing John Heath who spent two years in Santiago not raising 'Human Rights issues at the highest level' as the Conservative Government promised when restoring diplomatic representation at Ambassadorial level.

The delegation raised the following issues in relation to the British Governments' policy towards Chile and, in particular, the role of the British Ambassador in Santiago: Arms Sales, Trade Union rights, Human Rights, policy towards Chileans seeking visas to enter Britain, and the cases of William Beausire and Claire Wilson.

JULY/AUGUST.

: A special correspondent in Chile wrote an article for Chile Fights detailing the extent of co-operation that took place between the Chilean and British Intelligence Services during the Falklands war. In August the Foreign Office announced the invitation of Chilean Air Force Chief Fernando Matthei to the Farnborough Air Show. Ostensibly the invitation had been extended by the Association of British Aerospace Companies who organise the air show - but it later transpired that he had, in fact, been asked both by the Ministry of Defence and the Foreign Office. This was the first time that such a high ranking military member of the Junta had been invited to Britain.

Immediately after the announcement by the Foreign Office CSC's attack on the invitation was covered in the Times, Financial Times and Morning Star. The Labour Party condemned the visit and called on the government to cancel it. An emergency picket was held outside the headquarters of the Association of British Aerospace Companies on 23rd August. Many of CSC's affiliated national unions wrote to Pym urging him to cancel the visit. The matter was also taken up by the Labour Party's International Committee. A week before Matthei was due the Foreign Office announced that the visit had been cancelled.

SEPTEMBER.

: Despite the cancellation of Matthei's visit Chilean Air Force personnel were invited to the Farnborough Air Show. A Chilean Jet was also to be on display.

On the 8th of September Portsmouth CSC staged a picket of the show in protest at the sale of arms and military equipment to Latin American Dictatorships. On the 11th of September following a picket of the Chilean Embassy a group of twenty drove down to Farnborough and again leafleted the Air Show in protest at arms sales to Latin America. Over 3,000 leaflets were distributed.

Also in September Tory Trade Minister, Peter Rees, visited Chile had visited Chile as leader of a Trade Delegation which included representatives of Halcrows, GKN, Balfour



Beatty, GEC and Lazards. It also emerged that British Telecomms had put out a trawl on behalf of the Chilean Telephone Corporation for experts to work on contract in Chile.

*An urgent action was circulated to affiliates urging them to condemn Rees' visit to Chile and the Executive Committee decided to organise a deputation to the Minister at the earliest opportunity. CSC affiliates with members in British Telecomms, especially, the Society of Civil and Public Servants took up the issue of co-operation with the Chilean Telephone Corporation.*

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER.

: In October it was revealed that shop stewards at the Rolls Royce East Kilbride plant had been approached by management to sound out their attitude to a new deal to re-furbish engines for Chilean Hawker Hunters and possibly Canberras as well. Government refuse to commit themselves to condemning Chile in U.N.

*The shop stewards told the management that they were not prepared to handle engines for the Chilean Junta. The Transport and General Workers Union re-affirmed its policy of boycotting arms deals with the Chilean Junta. Affiliates were urged to write to both Rolls Royce and the Government pointing out that Hawker Hunters with Polls Royce engines were used to bomb the Presidential Palace in 1973 - and that the Human Rights situation in Chile had not improved.*

*In conjunction with the Chile Committee For Human Rights CSC campaigns for Tories to condemn Human Rights violations in Chile in vote to take place in UN General Assembly.*

DECEMBER.

: Trade Minister Rees finally decides to agree to see CSC deputation led by Dame Judith Hart on December 1st. Rees states that the purpose of the visit was to "strengthen trading and political links with the Chilean government ....and not interfere with its internal policies". When Rees was informed that the Special Rapporteur at the UN had reported no improvement in the Human Rights situation in Chile he replied that he did not wish to enter into that debate. When questioned on nuclear links with Chile Rees admitted that the head of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Authority - General Brady had paid an official visit to Britain in October and had had meetings with the relevant Ministries and the Atomic Energy Authority. The invitation to Brady had been extended by the Central Office of Information with the approval of the Foreign Office.

*Following a press release about the government's nuclear deal with Pinochet : there was press coverage in the Morning Star and Labour Weekly and the story was broadcast on BBC Radio 4. It was later discovered that, despite Rees' denials, a deal had, in fact, been signed with Brady during his visit in October. The UK Atomic Energy Authority confirmed that Chile is to get 40 nuclear fuel elements for a materials testing reactor. The matter was taken up by Jud'th Hart in the House of Commons and affiliates wrote to the Foreign Office and the Department of Energy, as well as Rees himself.*

At the beginning of December the U.N. General Assembly voted to condemn Human Rights violations in Chile and re-mandate the Special Rapporteur. This was despite an attempt by Britain to amend the resolution to the effect that the Special Rapporteur should not be re-mandated. In the final vote on the resolution in the General Assembly Britain abstained. The importance the Junta attaches to the Thatcher government's championing of its cause in the U.N. was reflected in the amount of coverage Britain's action received in the official Chilean Press. The length to which the Tory Government went in 1982 to try and have the special Rapporteur is clearly part of a series of moves to re-pay the Chilean Junta for its support during the Falklands war.

*Throughout 1982 and particularly since the Falklands war CSC was campaigning to expose the contradictions in the British Governments public utterances on Dictatorship in Latin America and its ever more intimate relationship with the Pinochet Junta. As far as it is possible to judge, such campaigning has not been without success. The cancellation of the visit of General Matthoi was doubtless the result of government embarrassment at its 'double standards towards dictatorship' receiving so much press coverage. But increased support from Thatcher for Pinochet during the year made campaigning against Tory policy even more pressing and urgent and underscored the need to increase the pressure on the government through challenging and countering every move it makes to back the Junta.*

CAMPAIGNING AGAINST THE CHILEAN JUNTA.

Direct campaigning against the Junta in 1982 took the form of protests to Pinochet himself, other members of the Junta and the Chilean Ambassador in London Miguel Schweitzer. Forms of protest included letters and telegrams denouncing , murders, arrests, detentions, torture, relegations and expulsions to the Interior Minister and the head of the supreme court, pickets of the Chilean Embassy and letters and petitions presented to the Ambassador. At the beginning of January there was a midday picket of the Chilean Embassy organised in conjunction with the CUT in Britain to demand the release of Manuel Bustos and Alamiro Guzman, the President and General Secretary of the Chilean Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee (CNS). Following the Murder of Trade Union leader Tucapel Jimenez the Campaign led a wave of protest against the Junta from the British Labour and Trade Union Movement, pressure was also put, through the TUC, Labour Party and nationally affiliated unions on the Tory Government to use the British Ambassador in Santiago to denounce the murder to the Chilean Authorities.

On March 11th , the first anniversary of the introduction of Pinochet's repressive Constitution, CSC held a picket of the Chilean Embassy in London. Campaign activists, trade union delegates and Chilean refugees kept up a constant harranging of the embassy staff by shouting slogans and waving placards. The picket was also to protest at the murder of Tucapel Jimenez and the disappearance of print worker Oscar Rojas and to remind the Junta's representatives that they are not welcome in Britain.

Throughout the year pressure was maintained on the Junta to release detainees and account for the whereabouts of disappeared prisoners - the Campaign on Oscar Rojas was co-ordinated with the Chile Committee for Human Rights and other organisations such as Amnesty International. Affiliates also sent letters to John Hickman the new British Ambassador in Santiago demanding that he take up cases of disappeared prisoners - as in the case of Victor Zuniga Arellano in March.

Affiliates also responded to appeals for urgent action following arrests made during demonstrations against the Junta in Chile.

On September 11th there was a picket of the Chilean Embassy from 9am to 1pm. The picket was attended by 300 with banners and placards. Chanting and singing was led by a person with a loud hailer and many songs of resistance were sung. The picket was well attended by local committee representatives from outside London and among nationally affiliated Trade Unions represented were: the NUM, T&GWU, CPSA, NALGO, and the AUEW. There was good media coverage including lunchtime and evening reports on BBC TV News.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

Activity during the April month of boycott resulted in a wide variety of Campaign stickers and 'cartoon boycott leaflets being distributed all over the country. Pickets of shops and supermarkets selling Chilean produce were mounted by local committees and in Liverpool, for example, led to the removal of the offending Chilean grapes from one particular supermarket. In London a campaign including pickets was launched against Cullens wine-shops who were promoting wine from Chile, Argentina and South Africa. 'Work for All' May Day cards were printed and sold not only for sending to Chile but as a standard greetings card for May Day . A list of addresses of fraternal Trade Union and Labour Movement organisations in Chile was included with ever card.

At a national level the boycott campaign was concentrated against arms sales to the Junta. Quick response to government plans for arms sales was organised through the Labour Movement affiliates and the Press. In the case of the Rolls Royce engines already mentioned the T&GWU re-affirmed its policy of boycott while shop -stewards refused to agree to the contract for the East Kilbride Plant to repair and maintain the engines.

THE FESTIVAL OF PEACE AND FREEDOM.

The Festival of Peace and Freedom was organised as a reception to Ronald Reagan on his official visit to Britain at the invitation of Margaret Thatcher. Under the initiative of CSC 14 organisations came together in a steering Committee to organise a day of activities in Central Hall Westminster. The Festival was a great success. The day proceeded very smoothly, with a good atmosphere of co-operation. Attendance was even better than expected. Around five hundred people attended the public meeting in the morning which was addressed by several speakers including Dame Judith Hart. During the afternoon there was a variety of workshops, seminars and films organised on different themes by the respective groups taking part. In the evening there was a concert with Yolocamba Ita from El Salvador, Luis Moholo from South Africa, and Frankie Armstrong and Roy Bailey from Britain. 1,200 people attended the evening concert which was addressed by Tony Benn and representatives of the FDR and SWAPO.

Financially the Festival had broken even. In most cases participating organisations ran successful stalls both from the political and financial point of view.

Media coverage of the event included articles in the Guardian, International Herald Tribune and the Morning Star. The Festival was also covered by the ITN 6 o'clock and 10 o'clock news and local London Radio.

Organisations taking part were : CSC, Amnesty International (British Section), Anti-Apartheid Movement, CND, Chile Committee for Human Rights, El Salvador Solidarity Campaign, El Salvador Committee for Human Rights, Nicaragua Solidarity Campaign, Caribbean Labour Solidarity, British-Grenada Friendship Society, British-Cuba Resource Centre, Britain Vietnam Association, Committee for the Defence of Democratic Rights in Turkey, Turkey Solidarity Campaign, Stop the War on Angola and Mozambique, Communist Party of Great Britain, United Nations Association, London Region CRS Political Committee, Inter Church Task Force on El Salvador and the Labour Party.

CAMPAIGNING WITH THE TRADE UNION AND LABOUR MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN

At the beginning of the year (30th January) CSC organised a Trade Union Conference in Bristol which was attended by 69 delegates. The Conference was hosted by the south west region of the T&GWU in their headquarters, Transport House, in Bristol. The majority of those who attended were delegated by their Union branches which included: the T&GWU, NALGO, NUPE, NUT, ASTMS, ACTSS, AUEW-TASS, CPSA, APEX, NATSOPA, Cheltenham Trades Council and Yeovil Trades Council. Speakers included: Bob Wright of the AUEW, Brian Nicholson of the T&GWU and Chairperson of the CSC, Tony Benn and two Chilean Trade Unionists from inside Chile. Manuel Sepulveda, who had recently been expelled from Chile because of his work with the CNS also spoke. The Conference looked at Trade Union Resistance to the Junta in Chile, the role of monetarism and multi-nationals and the situation in Central America. Also discussed were ways of strengthening solidarity and direct support for the Trade Union and democratic opposition in Chile.

During January and February CSC worked closely with the Institute for a New Chile and the T&GWU who were hosting a course for Trade Unionists from inside Chile at the T&GWU Centre in Eastbourne. CSC organised fraternal visits to many Trade Unions for those on the course - one of which - to the Kent Area NUM included a visit to the Betteshanger Colliery.

Throughout the year the Campaign organised Fringe Meetings and stalls at a large proportion of Trade Union Conferences and other Conferences organised within the Labour Movement. During the Spring and Summer the Campaign ran stalls at the following Conferences : ACTT, CPSA, NALGO; POEU, UCATT, and the South East Region of the TUC. In addition CSC took part in a joint fringe meeting at the USDAW Conference with the El Salvador Solidarity Campaign. Bill McLellan with the Chilean Miner's Vice President Carlos Pozo attended the NUM Conference in Inverness. Mr Pozo had been officially invited to the Conference by the Executive Committee of the NUM and addressed the Conference. Mr Pozo also had meetings with the Miner's International Federation in London and the T.U.C. A very successful fringe meeting was held at the National Union of Sheet Metalworkers Conference.

CSC was well represented at the Labour Party Conference from the 22nd to 26th September. The Campaign ran a stall in the main foyer of the Winter Gardens in Blackpool and at the CRS London Region Political Committee International Evening

on the 23rd. A fringe meeting/social was held on the evening of Wednesday 26th in the Planet Room. The meeting got off to a slow start because of the Tribune Meeting opposite. But attendance was very good (at around 300) later on in the evening. Julio Vial, recently released from prison in Chile, received a standing ovation and the raffle was drawn by J.C. Richardson. The Chilean folk group Meliantu played twice during the evening and there was a bar extension and disco until 12.30pm.

70 people attended the CSC/ELSSOC fringe meeting at the TUC Congress on September 7th. in Brighton. Alex Kitson chaired the meeting and the speakers were Carlos Fortin and Salvador Moncada of the FDR. A CUT representative from Paris also spoke. The film - El Salvador Another Vietnam was shown.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE RESISTANCE IN CHILE

In addition to the forms of support already mentioned, CSC developed and strengthened direct links with the Chilean resistance. Two Conferences on Direct Links were organised during the year. The first took place at Leeds Trades Club on Saturday 26th June. The Chilean Miner's leader Carlos Pozo spoke at the conference which discussed ways of initiating new links and strengthening existing links. The Conference included representatives from local CSC committees and local trade union branches. The Conference particularly discussed practical ways of supporting Chilean trade union and community and student organisations.

As a result of the Conference the CSC national office produced an "Action Guide for Trade Unionists, Students and others directly supporting the struggle in Chile". The guide set out the background to the resistance movement in Chile, information on when and how to establish a direct link with a fraternal organisation or group, and a model initial letter together with a list of addresses of such organisations in Chile. The guide was widely circulated among affiliated organisations and CSC's direct links Convenor - John Shuttleworth - at the end of the year reported that many enquiries had been received especially from Trade Union branches.

A second direct links conference was held in November - hosted by the Society of Civil and Public Servants. Attending the Conference were 9 local committees, 10 trade union branches, 2 Trades Councils, 3 CLP's and 2 Labour Party Young Socialists representatives. The meeting was chaired by Bob Wright and the main speakers were Frank Dobson M.P. and Maria Arrue from the Latin American Women's Group. With recent developments in Chile and the increased activity of the resistance it was felt that more support should be given to a wider variety of groups in Chile particularly, Trade Unions Women's groups and shanty town organisations.

In the run up to May Day over 1,500 May Day cards were sold through affiliated trade unions and local committees. The majority of the cards were sent to fraternal union organisations in Chile.

Over the year CSC local committees continued to support projects and organisations in Chile with which they had links. Among committees directly supporting projects both materially and morally were: Leeds, Northampton, Dundee, and Liverpool.

#### INTI-ILLIMANI & QUILAPAYUN CONCERTS.

The two major concerts held in London in 1982 for the CSC were not only very important in financial and fund raising terms but were significant political events in themselves. The Quilapayun Concert was held on Thursday 22/5 in the Dominion Theatre. The performance itself did not sell out but nevertheless £2,000 was raised for the Campaign excluding the sales of literature and records. Judith Hart spoke during the interval and took the collection which raised over three hundred pounds. For several weeks after the concert the National Office received enquiries about the campaign from interested individuals who had attended the concert.

On October 31st Inti-Illimani with supporting artist Paco Pena performed for the CSC at the Dominion Theatre. The concert was a great success with the tickets selling out 5 days before the performance. On the day, besides 2,000 seated there were 300 people standing up. Nearly £3,000 was made for the Campaign from ticket sales and the collection taken by the Guest Speaker Jack Jones raised over £700. The concert also stimulated increased interest in the work of the Campaign.

OTHER FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES.

The National Raffle drawn on September 22nd - raised a lower than hoped for £1,208. Out of a possible 25,000 tickets at 25p only 7,221 were sold. The major prizes were a video and two portable T.V. The first prize was presented to the winner by the leader of Cleaveland Council.

John Keane a member of the South London CSC and the Building Worker's Union UCATT ran for the Campaign in the London Marathon. Through the sponsorship of UCATT branches and individual CSC supporters throughout London John's run raised over £500 for the Campaign

Local Committees continued to organise their own fund raising events in 1982 and in some cases made donations to the National Campaign. Leeds University CSC had several successful events and made two seperate donations .

CSC produced 8 new designs for patchwork greetings cards in 1982. 40,000 cards were printed of which 38,000 were sold by Christmas. The budgetted profit from the cards was about £3,000 (assuming no provision is made for bad debts). The cards remain an important source of revenue and medium for raising people's awareness of conditions and struggles in Chile.

LOCAL COMMITTEES CONFERENCES.

Two Local Committees Conferences were held in conjunction with the Direct Links Conferences on June the 26th and November 20th. Local Committees represented on the 26th June were : South London, West London, Leeds University, Leeds, Northampton, Liverpool Cambridge and Sheffield. The Committees gave reports of recent activities which included action during the April month of boycott and fund raising activities. The report from Leeds University was generally commended. The Committee had regular meetings and stalls in the University Union building and in addition to other events had organised a week of solidarity with Chile which included films, public meetings and social events. It was agreed to circulate the report to other local committees and Student Unions. The Local Committees Conference on 20th November was held in the headquarters of the SCPS in London. Represented were : Cambridge, Portsmouth, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Swansea, Leeds, Leeds University, and three London Local Committees. Recent local committees activities throughout the country were discussed and it was agreed that there should be a week long series of cultural and political activities in solidarity with Chile and Latin America during September. Other suggestions were for a speaker tours and a calendar of significant dates in 1983 around which to organise.

Activities organised around September 11th included a social in Portsmouth on September 10th followed by a rally and publicity campaign in the City Centre on the 11th. these activities were also supported by the Southampton Committee. In Sheffield a month of activities was organised : a solidarity day on the 11th, a public meeting and film on the 15th and the naming of a Street after Salvador Allende on the 18th of September.

Over the year CSC local committees were active in solidarity not only with Chile but in support of struggles going on throughout Latin and Central America. Fund raising and solidarity activities were , in many cases - organised in support of El Salvador.

CSC PUBLICATIONS, MAILINGS and NEW MATERIALS.

In 1982 there were three issues of Chile Fights Nos 38,39 and 40. Circulation was maintained at between 2,200 and 2,500 despite the price increase to 30p.

A new badge was produced based on a design used in a popular CSC poster 'Bread Work and Freedom for the People of Chile. 3,000 badges were printed . The badges sold very well throughout the year by the end of which only 800 badges remained in the National Office.

A new poster was produced on the theme of 'No Arms Sales to Dictators'. The poster proved to be very useful for selling to individuals and branches from CSC stalls and for placards to be used in pickets, marches and other protests.

Regular mailings were sent out during the year including Newsletters in : January, March, May, July, September, October and December.

MEMBERSHIP.

At the end of 1982 there were 33 National Unions, 153 trade union branches, 45 trades councils, 10 MPs, 35 student unions, 109 Labour party organisations, 212 individuals, 130 local committee contacts and 61 National organisations/other political parties etc affiliated. New affiliations during the year: 12 Labour party orgs, 16 union branches, 36 individuals and 3 student unions.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There were 12 meetings of the Executive Committee during 1982. The average attendance at meetings was 13. The meetings were held, except in special circumstances, on the first Tuesday of the month.

CHILE DEMOCRATICO REPORT.

Chile Democratico GB is the national organisation of Chilean refugees living in the UK. It was set up at the first national meeting of Chilean refugees in Britain held on 20-22nd August 1982 in County Hall, GLC. 289 delegates attended the meeting, representing most of the areas which the 3,500 Chilean refugees are scattered around Britain.

Chile Democratico's priorities are to improve the living and working conditions of the Chilean community in Britain and encourage the organisational development and unity of all Chilean refugees and to promote their culture and education, particularly all those aspects related to special programmes for their children. Another objective of CD is to get a centre from which it could function but which would also serve as a base for the many social and cultural activities of the community. Since its formation CD has been organising and encouraging the participation of the various groups making up the community. So far the following activities have taken place: Nov 82, national conference of different groups (youth, women, cultural & trade union); Dec 11th 82 National Council meeting which elected a national executive of 5 members; since Dec 82 the EC has been organising welfare services, life skills courses & co-ordinating activities for local committees etc. The work on welfare is seen as particularly important because Chileans now realise that their stay may be longer than was expected and this heightens their perceptions of their problems as a ethnic minority in Britain: high unemployment, lack of training & education opportunities, poor housing and inadequate help from the statutory agencies. In March 1983 they will face a grave crisis as the JWG, which has struggled to help re-settle refugees since 1974, will close. The JWG also served as a meeting point for all Latin American refugee groups and as a resource centre for their activities. Once it closes CD will be the only organisation able to take on these tasks which are vital to the healthy development of the community. Chileans believe that they, themselves, should now organise and run this work, so taking the responsibility for the welfare and advancement of their own compatriots in the UK. They have decided to approach various bodies for financial support, eg the GLC and other London councils. Almost half the Chilean refugees live in London. CD is aware of the wide influence of CSC's supporters in the Labour movement and in many London boroughs controlled by the Labour party, therefore it is appealing to everyone involved in the campaign to help with lobbying for grants from local authorities.

On the solidarity front CD will work in close conjunction with CSC, at a national and local level, to publicise events in Chile, persuade the British Government to stop its assistance to the military junta, & strengthening direct links with the resistance in Chile. It is hoped that CD will play a part in helping those inside Chile who are struggling for the restoration of democracy, taking into consideration that now the international solidarity movement is vital for the support of these struggles.

REPORT BY THE CHILE COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

REPRESSION IN CHILE AND CCHR'S WORK IN BRITAIN

With the economic and political crisis setting in in Chile from mid-1981, the year 1981-1982 has seen no improvement in the human rights situation with mass arrests, arbitrary arrests, arbitrary killings, torture, expulsions and internal exile all continuing to take place in 1982. The CCHR has taken up these issues of human rights violations.

a) UK/Chile Relations

In the wake of the South Atlantic conflict, relations between Thatcher and Pinochet have become ever more cordial, and this has had obvious implications for CCHR. Among the activities in this field have been:-

- Delegation to see the new British Ambassador to Chile (April 1982)
- Drawing attention to the differing policies of the British Government to the regimes in Argentina & Chile (letter in The Guardian, April)
- Raising the issue of British arms sales to the Pinochet regime.
- Campaign against the visit to Britain of the Junta member, General Matthei (August 1982). Matthei has been invited to Britain by the Ministry of Defence. Following coordinated campaigning with CSC, the visit was cancelled.
- Delegation of MPs, church members, to the Foreign Office on current state of UK/Chile relations, with a view to urging the government to support votes in the UN General Assembly and UNHCR aimed at putting pressure on the Chilean regime over human rights issues.

b) Attacks on human rights/church/trade union organizations in Chile

These organizations have been coming under increasing attacks in 1982 and CCHR has launched several campaigns in response, for example:-

- Campaign against the "Comunidad Catacumba" organization threatening the Vicariate of Solidarity in Santiago.
- Major campaign on the attacks against CODEPU (Committee for the Defence of the Rights of the People), SERPAJ (Justice and Peace Service) and the Chilean Commission on Human Rights. After much international pressure the Junta dropped its intention to expel individuals linked with these last two.

c) The Disappeared

CCHR along with the Chilean Anti-Fascist Cttee and the Group of Relatives of the Disappeared Prisoners, organized a public meeting/cultural event in June, on the disappeared and campaigned widely around the film "Missing". CCHR led an extensive campaign on the case of Oscar Rojas, who disappeared in Chile at the end of 1981. The case gained widespread publicity.

d) Political Prisoners Urgent Action Network

Adoptions and campaigning on political prisoner issues have continued. The 2½ year campaign for the release of Julio Vial Aranda was eventually successful in September, when he came as a refugee to Britain. CCHR organized a tour by Julio. A campaign to send Christmas cards to political prisoners was carried out. The CCHR "Urgent Action Network" is a simple and important campaign.

e) Other Campaigns

The CCHR participated in a campaign about electric shock equipment being sold to Chile by a British Company, "SAS".

STAFF AND FUNDRAISING

Two full time workers have been maintained, supplemented by two workers from the MSC project sponsored by the Joint Working Group. Jon Barnes replaced Morna Macleod as Secretary in April. The main fundraising event was the VIVA dance and music event at Sadlers Wells Theatre.

MATERIALS PRODUCED

Two good selling products continue to be "Pinochet's Chile: An Eyewitness Report" and the Southern Cone Education Pack. Two slide-tape shows are available from CCHR: one on Monetarism in Chile and one on Mapuche Indians. A new publication on education and repression in Chile has been produced jointly with WUS. The CCHR newsletter is now being professionally printed.

REPORT BY THE JOINT WORKING GROUP FOR REFUGEES FROM LATIN AMERICA

This is the last report the JWG will be making to the CSC AGM, so we would like to take this opportunity to recognise the enormous amount of work done by so many CSC local committees and affiliates in the resettlement of Chilean refugees. Not only would the job have been impossible to do without such help, but we are sure there isn't a single refugee who doesn't have some memory of the welcome, meeting with their adoption group, offers or accommodation, assistance with English, concern and solidarity. Our thanks, on behalf of the refugees as well as the Joint Working Group can never be an adequate response to what has been done here. That will have to wait until we once again see a free, democratic Chile.

The Joint Working Group is due to close down in March. We are negotiating with the British Refugee Council to ensure there is at least some emergency service provided for Latin Americans. There have also been encouraging developments of community groups and projects in the refugee community, most significantly: a national organisation of all refugees: Chile Democrático GB. They are seeking funding to provide a comprehensive welfare and community service. This is an important development, with the Chilean community organising and agreeing upon a programme to represent the interests of the refugees here, as well as to fight for a free Chile. We hope CSC local committees and affiliates will give every assistance to the local section of Chile Democrático GB in their area.

We are very concerned for those who might wish to seek refuge in Britain in the future. Even Chileans with demonstrable links with the UK have been refused visas to come here when applying from Chile. Those in prison or exile thus have no chance of seeking refuge here. In certain cases family separations are being indefinitely continued.

Those seeking asylum on arrival in Britain are frequently harassed by immigration, then subject to a long wait while their cases are decided. Increasingly refugee status is not being granted, just asylum or 'exceptional leave to remain in Britain'. This latter usually is only for one year, with Home Office discretion after that. It denies any security or stability for the refugee. In contradiction to international conventions on refugees that Britain has signed, the granting or not of refugee status is based on the foreign policy of the government in power, not on the individual's case.

With Tory attacks on employment, living standards and welfare services, refugees, who often find it difficult to communicate their special needs, are particularly disadvantaged. Recent legislation particularly affects them. (This includes NHS rules to interrogate anyone 'obviously not British' about their rights to treatment, and the New Nationality Act which will leave many refugee children born after the start of 1983 stateless). Local contact of refugees with CSC local committees and affiliates will be crucially important after the JWG closes. The refugees must know that there are some local people who will advise and support them, and be prepared to take up their cases.

In conclusion, prospects for refugees are not good in Britain. But Chilean refugees are here: they are organising; they have a lot to teach us and they want to learn as well. With such organisation and unity the prospects for the future are for freedom in Chile, and victories in Britain and elsewhere as well.