

**UNIDAD POPULAR - CHILE
SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA**

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THE PINOCHET - SOUTH AFRICAN COLLUSION IS UNDER WAY

Chronology of events

January - June 1981

JANUARY 30, 1981 Delegation of the South African Racist Regime.

A military delegation of the South African regime arrived last Saturday for an official 3 days visit. The delegation was headed by the Chief of the Navy's General Staff, Admiral Jacobo Wedemen, who was received by Vice Admiral Raúl López Silva, Internal Chief of the Chilean Navy. The South African Navy's Chief was accompanied by Comodoro William Wise and William Joubert.

FEBRUARY 8, 1981 CHILE'S ACQUISITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN MISSILES

The US magazine "Strategy Week" reported that Chile recently purchased land-to-air "Crotale" missiles from South Africa, for a value of US Dollars 40 million. These war materials purchased by the Chilean government consist of six "Crotale" systems built in France with South African finances.

FEBRUARY 9, 1981 FROM "THE OBSERVER" (London)

Sources in London report that the South African government is selling modern anti-aircraft missiles to the Chilean military junta. They add that the transactions involve large amounts of money. On its part the Chilean pro-junta newspaper "El Mercurio" acknowledges that the chief objective of the military co-operation across the Southern Atlantic Ocean must be the setting up of a new military block south of the Tropic of Cancer. As an analogy of NATO the paper proposes to call it SATO. What would its objective be? During his visit to Santiago, the Chief of the South African Navy's General Staff, R. Rogers, stated "South Africa has much to learn from Chile's struggle against communism".

SATO, which is expected later to embrace Paraguay, Uruguay and others, is considered by its promoters as a kind of iron fist to fight the progressive transformations in Africa and Latin America.

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A TASS commentator underlined that the Chilean Junta provides South Africa with "cannon fodder" in exchange for Pretoria's arms. More than 1000 Chilean soldiers trained in anti-guerrilla warfare in US Bases were sent to South Africa by Pinochet. Almost all of them are deployed in the borders of the RSA with Angola and Mozambique.

FEBRUARY 17, 1981 CHILE AND SOUTH AFRICA STRENGTHENED LINKS!

The Chilean government gave its approval of the nomination of the first South African Ambassador to Chile, reported the Foreign Ministry. The previous South African representative before Pinochet's regime was based in Argentina and operated in Santiago as a concurrent diplomat. According to the Chilean authorities the new ambassador, John Raymond Dutton will be responsible for the initiation of a new stage of relations between both countries, which increased considerably since 1974.

In the economic sphere, the South African regime provided the Chilean Junta with 15,2 million US dollars in recent years for the extraction of copper. This development takes place together with an expansion of their diplomatic relations.

FEBRUARY 18, 1981 SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANIES INVEST IN CHILEAN FISHERIES

Two South African Companies yesterday announced their joint participation in fishery programmes with an investment of US Dollars 8 million. The Chilean firm "Tarapacá" belonging to the "Camelio" industrial group would own 50 per cent of the interests and the rest would be divided in equal parts between the two South African companies-Kunene and Shedut. The investment would go to the construction of a fish dehydration plant in the port of Iquique and to produce fish flour. Machinery would be supplied mainly from the partners existing surplus. Both South African companies would have full administrative and technical control of the enterprise.

The Iquique Plant would begin production on August 1981. Another plant is being designed for installation in the Chilean port of Caldera in 1982.

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JUNE 12. 1981 COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF CHILEAN AIRFORCE ON HIS VISIT TO
PRETORIA

The Commander in Chief of the Chilean Air Force (FACH) and member of the Chilean Junta, General Fernando Matthei stated the possibility of future acquisitions of airplanes and other materials for his institution in South Africa.

About his recent visit to Pretoria he considers it a great success. "South Africa as well as Israel, has excellent industry and technological capacity than can mean to us a material support in order to acquire products we don't get elsewhere".

JUNE 22. 1981 BROAD COLLABORATION BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICA AND CHILE

According to reports by South African newspaper "Star", the commercial bill of exchange between Chile and South Africa in the first months of 1980, amounted to 19 million Rands, which represents a great growth compared with the 15,2 millions in the whole of 1979. These figures do not consider military supplies to the Pinochet regime.

JULY 7. 1981 NEW SOUTH AFRICAN AMBASSADOR EMPHASIZES CORDIAL RELATIONS

LIEUTENANT GENERAL John Raymond Dutton considers relations between his country and Chile "very cordial". "I hope to continue the good work started by my predecessors", he added. "This is the first time he acts in a diplomatic function as he was until few weeks Commander in Chief of the Major Army Staff of Operations of the Armed Forces of South Africa.

OCTOBER 10. 1981 MEMBER OF CHILEAN JUNTA TRAVELLED TO SOUTH AFRICA

General César Mendoza, member of the Chilean Junta travelled to South Africa, invited by the Chief of the South Africa Police.

Two other members of the Pinochet Junta discussed lately in Pretoria the expansion of relations of Chile and the Apartheid Regime, sponsored by the United States in its efforts for the conclusion of an aggressive South Atlantic Pact.

MAY 19, 1981 HIGHSOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY OFFICER IN SANTIAGO

The arrival of Rear Admiral Mathius Albertus Beklser, General Director of Services of the Sout African Armed Forces was expected, as announced, at noon. Rear Admiral Beklser met government leaders and high officers of the Chilean Armed Forces during his visit.

MAY 23, 1981 CONDECORATION AWARDED TO SOUTH AFRICAN REAR ADMIRAL

During the ceremony organized to award a condecoration to the South African Rear Admiral Beklser, the Chilean Rear Admiral Ghisolfo, Vice Chief of the General Navy Staff, stated: "It is not but a cruel sarcasm that those who turn back to us in an attempt to teach us how to administer our affaires, depend to a great extent on our oceanic presence". Further, elaborating the official geopolitical thesis, he added, "Thus thinking, we have to necessarily conclude that the square formed by Chile with Punta Arenas, the Beagle Canal and the Antarctic; by Britain with the Falkland Isles (Malvinas); by South African Union and by Brazil, constitute the basic support for the defense of the Southern Atlantic".

MAY 25, 1981 CHILEAN AIR FORCE CHIEF TRAVELLED TO SOUTH AFRICA

The Commander in Chief of the Chilean Air Force, Matthei travelled the 27th. to Sout Africa, where he remained for a week. His visit obeyed to the invitation of the South African Ministry of Defense.

Matthei's trip to Sout Africa coincided with the visit to Chile of Rear Admiral Beklser, who held consultations prior to a meeting in Argentina in order to attempt the setting up of SATO. This is an old US plan to control this highly importatn strategic zone. More than 60 per cent of oil supplies and raw materials towards the advanced Western countries are trasported across South Atlantic Ocean routes.

JUNE 5, 1981 Visit by US NAVY ADMIRAL

Admiral Harry Trains, Chief of US Atlantic Command and Chief of the Atlantic Eleet visited General Pinocht, Admiral José Toribio Merino and General Forestier. The cabla says Admiral Train expressed US readiness to coordinate Latin American countries defense actions.