

Señor don
Carlos Bascuñán
Jefe del Gabinete Presidencial
Palacio de La Moneda
Santiago
Chile.

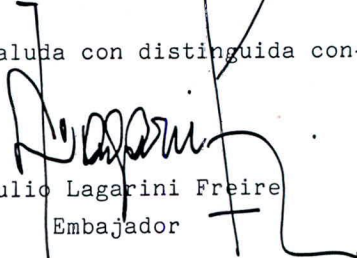
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Estimado señor Bascuñán,

Por estimarlo de eventual interés para su conocimiento en relación con nuestra actividad diplomática en este lejano país del nordeste asiático, me es grato adjuntarle algunos recortes de prensa, un suplemento especial y fotocopias de artículos aparecidos en la revista "Korea Post" publicados con ocasión de nuestro Día Nacional y que se refieren a nuestro país y a S.E. el Presidente de la República, don Patricio Aylwin A.

Lo saluda con distinguida consideración,

Lo saluda con distinguida consideración,


Julio Lagarini Freire
Embajador

REPUBLICA DE CHILE					
PRESIDENCIA					
REGISTRO Y ARCHIVO					
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National Day of Chile celebrated

Chile, Korea intensify economic cooperation

President Aylwin opens democratic way of life

By profession a lawyer and politician, the president of Chile, Patricio Aylwin was elected by an ample majority on December 14, 1989. He took office on March 11, 1990, and on that day the country recommenced its democratic way of life.

Patricio Aylwin has been married to Leonor Oyarzun since 1948, has five children and eleven grandchildren.

Born in Vina del Mar on November 26, 1918 to Laura Azocar and Miguel Aylwin a judge who rose to the highest office in the Chilean judiciary to become the chief justice of the Supreme Court, Patricio Aylwin entered the School of Law of the University of Chile in 1936. His dissertation, which dealt with arbitration proceedings, was approved with the highest honors and remains one of the definitive writings on the subject to this day.

He then served as a professor of administrative law in the law schools of both the University of Chile and the Catholic University, as well as teaching at the National Institute, Chile's oldest secondary school.

In 1945 he joined the Falange Nacional, a movement which was based on a Social Christian School of thought. In 1949 he became a member of its executive council and served as its chairman in 1950 and 1951. Thereafter he figured as one of its most prominent leaders. He was also one of the founders of the Christian Democratic Party and has served seven terms as its chairman, most recently during 1987-1989.

In 1965 Patricio Aylwin was elected to the Senate, where he represented the electoral district formed by Curico, Talca, Linares and Maule until 1973. During his time in the Upper House he helped to draft the Agrarian Reform Act and chaired the Senate's Legislative and Justice Committee. In 1969 he served as the head of the Chilean delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. He was president of the Senate from January 1971 to May 1972.

Four years after the coup d'etat of 1973, he formed a working group to prepare a proposal concerning the country's future institutional structure. This initiative later developed into the Group for Constitutional Studies, which was established in 1978 as the first forum for jurists espousing various schools of democratic political thought.

As a leader of the Christian Democrats, he took part in the formation of the Democratic Alliance and in the effort



President Patricio Aylwin

to shape, at the urgings of the Catholic Church, a National Pact for the Transition to Democracy. Having been elected yet again to the chairmanship of the Christian Democratic Party, in 1987 he was instrumental in the formation of the Coalition of Parties for Democracy and was its spokesman during the campaign leading up to the plebiscite of October 1988.

Following the triumph of the parties opposed to the military government, he was nominated for the presidency. He headed the negotiations that resulted in the 54 constitutional reforms which were approved in a referendum held in July 1989 and which proved to be a prelude to his victory over his opponents in the presidential elections.

Pacific rim countries offer and get best benefit

Following is a message from Julio Lagarini, ambassador of Chile to Korea, on the occasion of the country's National Day, Sept. 18. — Ed.

By Julio Lagarini
Ambassador of Chile

The Republic of Korea with its vigorous economy and political stability is considered by Chile as an important partner in the Pacific basin. It fosters a closer relationship.

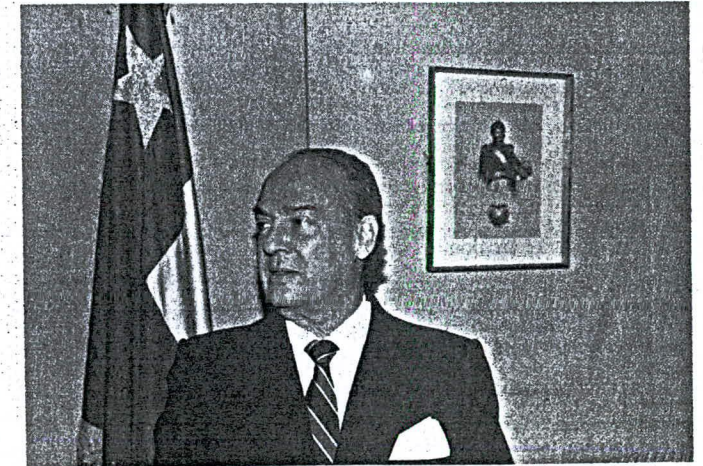
It is often said that the revolutionary development in the area of transportation and communication has made the geographical distance among countries much less of a barrier to their exchanges than it was before. However the distance that separate Chile and Korea located diagonally at the opposite side of the Pacific rim is still immense, but not an unsurmountable obstacle for the best mutual understanding and friendship.

Those elements are essential for a constructive cooperation between both countries and, as a result, a progressive trade has been developed in quite satisfactory conditions.

The total trade amount between Chile and Korea reached \$640 million in 1991, showing an increase of about 35 percent in relation with the previous year, that is a highly impressive growth.

Looking at Korean imports from Chile, traditionally the most important item has been copper, a situation which is understandable considering the fact that Chile boasts the world's greatest copper reserves and it is the first producer and exporter and that the Korean industry needs very much of this metal.

Chile is the second major supplier of Korea among the Latin American countries and the Korean consumer market represents the eld place world divide as the destin of Chilean ex-



Amb. Lagarini

port shipments during 1991.

On the other hand, Korean exports to Chile are mainly electronic products, textiles, automobiles and tires.

Chile today is resolutely undertaking the task of consolidating a modern democracy and achieving progress coupled with greater social equity. The Chilean people look toward the future with optimism for they are living in a solid democracy and an active economy that offers immense opportunities.

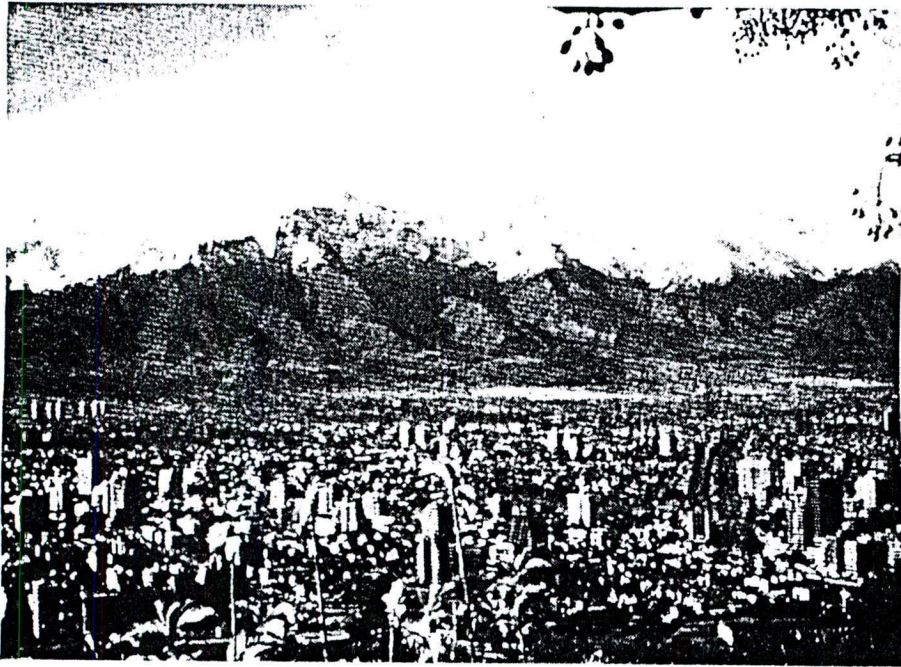
The national economy is open, buoyant, modern and competitive, with a strong private sector, a creative and hard working labor force, convenient infrastructure and sound political and economic institutions, which are basis to support its strong development.

Observers say that the scope and in-

tensity of cooperation between Chile and Korea are sure to grow in the years to come. As reasons for their expectation, they point to several factors. Both are Pacific rim countries and they put important emphasis on the growing cooperation among them with the aim to offer and get the best benefit, as well as sharing many of today's global concerns about the new order in the world.

Judging from this reasoning, it seems that it will not be long before the distance between Chile and Korea imposed by the Pacific will disappear.

Finally, I would like to thank most sincerely The Korea Herald for giving me this opportunity to convey this message of friendship to the government and people of Korea on the occasion of the National Day of Chile.



Top: Amb. Julio Lagarini. Left picture shows a scene of Santiago

Chilean Ambassador Julio Lagarini

Chile Looks Forward to Increasing Economic Ties with Korea

Chilean Ambassador Julio Lagarini in Seoul said that during the past year Korean investments in Chile, especially in the mining area, have increased significantly.

Speaking at a recent exclusive interview with *The Korea Post*, Amb. Lagarini said, "The prospects between Chile and Korea in 1992 are very promising. We are expecting an increase of around 20 percent in our total trade in comparison with 1991."

During the meeting, Amb. Lagarini discussed a wide range of topics, including future bilateral relations, recent developments between the two countries, common features, and tourism. Details of the interview follow:

Explain about the Head of State of Chile: H.E. Mr. Patricio Aylwin was democratically elected by absolute majority as President of the Republic of Chile on December 14th 1989. This election followed a very long period of authoritarian rule that started in 1973. The old, solid democratic traditions and civic culture of Chile were

returned, with President Aylwin proving that democracy is alive and strong in Chile again. As the President said at Cambridge University last year, "the lesson to be taken from Chile's recent history is the moral option made by our people, and option which guided its efforts and sacrifices and that can only be explained as part of a collective comprehension of democracy, strongly rooted in our traditions and endowed with a profound, ethical connotation, resounding through civil and social spheres".

The major achievements, policies, political philosophy etc. of the Chilean President are very difficult to summarize in a short space, but I can tell you that along with the consolidation of democracy and its institutions, the general policies of the Executive have been directed to the social improvement of the population, upgrading the education system, housing and health and strengthening our national economy with the application of solid and steady principles of open market and free enterprise.

Internationally, special attention has been paid to Latin America,

the natural priority of our country's foreign policy. Ties with United States have always been important to Chile and a new reapproachment to Europe and the European Community made it possible to reestablish the highest level of political and economic links. As for Asia and the Pacific, the President has directed the efforts of the Government toward consolidating the country's schemes of economic cooperation in the Pacific Basin region.

Chile has once again become an active and respected member of multilateral organizations and Santiago has been a venue of very important international events since 1990.

President Patricio Aylwin is a lawyer who has been involved in politics since he was a University student. He spent many years in the Chilean Parliament and became President of its highest chamber, the Senate, in 1971.

He was one of the founding members of the Christian Democratic Party, today's most important political group in Chile. The President is a typical professional of the



Chilean President Patricio Aylwin

cultivated Chilean middle class. He is married to Mrs. Leonor Oyarzun and they have five children and 11 grandchildren.

Major development: The most important development that we are working toward and hoping to consolidate in the near future, is in the commercial area. Specifically, we are aiming for the lifting of all kinds of impediments for the arrival of Chilean fresh fruits to the Korean market.

This measure will benefit both countries, allowing Korean consumers to enjoy the worldwide, well-known quality of Chilean fruits at a moderate price, without interfering with local producers due to the difference of the harvest season in a same year.

Korea and Chile: During the past year our commercial interchange increased in volume and value and Korean investments in Chile showed a considerable drive, especially in the mining area.

With the entrance of Korea to the United Nations organization, with the decided support of the Chilean Government, our mutual cooperation in international organizations has strengthened.

Consultations between our countries in several subjects of common interest, as Antarctic scientific research and Pacific Basin issues, have gained the dedicated attention of our corresponding authorities.

Common features: It seems to

people belong to quite different cultural origins and have such distinct customs and habits, our national idiosyncrasies have little in common.

Nevertheless, I think that the sense of family, the cohesion among members and the respect for elderly family members, is a social attitude that we definitely share.

I think that these important values are basic to life in our healthy nations.

Economic ties between the two countries: The trade volume between Korea and Chile grew to US\$640million during 1991, where the exports from Chile to Korea reached US\$370million and the Chilean imports from Korea US\$270million.

These figures make Chile the second largest supplier to Korea among the Latin American countries and show 35percent increase in the total trade, in comparison with 1990.

The prospects for 1992 are also very promising, and we are expecting an increase of around 20percent in our total trade in comparison with 1991.

The next bilateral meeting between Korea and Chile will be held in Santiago at the end of this year. Among the priority subjects to be dealt with are: the opening of the Korean market, the determination of new mechanisms aimed to help and facilitate our trade, improvement and optimization of ways of transport between both

fruit to the Korean market and ways of promoting joint venture between small and medium size companies.

It is our understanding that this kind of meeting, with an active and dynamic participation of the private sector representatives of both countries in the commercial, technical and other areas, will be one of the best ways of promoting mutual cooperation and fostering better economic and commercial exchanges.

We feel that our interchange should be intensified in the near future in order to allow the adequate arrival of new and more diversified Chilean products to the local market. And, on the other hand, the solid and sound Chilean economy makes our market more attractive than ever as an ideal place for Korean foreign investment.

Prospect of Korean economy: The contemporary economic history of Korea is one of the most outstanding achievements of the century. In three decades, one of the poorest economies of the world became a nation at the doorstep of the developed countries' club.

I have not any doubt that, despite the occasional and understandable problems that the Korean economy is facing today due to internal and external reasons, the stout and vigorous foundations of the nation will prevail because of the extraordinary, intelligence and hard working spirit of the Korean people. I dare to predict splendid development of the Korean economy and a very important position among the industrialized countries in the not-so-distant future.

Explain about the ambassador: I am a career diplomat who joined the Chilean Diplomatic Service in 1957. I graduated with a degree in Political Sciences from the Faculty of Juridical and Social Sciences of the University of Chile and I have attended postgraduate courses in Japan and in the Superior Academy of Political and Strategic Studies of the ministry of Defense of Chile.

I have worked my way up through the ranks of my diplomatic career, from Third Secretary to my present position as Ambassador and this fact is a source of professional and personal pride for me. I have served in nine countries on all the continents in my 34 years of

Offered by the President of Chile

Park Tae-joon Decorated with a Chilean Medal

Park Tae-joon, founding chairman of the Pohang Steel and Iron Co. (POSCO) and co-chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, was decorated with an Order of Bernardo O'Higgins in the Rank of Grand Cross at a ceremony held at the official residence of Amb. Julio Lagarini of the Republic of Chile on August 20.

Park was cited by the Chilean government for the important contributions he has made to the promotion of close ties of cooperation between the two countries in the economic and various other fields.

Speaking on behalf of President Patricio Aylwin Zocar of Chile in citing Chairman Park, Amb. Lagarini said: "The Government of the Republic of Chile deeply appreciates and respects the important role played by Chairman Park in strengthening and developing friendly relations and economic cooperation between Chile and Korea."

Then he referred to the high significance of the decoration and stated that the decoration took its name from the famous Chilean national hero and liberator at the beginning of the last century.

The Order of Bernardo O'Higgins Grand Cross is presented to a non-Chilean citizen in recognition of special merit, achievement and services given to the State of Chile.



Chairman Park, second from right, speaks with guests. Amb. Lagarini is seen at far left.

In response, Chairman Park said: "Today, it has become increasingly important for the different countries of the world to closely cooperate with one another and I give my assurance to continue my contribution to further strengthen such close ties of cooperation among the Pacific countries to usher in a prosperous 21st century."

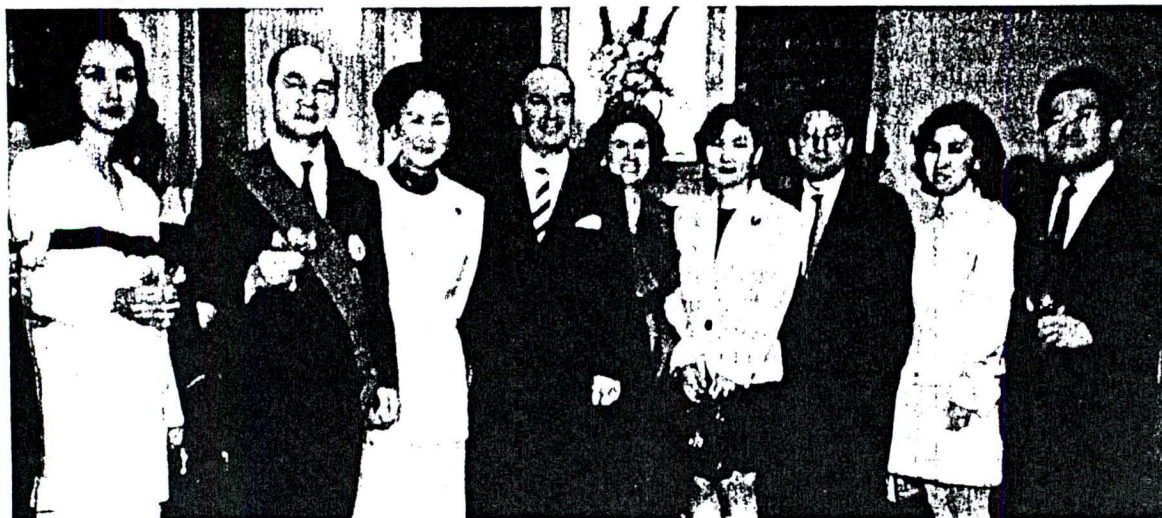
Then he said, "For this high honor, I express my deep appreciation to the president and people of the Republic of Chile and I pray that the firm ties of friendship and cooperation between Korea and

Chile will remain so forever."

This statement by Park was responded to with a big applause from the VIPs present at the ceremony.

The presentation ceremony was attended by a number of important guests from the Korean government and business circles, including Foreign Ministry American Bureau Director-General Chung Tae-ik.

The meeting was also attended by the members and relatives of the families of Chairman Park and Ambassador Lagarini. ☆



Chairman Park, second from left, and Amb. Lagarini, fourth from left, with their family members and relatives.



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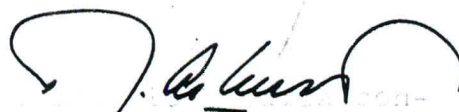
Señor
Julio Lagarini Freire
Embajada de Chile en Corea
Presente

Estimado Embajador:

Tengo el agrado de saludarlo y acusar recibo de su carta de fecha septiembre 30 del año en curso, en la que me envía algunos recortes de prensa aparecidos en la revista "Korea Post" con ocasión de nuestro Día Nacional.

Agradezco a usted la gentileza de remitirme dichos artículos, referidos a la presencia de Chile en el contexto de las relaciones internacionales y a S.E. el Presidente de la República, don Patricio Aylwin Azócar.

Sin otro particular, le saluda atentamente,


CARLOS BASCUNAN EDWARDS
Jefe Gabinete

Santiago, Octubre 15 de 1992

CBE/mor