



Executive Cabinet of Augusto Pinochet

Committee Bulletin

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Messages from the Directors:

Dear Delegates,

It is with great honor that I welcome you to the VIII Conference of DALE Nicaragua. My name is Sofia Sansón and this year I have the opportunity of being both Vice-President and Director of English Committees. This year the directors have worked like never before to give the delegates the best experience possible. From the moment the VII Conference ended, the DALE team has been working nonstop to provide an unforgettable conference. Even though we face uncertain times, these are the moments in which we grow and learn. DALE is a conference that has changed me in so many ways and has truly helped me improve as a person. DALE promotes leadership, creativity, and teamwork, skills that will prove necessary in all of our futures. Participating in this conference is both a risk and an adventure, whether you are a delegate or a director.

This year, delegates have amazing opportunities while choosing their desired committees. With new committees at DALE like Criminal Court and the Pan American Health Organization, a look towards the past to be part of Augusto Pinochet's Cabinet, and even debates on Femicides and GMO's, delegates have a wide variety of topics and committees to choose from.

I hope that all of you can come to this conference and leave with a different perspective of the world. Remember that DALE is not just a competition, but a place to grow and learn. Reading this bulletin is the first step of your DALE experience, and when the day comes, it will be an honor to see and meet you all as you finish your journey with DALE.

Sofia Sanson,

Director of English Committees

Hello Delegates,

My name is Paulina Cuadra and this year I am going to be your co-chair for the Executive Cabinet of Augusto Pinochet. I am currently a Senior at the American Nicaraguan School, and I am extremely excited to form part of DALE this year! I hope that you enjoy this experience as much as me! I can't wait to see how you impact the flow of debate in this unique debate format, and hope it helps you learn more about history and politics. Outside of DALE, I am involved with TEDxYouth@ANS, Student Council, National Honor Society, as well as HACIA Democracy.

Warm regards,

Paulina Cuadra

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to DALE's eighth conference! My name is Diana Herrera and it's of great honor that I present myself as one of your chairs for the Executive Cabinet of Augusto Pinochet. DALE is a great opportunity to get you out of your comfort zone, improve your debating skills, and meet new people. As chairs, we have worked really hard to make this conference enjoyable for you and an experience you will never forget. In this committee, delegates will have the opportunity to come up with solutions and change history in a very unique way. I hope you enjoy DALE's eighth conference and learn a lot from this experience. If you have any questions or concerns don't hesitate in contacting us!

Greetings,

Diana Herrera

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Historical Cabinet of Augusto Pinochet



Situation in Context

Chile had become an increasingly polarized country by the 1960s with much discord occurring between differing political parties in regards to the formation of public policy in the country. When Salvador Allende won a plurality of the vote and was elected into the Presidency by Congress in 1970, many were in deep opposition to his rule. This fact was not helped by a series of economic failures and challenges that Chile experienced under his three years of leadership. Allende employed a Keynesian economic model in which he raised wages of the working and middle classes that increased their purchasing power. While this was beneficial during his first year in office, it soon caused shortages in goods. Allende also socialized the economy by expropriating foreign businesses, banks, large estates, and other industries. Some of the most notable foreign firms that were expropriated and nationalized were Kennecott and Anaconda, American companies that focused on copper. This led to heightened tensions between the U.S and Chile at the height of the Cold War. United States weariness of communism around the world propagated them into taking active steps to curb the influence of this ideology on political systems. Such approaches were taken to undermine the authority of the Marxist Salvador Allende and instituted practices that would hurt the Chilean economy such as terminating financial assistance and an economic blockade created by President Nixon. The United States also sponsored militarization programs where they trained the opposition to Allende's Popular Unity party. This heated relationship with the United States along with the devaluation of the national currency and wage controls also contributed to the fall of Allende's administration. Two years into his presidency the nation was suffering from decreased exports, rising inflation, and food shortages. Allende's administration was also responsible for violations

of human rights and the constitution. He threatened anyone who would oppose his socialist ideologies and tightened his grasp on the media. The opposition that comprised the center and right challenged his authority on a number of things including his adherence to the constitution and made it nearly impossible to pass any piece of legislation through the opposition-held congress. After months of restlessness from the military and growing hostility toward Allende's regime, the military finally delivered a fatal blow to the presidency on September 11th 1973. The September 11th coup d'état instituted General Augusto Pinochet, commander of the army as the head of the military junta. This military intervention in the presidency is also linked to the United States government who gave their support for the whole ordeal. Augusto Pinochet has held power in Chile ever since he delivered a coup d'état against the government of the socialist reformist Salvador Allende. Since the fateful day of September 11th 1973, he has held a constant grip on the country and worked to steer the country away from socialist ideals and into a neoliberal market reform. He has also created grand spectacles of strength and has oppressed his people in order to secure power. Now, his administration must work hard in order to ensure that they can continue to exert control over the country as they did in the early days of power. Ministers in Pinochet's cabinet must restore the economy, and deal with foreign relations in order to maintain their legitimacy abroad.

Introduction to Cabinet

The Historical Cabinet of Augusto Pinochet will be in a continuous crisis. This committee has a faster pace than others since we are not discussing a specific topic. An example of focusing on a continuous topic could be seen in a General Committee where delegates would have the topic of drug trafficking and the flow of debate would go around the likes of discussing impact, and solutions for the issue. In cabinet, we don't have a specific topic chosen out (such as drug trafficking) rather, topics that are up for debate include anything that impacts the country. Therefore, it could be said that we are going to delve into various matters of national urgency over time. This could be anything from unrest in the opposition, facing economic downturns, or terrorist attacks. Pinochet's cabinet is tasked with handling the problems that are thrown at them during the debate using the various powers delegates hold as ministers.

In a crisis committee, delegates have the power to use their position to influence the flow of debate. The modus operandi of Crisis is a moderated caucus where delegates get to debate the various approaches that they are willing to take in order to ensure the wellbeing of their country. Unmoderated caucuses are also encouraged in which delegates can talk to one another, form allegiances, and further plan out their ideas. Actions that influence the flow of debate have to be carried out through a crisis note or press release. For example, talking about the rise of a violent insurgent group in the province of O'Higgins, the Minister of Transportation could help solve the problem by closing down major railways in the region; thereby limiting the transportation mechanism of the group to other parts of the country. This crisis note could be written as follows:

Dear secretary Mauricio,

Considering the recent growth of insurgent groups in the province of O'Higgins, please stall all railroad activities and close down all facilities on or near the vicinity of such province. I believe that this action will prevent the mobilization of the rebel groups and avert the spread of their ideologies through the country.

Thank you,

Minister of Transportation Jorge

Directive example:

Considering the activity seen in the Chilean province of O'Higgins from various insurgent groups, the ministers of the Cabinet of Augusto Pinochet have decided to take the following measures in order to insure the safety of our country:

- Deployment of the army to surrounding areas as well as O'Higgins to combat insurgency.
- Close roads and transportation systems leading to and from the area to minimize their mobilization.
- Interfere with their radio transmitters in order to complicate their communication efforts.
- Take on a more active role in the search for international allies that can help us get resources and armaments to fight this type of violent uprisings.

EL MERCURIO

DE ANTOFAGASTA

BREAKING:

ARMY IS SUCCESSFUL AT RESTRICTING INSURGENT MOVEMENTS

Government forces were largely successful at eliminating terrorist and oppositional forces in the province of O'Higgins this Tuesday. Due to the efforts taken by the administration of Augusto Pinochet, the area is now clear from the capture of these organizations.

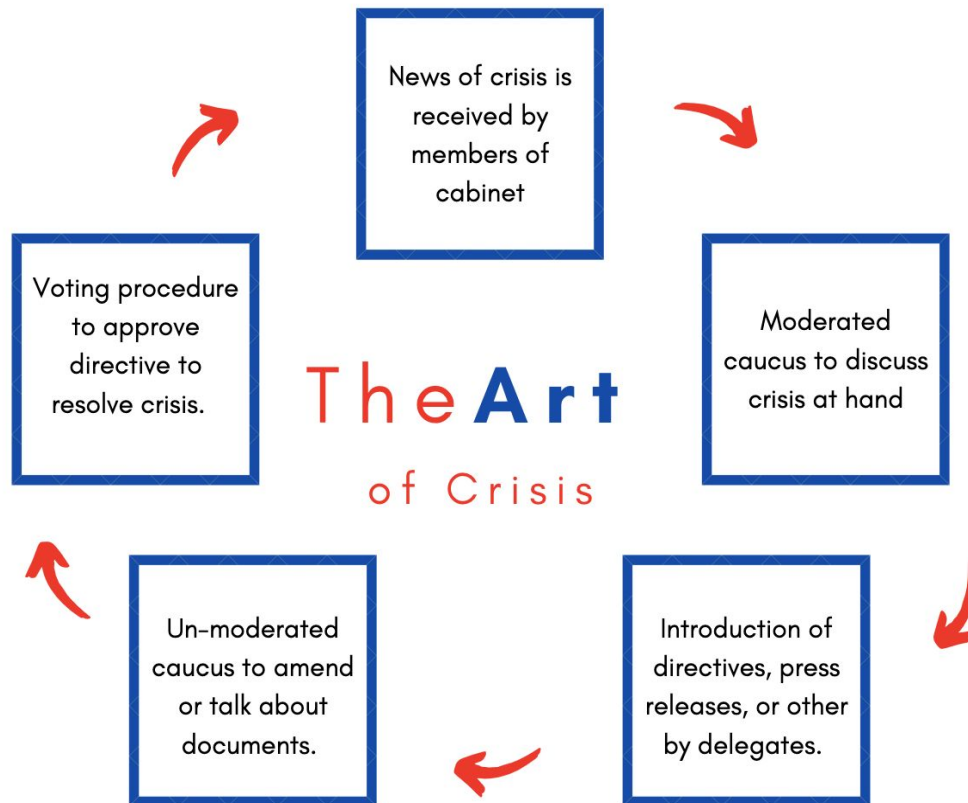
However, the country has suffered through a lot of destruction due to these insurgencies, especially in the area of transportation. Chile is faced with the loss of infrastructure that allowed different regions of the country to be connected. This could be perilous for the future of our economy.

IN OTHER NEWS:

POLITICS



Chilean voters worry about the direction that the country is taking according to new top analysts.



History and Powers of the Committee

Pinochet's rule was characterized by a huge breakdown and violation of the democratic system Chile used to have. It was also known for the banning of other political parties. It's important to mention that he had conflicts with other countries like Argentina, such as the Beagle Channel, which is a strait between Chile and Argentina that caused tension between these two countries' Armed Forces. In 1980, the year in which we will be starting, Pinochet decided to

change the Political Constitution of Chile. This new change established that Pinochet would stay in power for an eight-year term. By this time he was already ruling Chile for seven years and at the moment he added this change he planned to perform a dictatorship of fifteen years, but he actually ruled two more years after the eight- year term he had established. Pinochet strived to target three areas: labor rights, retirement, and health care. These reforms displaced the responsibility of having a good management of the economy and providing social services from the state to the citizens. The Chilean citizens started to act for their country and started to reject Pinochet's dictatorship and since this moment we can witness human violation rights from Pinochet to Chile. This dictator made concentration camps, similar to Hitler's, opposers went missing, threats towards people's lives, reporters and those who said what was happening were killed and sadly people didn't have the opportunity of freedom of speech.



Members of Pinochet's Cabinet

Minister of Foreign Relations	Patricio Carvajal
Minister of the Interior	César Raul Benavides
Minister of the Economy	Sergio de Castro
Minister of Defense	Oscar Bonilla
Minister of Agriculture	Alfonso Márquez de la Plata
Minister of Justice	Mónica Madariaga
Minister of Public Works	Hugo León
Minister of Work and Social Welfare	María Teresa Infante Barrios
Minister of Public Health	Fernando Matthei

Minister of Mining	José Manuel Piñera
Minister of Planning	Roberto Kelly
Head of Caribeneers	César Mendoza
Secretary of the Air Force	Gustavo Leigh
Secretary of the Navy	José Toribio Merino
President of the United States	Ronald Reagan

Guiding Questions

- *How can we ensure that the country has a stable economy?*
- *What can be done about opposition groups?*
- *What should be Chile's role in international affairs?*
- *How did Pinochet's rule contribute to Chile?*
- *What were some possible solutions to the unconformity of the Chilean citizens?*

Aims of the Committee

The aim of the committee is to ensure that Chile returns to being a stable and prosperous country with the resolution of many of the conflicts that plague it. The ministers are tasked with

finding solutions to the various and multifaceted problems that affect their social, economic, and political environments during Pinochet's regime. Topics such as human rights violations or Pinochet's strict policies will be discussed in this cabinet and it's of vast importance that the ministers of this committee implement and expand all the policies or rules made by Augusto Pinochet during his time ruling. Another important topic that will be discussed in this committee is the neoliberal economic reforms this president made. Ministers will be discussing if it's a good idea to have these reforms in the country of Chile or not. We will spend a large portion of the time solving spontaneous crises like corruption, violations, assassination, opposition from the church, anti-social ideologies, relations with other countries and many other unexpected events. All of the crises presented will contribute to the flow of the debate and how fast the debate goes. We expect delegates to come up with good solutions since they will be able to change history in several ways.

Proposed Solutions

In order to adequately address the multilateral issues that plague Chile in 1980, delegates must think about how to ensure that the country is stable and enact reforms that protect the economic and social spheres of the country. Examples of this could be through the implementation of land reform and the handling of natural resources. A key role that delegates must pay attention to is that the reforms that have already been proposed in previous years by the cabinet continue to be viable. They must also work to find solutions to fight discord amongst many groups in the country as well as the opposition to Pinochet's presidency. Lastly, delegates

must think to make alliances with different countries in order to protect their own interests in the homefront and advance their interests abroad.

Closing Remarks

We hope this bulletin was very helpful for every delegate participating in Pinochet's cabinet. Since this committee is set from many years ago, delegates will be branded the opportunity to change history in a creative and unique way. The topics discussed previously will be mentioned on the conference and this will get to an interesting conclusion, but we also expect delegates to research even more deeply and come truly prepared for the conference. Hopefully, after reading this bulletin you have gained more knowledge about Pinochet's regime and rule in Chile. A lot of the problems presented during the debate will probably take more time than others, but it is important that each delegate gives its full contribution, creativity, knowledge, and work amongst each other in order to come up with the best solutions. As a preparation, delegates are expected to research more on this topic, work on possible solutions, and be brainstorming on possible solutions that could be presented on the day of the conference. We wish you the best of luck and hope that you strive to do your best! If you have any questions don't hesitate in emailing us. We are very excited to meet all of you! See you in October!

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