



ANCHA



AGENCIA NOTICIOSA CHILENA ANTIFASCISTA
EDITADA POR EL FRENTE DEL PUEBLO EN EL EXTERIOR

CON LA UNIDAD Y LA LUCHA, LA **R**ESISTENCIA VENCERA

No 21

June, 1977

25¢



**THE CHILEAN RESISTANCE
WILL WIN!**

Letter From the Resistance

People's Front
Chile

Santiago, Chile
March 1977

Dear Comrades,

Accept revolutionary greetings from the Chileans who are fighting in the ranks of the anti-fascist Resistance for the overthrow of the Pinochet dictatorship.

Today, the isolation of the fascist military junta is greater than ever. Desperate, the Chilean fascists are intensifying their brutal repression against the people, with all its assortment of crimes, tortures, detentions and disappearances.

Today, more than ever, Chile is being sold out, being delivered to the voraciousness of the big multinational enterprises and, first and foremost, to those that belong to U.S. imperialism.

Today, as during their best years, the monopolies and big landlords of the country are collecting incredible profits from the great exploitation of the people, causing the people tremendous suffering.

Today, trying to profit from the situation, certain sectors of the opposition to fascism, tied to the great powers, are trying to establish secret deals as a "way out" in order to attack the people, a "way out" which would jeopardize liberty and national independence. They are seeking mutual deals based on the disorganization, demobilization and demoralization of the popular masses, at the same time sabotaging all attempts to overcome these obstacles.

We who are fighting in the front lines of the anti-fascist Resistance are not afraid of this situation because, if it is predominant at the present time, it is only one aspect of what is taking place in Chile (and that which has been best known in the world). The other side of the coin is the huge desire which exists within the Chilean people to fight and overthrow the fascist regime. It is thus, and to the extent that the masses unite and organize at their place of work, educational institution and where they live, that the anti-fascist struggle gains strength and spreads throughout our country.

The road upon which we are embarking — we, the fighting forces of the Resistance and amongst them the People's Front — is the road of people's war, of the ever greater development of the clandestine organization of the people, of the formation and development of Resistance committees and of all sorts of committees and organizations which are against the dictatorship. The struggle of our people, in all its forms, including armed struggle, is the only guarantee for the overthrow of the tyranny, the smashing of fascism and the establishment of a democratic government of anti-fascist unity.

Our policy is to take as a base the very forces of the Chilean people, because we know that liberty will only be conquered through our own struggle and that no one is going to hand it to us on a silver platter. Nevertheless, our people need the support of the world's people. International solidarity is a tremendous and necessary assistance to the development of the liberation struggle of our country.

We have always upheld that international solidarity should be focussed on support for the struggle of the Chilean people, its fighting organizations, the underground press, etc. To make this struggle known and support it is the first task of international solidarity. Another task is to isolate and weaken the dictatorship even more through boycotts, denunciations and other means, all of which constitute support to the popular struggle in Chile. We reject the defeatist notion of "solidarity" promoted by certain sectors who put in first place, the denunciation of tortures, repression and the blows against the people by magnifying them and minimizing the struggle that the popular masses develop day after day against the dictatorship.

We think that the financing of the Chilean Resistance should also be ensured in the main by relying on our own forces and it is in this manner that we orient our work. Nonetheless our people need international help and solidarity. Today, in Chile, one-third of the active population has no work. In Chile there are one million layoffs in the public service. The wages of the "privileged" who work are not enough to ensure even the bare minimum. Inflation, a plague for our people, has reached an average of 1% per day during the three and one half years of the Pinochet dictatorship.

In these conditions, our work of financing the Resistance is very difficult. This is why, without abandoning our work of financing ourselves, we are launching a concrete call to: support the concrete work of the Resistance committees; help the comrades that have to work in clandestine conditions; help to create hundreds of small propaganda teams in the country and to disseminate the clandestine press more widely; help the political prisoners and their families as well as the families of those who have disappeared.

As far as international financial assistance is concerned, our policy is also very clear.

— The People's Front organizations abroad finance themselves as well as help to finance the work in the interior of the country;

— All the money they receive from other organizations and people is sent to Chile.

— Directly from Chile, we send a note confirming the receipt of all aid received, to the address indicated to us.

— As well, directly from Chile, we can send you various documents and material from the Resistance; it is enough to give us a home and address.

Whatever may be your contribution, we request that you send it through international money orders or certified cheque, made out to:

Bernard Guerrien
ANCHA — B.P. 59 — Paris 75623
Cedex 13, France

Thanking you in advance for the precious contribution that you may bring us, we send you warm regards.

FIGHTING WE WILL WIN!

Financial Commission
People's Front of Chile

"PEOPLE'S FRONT"
CHILE

PARISIAN DE CHILE, Marzo de 1977.

Ante todo (compañeros):

Queridos Comrades, los saludos revolucionarios de los que se preparan para la liberación de Chile.

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Internacional. Para importante apoyo al alistar y facilitar en todo a la liberación de Chile. En la medida de lo posible, se debe apoyar al movimiento de resistencia de Chile. En la medida de lo posible, se debe apoyar al movimiento de resistencia de Chile.

El financiamiento de la Resistencia chilena debe provenir de las propias fuerzas de la Resistencia chilena. En la medida de lo posible, se debe apoyar al movimiento de resistencia de Chile.

En estas condiciones, nuestro trabajo de financiamiento de la Resistencia chilena debe ser muy difícil. Sin embargo, es necesario que los compañeros que trabajan en la clandestinidad ayuden a mantener viva la lucha. En la medida de lo posible, se debe apoyar al movimiento de resistencia de Chile.

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Hit at the Dictatorship On All Fronts

To end the dictatorship, it is necessary that the Chilean people develop the most resolute struggle to overthrow it. Without the struggle of the Chilean people we cannot hit at fascism. It is the principal aspect of the struggle against tyranny. Nonetheless there are other aspects which also play an important role like, for instance, international solidarity. On this point, we would like to recall the position of the People's Front.

1. In the first place, we should develop the solidarity **with the struggle of the people**, their fighting organizations, the Resistance committees, the clandestine workers' committees, the anti-fascist committees, etc. That is to say with all the organizations which are leading the struggle to overthrow the dictatorship and smash fascism once and for all.

It is of fundamental importance that the struggles waged by the Chilean Resistance be popularized. The Resistance organizations must be supported both on the level of propaganda as well as through material means.

2. We should denounce the repression, the crimes and all means of oppression of the sanguinary dictatorship. These denunciations should be as widescale as possible and have as their objective to arouse hatred against fascism and promote the international solidarity with the struggles of the Chilean people. Under no

pretext can we accept that these denunciations should be the only or the principal activity or, even less, that they be made to inspire pity, develop paternalism or sow pessimism.

3. We should promote and support all that which, on an international scale, helps to isolate the fascist military junta. In this sense, we support the activities of various workers' associations that have boycotted the dictatorship, especially the longshoremen who have refused to load or unload the goods, either coming from or with destination to the dictatorship, all the more when it is a question of arms, parts for the airplanes of the airforce, military hardware, etc. We support the denunciations on the part of workers' associations, student organizations, organizations of women, etc. from all over the world against the military junta. We support the gestures of various international organizations which have, in one way or the other, boycotted the fascist military junta, be it by breaking diplomatic relations, refusing to give credit, etc.

4. We should unite the international solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people to the struggle that the peoples throughout the world are waging, especially with the Latin American peoples. We should each time raise higher the fighting solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of our continent.

* * *

Let us support all which contributes to hit at, isolate, discredit or weaken the dictatorship, fight all which helps to strengthen it, procure it prestige or consideration.

. . . NEWS . . . NEWS . . . NEWS . . . NEWS . . . NEWS . . .

THE FIRST OF MAY IN CHILE: It marked a new upsurge in the struggles waged by the Resistance in clandestine conditions. The workers celebrated May 1st by strengthening the struggle against fascist tyranny. All the Resistance committees and the People's Front disseminated thousands of leaflets on the eve of May 1st and the day itself, in the factories and residential districts. Also, important meetings were held in various work places.

During mass in the Cathedral of Santiago, hundreds of voices cried out: **Liberty! Liberty!**

On the other hand, the fascist authorities, fearing popular demonstrations, prohibited even those workers' associations which it recognizes from holding a mass meeting in the Caupolicán Theatre. The request was refused by the junta for fear that the meeting would become a demonstration against the dictatorship, because it is Pinochet himself who gave the instructions to the Chief of the Emergency Zone of Santiago to prohibit the holding of the meeting.

* * * * *

Important struggle of the residents of a neighbourhood in Santiago: In the northern section of the community of San Miguel is the AGA chemical products factory. It is in the middle of an important group of modest homes and constitutes a permanent menace to the local residents. Due to the bad installations and very little industrial safety, there have been bad accidents which put the lives of the local residents in danger. Last year, there was a fire followed by significant explosions which led to many wounded and many half-destroyed houses. These accidents have continued during the last months keeping the population in constant danger. The local population got organized and demanded that the factory be moved elsewhere. The fascist authorities have no answer whatsoever and the bosses took no action at all to improve the safety conditions.

Tired of waiting and as a result of the latest accident, the residents held a demonstration in front of the factory to the cries of "Make them move elsewhere!" More than 300 people thus demonstrated

their indignation. But they also built a barricade and cut off the traffic on Pintor Cicarelli street. The residents were not scared when the repressive forces appeared in spite of the threats of the fascist authorities regarding the illegality of the situation and threats of arrest.

This example shows us the fighting spirit of the people who are developing and fighting for their safety and their interests.

* * *

Pinochet takes away the nationality of the labour leaders. Desperate in the face of the disapproval of international public opinion, Pinochet decided on this "privation" against three leaders of the Central Unica de Trabajadores Chilenos: E. Araneda, L. Meneses and H. Elgueta. The reasons invoked on this occasion are the same as usual: they are accused of undertaking a publicity campaign designed to isolate Chile and give it a "bad name" abroad.

It seems that Pinochet does not want to realize that his regime of terror is everywhere hated and that his manoeuvres dressed up as "legal" cannot change the fact. Furthermore he does not intimidate anyone with his acts and the "privations by decree" of nationality, because with them he is only showing his weakness.

* * *

The sale of human blood in Chile: This results from the deterioration of the economic situation, the misery and unemployment. The "trade" in blood reveals the terrible drama of the Chilean people. In Santiago, one laboratory, at 2172 Yanez Avenue, enriches itself with this horrible business. The "Lisan Laboratory" pays about 200 pesos for thirty cubic centimetres of blood.

Every day several people queue up before the doors before 8:00 a.m. to exchange their blood for a little money. In the main these are unemployed workers looking for a little money for their homes. This blood is then resold at a high price to the private clinics inside the country or abroad.

International Solidarity

MAPU and the RCP of Chile Participate in Demonstrations on May First in Norway

Under the slogan "Class Struggle", thousands of Norwegian workers demonstrated their fighting spirit on the first of May. Representatives of MAPU and of the Revolutionary Communist Party participated in four of these demonstrations. Through its spokesman, the Chilean Resistance thus expressed its internationalist spirit and determination to fight for the total overthrow of fascism. The MAPU representative spoke at a meeting as well as during the afternoon at a demonstration near Oslo. The representative of the RCP of Chile did the same in the city of Tromsø.

* * *

— May 7, the Front participated in a big demonstration in solidarity with the Spanish women, organized by CUSPE at the Mutualité. A message of greetings in the struggle from the women of the Chilean People's Front, was read there.

— May 13, the Front participated with a message in a meeting organized by the Association of Students of Madagascar Origin (AEOM) in the Cité Universitaire.

— May 14, the People's Front participated in a Meeting for the

Unity of the Caribbean peoples' struggles.

— May 18, the People's Front intervened in a demonstration of anti-imperialist solidarity organized by the "Committee of Solidarity With the Struggles of the Ecuadorian People".

* * *

The People's Front Salutes the Congress of the PPSP.

With a warm message sent to the II Congress of the PPSP (Union of Progressive Greek Students) which relates the struggle of the Chilean students against fascism and the unity which exists between this struggle and that of the people in general to overthrow the dictatorship and win its genuine liberation.

* * *

The People's Front Participates in May First Demonstrations in Italy

Thus in Florence it participated in demonstrations with the Latin American students of the OSLA and other student organizations, unions and political organizations such as the PPSP, OSIF-CISNU, GUPS, FUSIL, FSAI and others in the demonstration of the Communist Party of Italy (Marxist-Leninist), the MLS, LC and PR.

* * *

Document of the Coordination of the Socialist Party

We are publishing below several paragraphs of a recent document published abroad by the Coordinating Meeting of the Regions of the Socialist Party. This document contains a critical analysis of the "Plenum of the Co-opted" of the Socialist Party which was held in September 1976. The document is entitled "Analysis of the September Plenum".

"Each socialist militant who is conscious and desires to follow in a meaningful manner the strategic positions adopted by the Congress of the Socialist Party will ask himself how it is possible that today the so-called 'Resolutions of the September 1976 Plenum — Chile' can appear as an official document of the Socialist Party.

"We should ask ourselves: Why, if it is a matter of positions that do not represent the Party in Chile, are they taken up abroad? We should seek the answer in an analysis of the crisis of the parties and of the left-wing movement in general."

Further on it reads: "For the democratic phase the programme of **People's Democracy** was established on the basis of which the largest sectors were called upon to participate. How is proletarian leadership assured? There is a call to strengthen the U.P. and the CUT. Whosoever knows the reality in Chile after the coup d'état will realize that these positions in fact mean to cut the workers off from any real participation and reduce the struggle to mere words."

Finally, under the heading **Road and Form of Struggle** the following is added: "It seems to us that the determination of the road is not a problem of probabilities, but a matter of concepts and principles of the greatest importance. The armed road is an imperative as a result of the characteristics of the bourgeois state and the role of the Armed Forces. The failure of the U.P. (*Unidad Popular* — Ed.) is a clear and terrible assertion of this

principle.

"This point being clear, it is not a matter of waiting for the armed outcome as the inevitable consequence of the later stages of the struggle, but if we are truly in agreement with it, we should prepare our cadres, our organization and the masses right away for this strategic form of struggle.

"The assertion according to which: 'We cannot, from the experience of the popular movement in Chile, show the possibility of our own armed force' is a superficial analysis and cannot in any case be the correct starting point which leads to the conclusion of the impossibility of creating one's own armed force.

"We can say that the forms of struggle correspond to the levels of the development of the class struggle. In the course of a past of 50 years of predominantly legal struggle, we find important manifestations of forms of armed struggle, precisely in the periods of illegality. We cannot justify our incapacity on this front, during the period of the U.P. by attributing it to a historic quirk of fate. In the present situation it is not only possible to develop a military force but it is an imperative for the development of our revolution.

"To not develop our own military form and to rely on the democratic sector of the traditional armed forces means in fact to renounce proletarian leadership of the process and reaffirm the 'democratic' character of the armed forces.

"We reject the concepts which signify the giving up and denial of the revolutionary objectives to attain democratic utopia. To leave the leadership of the proletariat, the constitution of a genuine front of all the classes, of our own military force, for a later stage means to play the game of the bourgeoisie, help it to retrieve a 'virginity' and thus consolidate its domination."

Oppose Defeatism!

Let Us Courageously Throw Ourselves Into the Anti-Fascist and Anti-Imperialist Struggle!

Statement of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile. Santiago, April 1977.

Under the subtitle "The Yankees Seek a Substitute which guarantees Their Interests in Chile", the declaration points out in some of its paragraphs:

"Yankee imperialism, harassed by its own internal crisis, and

confronted by increasing and brutal rivalry of Russian social-imperialism for world hegemony, is interested in having at its disposal in Chile an intermediary who is less repudiated and less depreciated on the international scale. The government of the United States should be conscious of the serious problems which are posed to them by the fact of supporting a government like that

of Pinochet, which arouses the distrust of its allies and which, on the other hand, gives to Soviet social-imperialism an excellent target to attack them in international politics.

"Furthermore, imperialism knows that the regimes like that of Pinochet in the long term produce more tension and give birth to an explosion of class struggle which is much more violent. The experiences with Batista, Franco and Salazar are eloquent examples."

Further on, it is said:

"The crisis, the struggle for world hegemony and the development of the revolutionary liberation movement, leads U.S. imperialism to play its last card which is the fascization of the continent. This is independent of the faction which governs in the U.S.A.

"The North American democrats will not support a change in the fascist military junta which would signify a real democratic step forward for our people, but as we have already said, they are only seeking a replacement which maintains the repressive system intact: to play this role Freism suits them perfectly. The Russian social-imperialists not only do not support genuine liberation of our people but on the contrary, they hope to substitute themselves for the Yankees as the dominant power, and for that they use the Corvalan revisionist clique.

"For all these reasons, our people cannot rely on these agents of U.S. imperialism to get rid of the fascist military junta, just as it cannot rely on Russian social-imperialism to fight Yankee imperialism, even though they should make use of these contradictions.

"Freism, conscious that the Chilean revisionists cannot renounce their quality as intermediaries of the attempts by Russian social-imperialism to penetrate our country, 'reject an alliance or a programme to set up a government' for the future with the Corvalan clique. Obviously the inter-imperialist struggle between the U.S.A. and the USSR, for whom the Freists and the revisionists are the agents, cannot disappear in a transitory situation, such as the repression which the fascist oligarchy exercises today on both of them; this struggle will become sharper in the future.

"But, in fact, this situation can today create conditions for temporary agreements between the pro-Yankee and the pro-Russian cliques.

"That is why a long-term agreement should not be rejected. Freism will give the revisionist clique a chance to be its ally in the struggle against the oligarchy, so long as it agrees to forever remain at its beck and call.

"Once again in its long history of capitulation, the Corvalan revisionist clique wants to lead our people to an outcome contrary to its interests, towards a counter-revolutionary outcome that leaves intact the repressive system and the property of reaction and of social-imperialism. It wants our people to believe that there is no

other way out except to be tied to the infamous wagon of fascism and for that reason it does not stop preaching peace and defeatism amongst the masses.

"Our Party has remained firm, not only in the past so that our people not be fooled by state-bureaucrat capitalism that revisionism was trying to pass off as socialism, but today also, it is squarely in the front ranks of the anti-fascist, anti-imperialist struggle opposing the new tricks being prepared by the Freists and the revisionists. Our Party had foreseen the fascist coup d'état a long time before it took place and proposed the road and minimum programme to unite the democratic forces and stop the coup d'état through the means of revolutionary popular mobilization. 'The armed people will never be beaten', we said and we will continue to say and to make sure that it becomes the reality."

The declaration ends with these words:

"THE PEOPLE SHOULD SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH THE FASCISTS".

"There are many accounts to settle with the fascist assassins, with those who have sold out and starved our people. It is not possible to replace the anti-fascist struggle with a solution which leaves intact the foundations on which the dictatorship was built.

"Our people ask themselves: What will happen with the fascists, the assassins and hangmen in their pay that remain? What will happen to the members of the DINA (Chilean Political Police) and the stoolpigeons and informers who, be it either in their pay or voluntarily, serve them? What will happen to the servile and vile representatives of the judiciary power, who from the first day became accomplices of the dictatorship? Who will answer for the 30,000 patriots who have been assassinated or have disappeared? Will the tens of thousands of exiles be able to return? What will happen to the banks and the factories, the lands that the landlords have once again usurped from the peasants? What will become of the future of Chile, of its institutions, its laws, its social and political organizations? Who will guarantee the genuine liberties and justice for our people.

"Our people ask themselves all these questions and we add:

"Mr. Corvalan, will you take the responsibility of answering them? It will only be the armed people, correctly led by their genuine proletarian vanguard which will be the sole guarantee of its liberation and justice. It will be the armed people who will smash the dictatorship, will bar once and for all the road of fascism and imperialism in our homeland and at the same time, will bar the road to revisionism."

**THE ARMED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE BEATEN!
OPPOSE DEFEATISM; THE ANTI-FASCIST STRUGGLE IS THE
PEOPLE'S VICTORY!**

Note: Freism — of Eduardo Frei, leader of the Christian Democrats.

In the "Southern Cone" of Latin America—Strategy of Terror

Latin America is going through difficult times. A continent which is under the foot of the United States and considered by it as its "backyard", Latin America is subject to the most brutal of oppressions and to the most cruel exploitation.

Today, more than ever, the Monroe Doctrine, "America for the Americans" is applied by U.S. imperialism to the detriment of the peoples of our continent who day after day have to live and suffer hunger, misery, fascist terror, death and all sorts of repression.

We say that in Latin America as a whole and even in the small number of countries where "democracy" still survives, U.S. imperialism exercises its power and its domination through different channels. Thus we can see that from the Rio Grande to Patagonia it is one boss alone who dictates the orders and receives the dividends of the superexploitation to which the Latin American people are subjected.

But what we here want to show is the manner in which this power exerted by the United States is applied in the countries of what is called the "Southern Cone", that is, Argentina, Brazil, Chile,

Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay.

The fascist military dictatorships of these countries, supported and backed up by the United States, a few years ago began to apply a common strategy against the peoples of their respective countries. The cycle began in Brazil, from where emanated the models used by the other dictatorships. Since 1964, the people of Brazil have lived under fascist dictatorship. After the military coup d'état, the political parties and all types of trade union associations were suppressed within the country. Censorship of the press and torture were established. It is there also that the "Death Squads", clandestine police organizations, whose sole mission is to practice systematic assassinations against all those who oppose the regime, began their sinister work.

All the repressive methods are practised and developed by the Brazilian military according to the instructions of the CIA, the DIA and other U.S. intelligence services.

The strategy of terror created by the United States and applied by the fascist military, is the means used by U.S. imperialism to

maintain its hegemony on the continent. And that is in spite of the good intentions expressed by President Carter during the electoral campaign, during which he declared himself the defender of human rights and spoke against the "injustices" committed by certain military regimes in Latin America. Even though many people placed their hopes in the new President of the United States, the facts show that never did U.S. imperialism intend to withdraw its support for the dictatorships which it itself installed.

Today also, the "advice" given by Nelson Rockefeller to the Pentagon after his tour through the Latin American countries in 1969, is still valid for the United States. On that occasion he said: "Given the increase of subversion, terrorism and violence against the citizens, it is necessary that the training programme in the United States of military and police of other hemispheres be maintained and strengthened."

The Pentagon followed this advice to the letter. Every year, hundreds of officers of the different branches of the Latin American armed forces are trained in the most sophisticated techniques of repression in specialized U.S. centres. This is only one aspect, the other being huge armaments shipments which are delivered each year to the Latin American dictatorships.

Basing themselves on the military training and the U.S. aid, and following the strategy mapped out by the U.S., the dictatorial governments of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay and Chile have tightened their links and created an international repressive apparatus, coordinating all their repressive actions. It is thus not surprising that amongst the former "pupils" of the "School of the Americas" (one of the centres for military training in the U.S.), figure two of the most blood-thirsty Latin American dictators, Pinochet and Videla.

The coordination of the repression of the fascist governments is evident on all fronts. Separately and together they have declared their affiliation with the "Western Christian world" and to a struggle to the death against "Marxism-Leninism" and "terrorism". In the name of these "principles", they have united to implement terror and sell out what remains of their respective countries to their U.S. bosses.

To illustrate what we have just said, it is enough to quote some incomplete figures on the level the repression has reached and a few of the methods used by the fascists in the countries already mentioned.

In Chile, the dates and figures are already widely known. Over 30,000 dead after the fascist military coup d'état, thousands of disappearances, concentration camps, torture, secret prisons, censorship at all levels, closing of university centres which are considered as "terrorist centres", suppression of the political parties and trade union associations. Added to that, over 300,000 Chileans forced to live in exile. At the same time, the deterioration of the standard of living of the people has reached unthinkable depths. Thousands of workers and employees condemned to unemployment; over one third of the active work force of the country does not have a job.

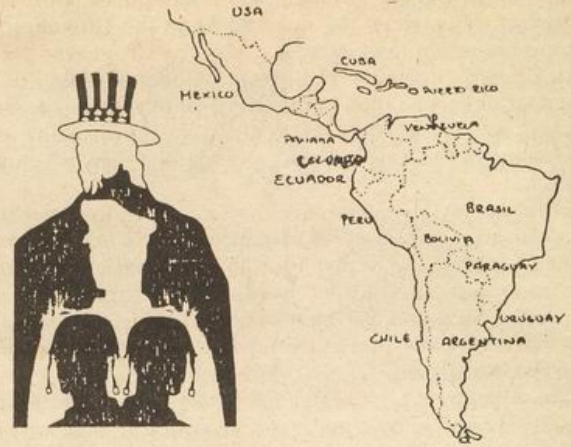
In the other countries, the situation is nearly the same. In Argentina, in the short period between March 1976, the date of the coup d'état of General Videla, and December of the same year, over 8,000 people were assassinated.

For its part, the fascist organization "Triple A", recognizes that since 1973, it has assassinated over 10,000 people.

Today in Argentina there are over 25,000 political prisoners incarcerated in the prisons and the concentration camps. Over 15,000 people have "disappeared".

During the last few months, an average of 15 political assassinations a day are registered. The judges every day receive over 40 demands of "habeas corpus" from the Argentine federal capital and Greater Buenos Aires alone.

In Uruguay the situation is even more dramatic. Considered a few years ago like the "Switzerland of Latin America", the country is now dying a slow death. Amongst the 2,500,000 population of Uruguay, 500,000 have been exiled. The prisons are overflowing with political prisoners and on this front Uruguay holds the sad



world record of one political prisoner to every 450 inhabitants. One out of every 50 inhabitants has been interrogated or detained by the military.

The same or similar situation we find in Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil.

In all these countries the techniques of repression are the same. The common denominator is the assassinations, massive arrests, exile, kidnappings and torture. To implement all that, they rely on the force of decrees and on the barrel of the gun. Citing the "danger of terrorism", they have established on a permanent basis "the state of internal war", "the state of siege", "curfews" and "laws of exception", etc.

The objective they pursue with all these measures, is the implantation and institutionalization of terror, believing that thus they can impede any kind of opposition. This is the daily terror and violence which are exercised against the peoples that demand and fight for justice and for the means which permit them to live with dignity.

As an added example and to stress what has already been said, let's see what the annual report of Amnesty International says regarding human rights in Latin America. According to the department in charge of the abolition of torture, eighty correspond to Latin America. That means that it is on our continent that torture is applied systematically and has become a normal complement of the interrogation of those who are detained.

An example is given to us by the "advisors" on torture and repression acting in Chile. The greatest number of these advisors are Brazilian and Argentinian policemen who have come to perfect the repressive techniques of the Chilean military. The facts quoted above were corroborated by the hundreds of compatriots who passed through the hands of the DINA in the regime's various prisons.

Another example: the case of the MIR leader, Edgardo Enriquez Enriquez was arrested on April 10, 1976 in Buenos Aires. There he was tortured by Videla's services. His detention was recognized by the Argentine Vice-Minister of Foreign Relations but recourse to habeas corpus presented to the Argentine government was refused. On this occasion, the Chilean newspapers, controlled by the junta, released the information of his arrest and then published that Enriquez died "fighting against the repressive Argentine apparatus". The truth is that E. Enriquez was delivered to the DINA on April 27 and after that subjected to the worst tortures. Both the Videla government and that of Pinochet deny this detention.

This type of act is repeated thousands of times in the case of all the Chilean, Uruguayan, Brazilian and Paraguayan refugees that had found asylum in Argentina prior to the military coup d'état in 1976 and who were delivered to the fascist authorities of their country of origin.

One can also verify the coordination of the repression of the fascist regimes in the assassinations of the Bolivian General Juan José Torres and the Chilean General Carlos Prats, both assassinated in Argentina by the Argentinian repressive apparatus in

collaboration with the DINA and the Bolivian police. Other more recent cases which show the links between the Uruguayan and Argentine police are the assassinations of the Uruguayan political leaders Zelman Michelini and Hector Gutierrez Ruiz, also in Argentina. Other than that, hundreds of labour leaders as well as Uruguayan students are detained in Argentine prisons as in the case of the leader of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay, Mario Echenique.

There is no mystery regarding the coordination between the Argentinian and Uruguayan fascists, since the very press controlled by them admits it publically. Thus the newspaper *Le Matin* of Montevideo indicated in its issue dated October 29, 1976: "Following a long and detailed investigation by the Uruguayan security services, a new subversive movement using Buenos Aires as a base, was dismantled."

All the Argentinian, Uruguayan, Bolivian, Chilean or Brazilian police forces are free to act in the various countries. In this way, the fascist governments can mutually cover up for each other and hide their crimes. To confirm that, it suffices to recall the case of the 118 people who had disappeared and about whom the Chilean government declared that "they died during confrontations with the forces of repression of other countries". That is already a normal thing for the fascists. Last December the Chilean junta declared that eight people who had disappeared "had left the country for Argentina". The Videla government openly confirmed these statements. But the truth of the matter is that these people were either assassinated or are still imprisoned in the torture centres or secret prisons.

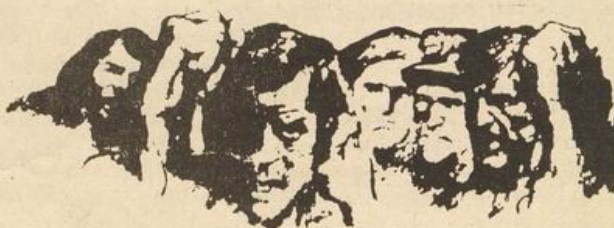
Another example is the collaboration of the Bolivian and Chilean police. A large number of Chilean citizens have been arrested in Bolivia and sent to Chile where they have been imprisoned in concentration camps. On its part, the fascist Bolivian government sends political prisoners into exile and can find nothing better but to send them to Chile where Pinochet relegates them to the southern inhospitable regions where they are the objects of constant surveillance. The enumeration of these facts can continue indefinitely but what interests us here is not only to show the degree of collaboration between the fascist regimes, but also to show that this coordination is at the will of the United States, which sees the institutionalization of violence and terror as the only alternative to achieve the subjugation of the Latin American peoples.

But the people's answer to the oppression and terror has also

developed and the Resistance in each of these countries perfects its methods of struggle in order to confront the fascist apparatus.

In Argentina between March 1976 and August 1976 alone a decline of 30% was registered in automobile production, as a result of sabotage and work slowdowns of the workers from this branch of industry. There were also important struggles of the workers from the electricity companies and the ports, of the students and of other sectors.

In Brazil, the students' struggles have reached a new stage. At the end of April, and during the first weeks of May, tens of thousands of youth demonstrated in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and other cities of the country, demanding the liberation of political prisoners and democracy for the people. On the first of May, important actions



also took place throughout Brazil; these actions were followed by various arrests which provoked new mass student demonstrations in the main cities of the country.

In Chile, the Resistance develops day by day with greater force and the struggles don't stop for a single second in spite of the fascist terror. The coal miners and copper miners have waged victorious strikes, as have other important sectors of workers.

We believe that in the face of the coordination of the repression in the "Southern Cone" we should create the conditions for the applications of the common struggle of the peoples against the fascist tyrannies led by U.S. imperialism.

Only the dedicated and united struggle of our peoples can end the terror and violence which have been unleashed. For that we should support and unite on all fronts with the struggles of the peoples in each one of these countries and take them up as our own.

* * *

... INTERNATIONAL NEWS ... INTERNATIONAL NEWS ...

Colombia

We are reproducing a few extracts of the newspaper *EPL*, Organ of Information of the People's Liberation Army, published in the liberated areas of Colombia during the month of April 1977.

"The present situation in Colombia confirms the correctness of our line of protracted people's war and of revolutionary action guided by it. The economic crisis in the country is sharpening significantly as the voracity of the ruling classes increases; it is becoming increasingly difficult for the masses to tolerate the burden of the crisis. The high level of unemployment which encompasses 2½ million people, galloping inflation, the permanent devaluation of the currency, the uncontrolled rise in the price of basic necessities, are the factors which aggravate the situation of our people. As is only logical, such a situation cannot continue except through force of arms, with the establishment of a regime of terror which is everyday more open, and which bases itself on anti-people institutions. The terrorism against the people has been one of the characteristics of Colombian governments for many years. The present regime "loyally" follows this reactionary tradition. Against this terrible economic situation, and against the official repression which treads underfoot the rights of the people, the masses are rising in growing waves, using the most varied forms of struggle to oppose the system and overthrow the situation in their favour.

"Within this reality is inscribed the struggle that the People's Liberation Army is waging, which is not only part of the struggles that the Colombian people are developing, but which is also integrated with the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world to destroy the reactionary forces which are opposed to social development."

* * *

The RCP of Chile Strengthens Its International Ties:

— And to note with the Marxist-Leninist parties. Thus in January was published a joint declaration of eight Latin American Marxist-Leninist parties — those which participated in the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania.

The RCP of Chile has also published joint declarations with the Marxist-Leninist parties of Italy, Sweden, Norway, Iran, Greece and Germany. The RCP of Chile has also participated in the internationalist rallies in Rome on January 23, 1977; in Ludwighafen, West Germany on February 5; in Athens on March 14, and April 17 in Rome and Lisbon, with over 15,000 people.

* * *

Uruguay: The Spirit Which Enlivened the 1973 General Strike Lives Amongst the People

(Extracts from Liberation No. 6, organ of the Artiguist Liberation Union — UAL.)

On June 27, 1973 the military dictatorship installed itself: the pro-U.S. coup d'état revealed to the people the real character of the military movement which began in February. The working class spontaneously began its counter-offensive. The workers in the factories and the civil servants started the general strike. The heroic resistance struggle in answer to the military dictatorship was immediate, an attempt to stop its staying in power. From the beginning the general strike had a clear political meaning.

For 15 days the country was paralysed. The scope of the movement was enormous. The Uruguayan people showed with deeds that it is the genuine protagonist of national history. Since that time, the dictatorship has been born like an abortion. To this day it remains totally isolated. It can expect nothing but the hatred and total indifference of the people. They are able to maintain themselves amidst their internal crises by means of assassinations and torture against the people's militants. Only the repression allows them to remain in power. The fighting and united spirit of the 1973 general strike continues to assert itself in the hearts of the people.

The people, in spite of the fascist repression and the deviations of their leaders, who do not represent the interests of the workers, have come forward as an unprecedented force in the political panorama. The lack of victory over the dictatorship must be attributed to the lack of development of a genuinely revolutionary political leadership at this time, with the organisation capable of indicating the correct road.

It is crucial to learn from this very important experience of our

people. The heroic 15-day general strike showed the way for the overthrow of the dictatorship, national independence and the well-being of the people. The workers, and in particular the industrial workers, constituted the main force of that movement. We clearly saw the need for them to unite with the other anti-dictatorial sectors of the city and the countryside. It is fundamental to build a new political and trade union leadership capable of representing the people's interests.

It is necessary to achieve the great anti-dictatorship unity in action which opens the road with a profound programme for national liberation. We should work steadily as of the present and prepare the conditions to pass over to higher forms of struggle when our people once again go into action, when once again the "national alarm" rings, the continuation of the tradition of Artigas and the struggles for independence.

In this task, a great role is played by the Artiguist Liberation Committees and the Popular Patriotic Committees. Taking the example of the general strike we should work in the present difficult clandestine conditions to reorganize the workers' and people's movement. In a patient and systematic manner, without haste and without following adventurism, but without let-up, and by finding the appropriate forms. With the clear view that the dark fascist night will be followed by the glorious radiance of the people's sun shining on our homeland.

The UAL pays homage to the hundreds of thousands of Uruguayan people who in June-July 1973 gave the slogan **Down With the Dictatorship**, giving an example to the world. These are the same people who will tomorrow raise the standard of Artigas in order to take the road of liberation, smashing the dictatorship.


Brazil

Since April a strong student movement has been developing in the main cities.


The first of May was a big day of struggle, not only for the student movement but also for the workers' movement and the people's movement in general. In the working class districts thousands of leaflets calling for the struggle against the dictatorship were distributed, for increase in wages, the right to strike, etc. In Sao Paulo, 5,000 students participated in a demonstration from which came the initiative to form "First of May Committees" to fight for the defence of the political prisoners and for democratic liberties. During this demonstration messages were read from sectors of workers of San Bernardo and Sao Paulo, from the opposition of the trade unions in the publishing sector, of the Commission of Bank employees and different women's and student organizations.

The dictatorship violently repressed the student movement, which only served to strengthen it. Proof of this was given by the holding of another demonstration in Sao Paulo with over 10,000 students on May 5, and many others in other parts of the country. On May 19 a national day of struggle was held throughout the country, demanding the liberation of all political prisoners, democratic rights and an end to torture. At the same time a movement demanding a freely-elected Constituent Assembly developed.


In these struggles, the student movement had the backing of thousands of teachers, workers and other sections of the people and, what is very important: it consolidated and developed its organization, strengthening the **National Union of Brazilian Students**.




Sólo la lucha del pueblo derrotará al fascismo




Grand jours de lutte dans la Résistance



AGENCIA NOTICIOSA CHILENA ANTIFASCISTA
EDITADA POR EL FRENTE DEL PUEBLO EN EL EXTERIOR



3 years of dictatorship
3 years of RESISTANCE



Chilean Anti-Fascist News Agency

Produced by the External Section of the People's Front

ANCHA is produced monthly in Spanish, French, German, Italian and English

Available from: ANCHA
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Paris 75623, France

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