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

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THE UNIVERSITIES IN STRUGGLE - DOCUMENTS



Heroic Hunger Strike in Chile

The wire agencies and the press reported on June 14 the news to all the corners of the globe: 26 Chilean women, family members of political prisoners who are so-called "missing" began a hunger strike in the offices of the CEPAL (an organization attached to the United Nations) in Santiago, Chile, as a means of drawing the attention of world public opinion to the drama that they are living today as well as that of many thousands of Chileans whose most loved ones are "missing".

In fact, after trying in vain to go through all the channels in an attempt to find their relatives kidnapped by the Chilean Gestapo (the DINA), this group of courageous compatriots, defying the terror and fascist repression, initiated this historic hunger strike in the headquarters of the UN in Santiago, after having sent a telegramme to the president of the Organization of American States (OAS), whose Interamerican Commission on Human Rights was that same day initiating its meetings in Grenada. But without a doubt, more revealing was the cable sent to Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations. As well as recounting their situation, the women demanded:

1) that all the cases of missing persons be cleared up once and for all;

2) the formation of an investigation commission composed of well-known personages both from Chile and other countries whose moral character is beyond reproach, under the auspices of the United Nations;

3) the total respect for their individual security since "we are doing nothing other than using our right to find those who are dear to us, as would anyone who were to find himself in this situation".

Immediately the response was felt, not only in Chile but abroad. The fascist military, impeded this time from being able to directly repress the striking women, since they were on international ground, proceeded to encircle the grounds of the United Nations building, blocking the communication between the women in struggle and the outside.

But the solidarity of the Chilean people and the world's people was immediate. Thousands of telegrammes, letters and telephone calls supporting the courageous women reached them, as well as the Vicariat of Solidarity in Santiago.

Throughout the world support demonstrations took place.

For example, in Switzerland, relatives of Chilean political prisoners who are "missing" held a demonstration in support of the striking women.

In Washington, five North Americans installed themselves in the office of the UN in that capital and on June 20 began a hunger strike.

In Mexico, Bonn, Stockholm, Berlin, Copenhagen and Paris, hunger strikes were held, led by relatives of those who are "missing".

In Paris, the various Chilean political forces and organizations joined forces to present active support to the struggle being waged in Chile.

In this way, the hunger strike held by seven people in the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris was planned, led and supported by the Association of Parents of Missing Political Prisoners, the Committee to Defend Chilean Political Prisoners, by the U.P., RCP and MIR parties as well as the French organization MANV Committee for Peace and Justice, France-Latin America, and others.

At the same time, the Paris organization of the People's Front of Chile sent a press communiqué to the main Parisian information media (Monday, June 20). The communiqué, as well as giving the information on the strike being waged in Chile, denounced the upcoming visit to Paris of the infamous Sergio de Castro, the Minister of the Economy of the fascist military junta.

The same day, the People's Front committees in Paris, Hamburg and other cities sent telegrammes in support to the patriots in the hunger strike in Santiago, Chile.

The clear link between the struggle waged in Chile and the



international solidarity did not take long to bear fruit: on the tenth day of the strike, that is, on June 23, after the fascist authorities had publicly guaranteed the personal security of those who had participated in this act of protest and that they would "do what they could do to find these people who are "missing", the strikers suspended the strike and returned to their homes.

As this issue goes to press (June 25) we still don't know the details of the results of this anti-fascist resistance struggle recently successfully waged in our homeland. We don't know if, for example, the fascist military junta has permitted the entry into the country of a United Nations Inquiry Commission. But, in any case, something was clearly shown to the people of Chile and the whole world — that is, that under conditions of fascist domination and oppression, it is possible to fight and hit at the dictatorship, especially where it is the weakest.

This hunger strike is part of the **rising level of the anti-fascist struggle in Chile**, which has manifested itself during the last few months in the great proliferation of clandestine organizations and propaganda, in the protests and strikes of industrial and other workers, in the struggles of the peasants for land, of the students for the sabotaging of tuition fees, etc.

To overthrow the dictatorship and throw fascism into the dustbin of history, the Chilean people will no doubt still have to face many difficulties and endure much suffering, but the recent facts show that the days of the dictatorship are numbered and that the slogan put forward by the **People's Front** will soon be realized:

DEATH TO FASCISM!

LIBERTY FOR THE PEOPLE!

THE RESISTANCE WILL VANQUISH!

LA RESISTENCIA VENCERA

University Students Fight Against "Self-Financing"

A large agitation and struggle developed in the Chilean universities against the policy of the fascist regime which aims at establishing "self-financing" in learning at the university level. That is to say, impose a system which demands that the students themselves finance the running of the universities.

The measure adopted by the fascists tends to transform the universities into a classroom where only the sons and daughters of the bourgeoisie will attend.

If we take into account the terrible economic crisis which our country is experiencing and, if in this context, we examine the cost of tuition which are today being demanded by the universities, we can verify that the number of "privileged" who can offer themselves the luxury of paying belongs to a very limited section of our society and that no son of the people has the right to think that he can take a university course.

Faced with this grave situation, the university students throughout the country openly threw themselves into the struggle led and oriented by the Nuclei of University Resistance which unleashed a deep-going boycott campaign against the plans of the fascists.

This campaign developed during the last few months and throughout the campaign thousands of leaflets have been distributed and mural paintings made denouncing the plans of the fascist authorities and calling everyone to join the struggle.

Faced with this new situation created by the rise of the student struggles, the "Rector Delegate of the University of Chile", General of the Division Augustin Toro Davila, was obliged to declare: "One case at a time, all the demands formulated by the students of the University of Chile will be studied, in relation to the implementation of the tuition fees. These preoccupations of the students are inspired in the first place by certain sectors that oppose the self-financing of the universities proposed by the Ministry of Education. In the second place, a lot of politics has been made on this subject. And, in the third place, there are groups which have had recourse to radios and newspapers and unfortunately, the press has accepted the stands they have taken."

As we can see, it is "unfortunate" for the fascist military that the students fight for their interests and defend their right to study. The draconian measures that the fascist government is attempting to impose cannot meet a response other than the organized struggle of all the students as they have already announced that those students who are late in making their tuition payments will be seriously sanctioned — from a 15% fine to expulsion.

Following the student struggles, several illegal meetings were held in different schools during which unanimous agreement was reached to reject the system imposed. In one of these meetings held in the Engineering School, 300 students participated and even though the school's authorities issued threats, for example, that they would all be arrested, agreement was reached to oppose the system of payments and demand the revision of the rates.

In another meeting of the same type in the Agriculture School, important measures were also adopted, which were then translated into the presentation of demands like the lowering of the fees by 70.4% per student.

On their part, the students of the School of Medicine and others rallied behind the demands of the large majority of students. All these struggles were crowned with success, since the fascist authorities were forced to exempt certain courses from paying fees in a large number of schools, and revise and lower the costs which they had imposed in the beginning.

The student struggle caused serious problems for the fascists. In

fact, it did not confine itself to the universities; it is closely linked with the struggle of our people against their oppressors. In this sense, the students have clearly denounced the class character which is being imposed on the universities, the harm rendered to education and the dark deals that the university administrators make with the monies destined for education purposes. In many cases these funds have ended up in the pockets of speculators that operate on the "money market", which, following huge scandals and loss of confidence landed the financial authorities of the Catholic University and the University of Chile in jail.

That is why the authorities reacted violently to these struggles and were forced to minimize their importance. But the obscurantist military cannot hide the sad truth that education presents today and the low level attained by our country in that domain.

Today, in comparison with 1973, the number of students has gone down by 600,000, in all branches of education. This figure will augment considerably during the course of this year seeing that in 1976, without counting the implementation of the tuition fees which they want to now impose, withdrawals reached a level of 60% in the first years alone of the University of Chile. In the secondary and basic sectors, the situation is even more dramatic and the percentage of withdrawals reaches 50% at all levels.

Apart from that the problem of the "brain drain" exists. Thousands of professors and academicians have been obliged to leave the country faced with the impossibility of continuing to practice their profession due to the pressures and the difficulties imposed by fascism. On the other hand, the suppression of those careers which the fascists consider "useless" or "subversive" has deprived hundreds of young people of their studies which has only served to increase even more the number of unemployed.

This sad picture is the product of the politics of exploitation and misery to which the fascist military junta has subjected our people, politics fought against and hated by all the patriotic sections which each time unite to end it once and for all.

The student struggles will continue to develop and broaden because they have the offensive; also the Nuclei of University Resistance will continue their work of agitation at the head of the university Resistance.

**YES TO EDUCATION!
NO TO REPRESSION!**



**Yes To Education!
No To Repression!**



CLANDESTINELY:**The Second National Conference of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile**

From Chile we have received the following document

PRESS COMMUNIQUE

Somewhere in Chile, on the 29th of May, 1977, the successful conclusion of the **Second National Conference of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile** called by its Central Committee took place. Important resolutions on the present national and world situation were discussed and approved. Furthermore, the necessary measures and orientations were established to raise to a higher level the struggle which the Chilean people are developing to overthrow the fascist pro-Yankee dictatorship and to finally smash the regime of oppression, exploitation and dependence with which the reactionaries and imperialists subjugate Chile.

In circumstances in which the ultra-reactionaries and the Yankee imperialists unleash a brutal dictatorship against our people, the convocation, development and successful conclusion of the **Second National Conference of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile**, constitutes a triumph of the Chilean proletariat in its fight to open up the road toward its liberation. Also, it represents a hard blow to the attempts of the fascists to suppress the Chilean proletariat and people through its regime of terror and hunger. In spite of the existence of this sanguinary system of oppression, our Party has shown its revolutionary mettle strengthening itself day by day. It has linked itself closer to the masses, leading important struggles and developing in the heat of them.

The successful culmination of this **Second National Conference** has also constituted a serious defeat to the attempts of the revisionist clique to brake and stop the struggle that our people are waging to overthrow the dictatorship and fight imperialism. Their

pretensions of dragging the anti-fascist resistance movement toward the road of capitulation and "exchange" raised by Freism which signifies the replacement of Pinochet but the leaving intact of the present repressive system of exploitation and social dependence, will have to be repudiated and swept away by the popular revolutionary struggle. The Chilean people, united around the anti-fascist Minimum Programme and under the leadership of the proletariat, forges ahead day by day, impelling all forces of struggle against the dictatorship. Finally, with their own weapons in their hands, they will succeed in completely destroying the system of oppression, exploitation and dependence on Yankee imperialism and the native reactionaries.

In conclusion, we should hold very high the steel-like political, ideological and organizational unity demonstrated by the Party, around the correct line laid down by its Central Committee. The **Second National Conference** adopted measures for the greater strengthening of the Party on all fronts. The event concluded with a warm and profound revolutionary homage to our dear and remembered comrade **Guillermo Arevalo** assassinated by fascism in September, 1973.

LONG LIVE THE CHILEAN PROLETARIAT AND PEOPLE!

LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM!

LONG LIVE THE SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE!

National Propaganda Commission,
Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile

Public Resolutions Adopted by the National Conference of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, May 1977

1. Redouble the efforts which the Party has begun to realize to organize, encourage and lead the struggle of the popular masses for the overthrow of the pro-Yankee fascist dictatorship.
2. Encourage and develop the largest unity of the popular masses and the other anti-fascist and patriotic democratic sectors to vigorously fight against the dictatorship and smash it. The key to this broad front is the unity between the workers and peasants. The leadership should be in the hands of the proletariat. Its immediate content is summed up in the **Minimum Programme of the People's Front**. The perspective is indicated in the **Democratic Programme of Anti-Fascist Unity**, as a prior and necessary step to advance the **Popular Democratic Programme** established by the revolutionary Chilean proletariat.
3. To fight against defeatism, pacifism and the wait-and-see attitude that the Frei clique and the revisionists attempt to sow amongst the popular masses. The Party should firmly expose such positions which capitulate before the reactionaries and imperialism, by denouncing, isolating and hitting at such opportunist cliques. To oppose any way out which would leave intact the instruments of repression perfected by the fascists, because with them, they are attempting to perfect the present system of oppression and exploitation and dependence and to brake the popular revolutionary struggle against the reactionaries and yankee imperialism. This type of way out is what the Frei movement proposes, to which revisionism adhered, thus adding one more treachery to its list of capitulations.
4. Encourage and develop all the forms of organization and struggle, starting from the level of the consciousness of the masses,

of each sector, and stressing especially the organization and the development of increasingly more combative mass actions. No form of struggle should be excluded in the fight against the dictatorship, even though the people will not be able to overthrow and destroy the last roots of fascism and the system of exploitation and present dependence except by developing as the principal form of struggle the people's armed struggle, victoriously led by the proletariat and its Marxist-Leninist vanguard.

5. Concretize the unity of the people by encouraging and developing with greater vigour the basic organizations of the **People's Front** at all levels and in all possible sectors. The unity of the people should be built up from their own basis. To give priority to the natural forms of organization of the masses but understand that, left to themselves, in the present conditions, these are very limited in the sense of mobilizing the masses in a revolutionary manner. The Party established that, while encouraging the development of the natural organizations of the masses, in their midst clandestine organizations of different sizes are established with the most advanced elements. Such have been to date the People's Front committees, the Resistance committees, the anti-fascist committees in education, etc. The actions of the natural organization of the masses are completed by that of the committees comprised of the most advanced elements.

6. To give priority to the work in the working class and amongst the poor peasants. The work in the proletariat in the big industries and in the mines is of particular importance. The Party, at each level, must plan and methodically control this important orientation.

7. To realize all the alliances and agreements possible with the

other anti-fascist political forces, on the basis of the organization, encouragement and development of the struggle of the broad masses to smash the dictatorship. The content of these alliances is determined by the **Minimum Programme** of the **People's Front** and the perspective they will take up is determined by the degree of unity and the revolutionary importance that will develop in the practice of the anti-fascist struggle. The Party must make the greatest efforts at all levels to encourage these political alliances in such a manner that they serve to develop the unity, the organization and the struggle of our people to overthrow the dictatorship.

8. To accelerate the building and the development of the Party amongst the masses. To correctly lead in an uninterrupted manner the liberation struggle of our people, build a firm and disciplined Party, closely linked with the masses, armed with Marxism-Leninism and which continuously practices criticism and self-criticism. To achieve the greater and faster development of the Party, through systematic planning and control, be vigilant as far as recruitment, regular functioning of the organs of leadership at all levels (taking the cell as the basic organization of leadership) and the formation of revolutionary proletarian cadres. Overcome those styles and practices of study and work which are harmful, by means of periodic summing up which combines criticism and self-criticism, and the systematization and synthesis of the experience and in which concrete measures to rectify are firmly implemented in practice. To make efforts to make all the Party organizations, at all levels, into genuine organizations which lead the struggle, give priority in the political discussion to the problems of the masses and to the encouragement of actions guided by the political line of the Party and which mobilize them in a revolutionary manner.

9. Improve the proletarian composition of the Party, by developing it in first place among the working class. Make our Party a proletarian Party, in its ideology and politics as well as its class composition and proletarian mettle.

10. Develop the internationalist tasks of the proletariat:

— Promote the unity of the International Marxist-Leninist Movement and the development and strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist parties. Greatly develop the international solidarity amongst the proletariat, the peoples and their Marxist-Leninist vanguards in the common struggle for national independence, people's democracy and socialism. The Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile publicly thanks the Marxist-Leninists and

progressive sections of the peoples of the world for the solidarity and support given to the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist struggle of our people.

— Encourage the struggle against modern revisionism and its variations by bringing forward our own experience. The dissemination of the conclusions drawn by the Chilean revolutionary proletariat — the light of Marxism-Leninism — on the failure of the experience encouraged by the revisionists in our country during the Popular Unity government, the object of which was to try to implant in Chile a state bureaucratic capitalist regime dependent on Soviet social-imperialism, is of great importance for the affirmation of correct ideas.

— Promote the international unity of the proletariat and the peoples in a large world front, under the leadership of the proletariat and the Marxist-Leninist parties, to fight against the two imperialist superpowers (the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.), main enemies of the peoples of the world, of the revolution and socialism. Place particular emphasis on the struggle against the two superpowers, in each region or country, on the necessity of concentrating the blows against that which constitutes the dominant power, without depending on one to fight against the other and neither failing to take advantage of the contradictions between them when that benefits the revolutionary struggle. Furthermore, hold very high the Leninist thesis which establishes that, to fight imperialism of each country and the internal reactionaries with consequence and success, it is indispensable to simultaneously fight revisionism.

— To largely disseminate the Joint Statement of the Eight Latin American Marxist-Leninist parties which forcefully publishes the resolutions of the meeting held in Tirana, Albania, between the same parties in November 1976.

LONG LIVE THE UNITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL MARXIST-LENINIST MOVEMENT!

LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM!

LONG LIVE MARXISM-LENINISM!

THE ARMED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE SMASHED!

Central Committee of the
Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile
Second National Conference of the Revolutionary Communist
Party of Chile
May 29, 1977.

Latin American Page

Peru:

Students in Struggle Against the Increase in Transportation Fares

Large demonstrations of students have taken place throughout Peru against the anti-people measure of the government, which has decided to once more increase transportation fares. Even though these struggles met with forcible repression, this was no obstacle to them becoming generalized and to the multiplication of demonstrations.

In reprisal, the government ordered the closing of the primary and secondary schools, attempting in this way to put a damper on the student movement.

Honduras:

The Peasants Carry Out New Occupations of the Land

In the course of recent weeks, the peasants of Honduras have multiplied their actions and have proceeded to new occupations of the land. These struggles are directed against the policy of the government of refusing to share out the land, which is almost totally in the hands of the landlords and the North American monopolies. The government has violently repressed these struggles and more than 300 peasants have been arrested.

This occupation of the land comes in addition to other actions which have been carried out by the working people of the countryside. In April, more than 2,000 peasants who work on

banana harvesting for the U.S. Standard Fruit Company began a strike of unlimited duration to protest against the attacks made on their unions by this North American monopoly. On this same date, hundreds of peasants occupied 1,500 hectares owned by Telo Railroads Company, another North American monopoly.

Brazil:

Development of the Student Struggles For Amnesty and Democratic Freedoms

The strike begun by Brazilian students to demand that the government withdraw a three-month suspension from university which it had imposed on nineteen students who had participated in a pro-amnesty demonstration, developed last June 16 into an even broader struggle for amnesty which took on a national character.

In Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo the students went into the streets and organized large demonstrations. The police dispersed the demonstrators with their usual brutality. In Sao Paulo they used tanks, tear gas bombs and other repressive weapons.

In Brasilia, the struggle of the students forced the rector of the University to withdraw the sanctions imposed on more than 700 students who had participated in previous demonstrations.

Ecuador:

The Teachers' Strike Continues

Attempting to halt the teachers' strike, the government has ordered the closing of the primary schools and has proceeded to

carry out arrests of the teachers during their demonstrations. The struggle has been developing since mid-May; its objective is to obtain salary increases.

Bolivia:

**Message of the Bolivian Workers'
Central to the Workers:**

Ed. Note: On the occasion of the celebration of May First, Juan Lechin, Executive Secretary of the Bolivian Workers' Central, addressed a message to the workers of his country, of which we are publishing a number of excerpts below:

The working class and the people are being deprived of the right to organize themselves into trade union, political, university, professional, humanitarian, religious and civil organizations, deprived of the right to express their thinking, their opinions and their criticisms. The Rights of Man are being trampled underfoot, the mining centres are being converted into veritable centres of forced labour. More than 5,000 citizens have been expelled, among them many religious personalities, on top of the fact that 3,000 and more have been imprisoned.

To impose terror and silence, the military clique has made use of the army, with tanks and submachine-guns, as well as of uniformed and plainclothes police, the barracks, the common-law prisons, security centres and houses of torture; it has instigated some individuals into betraying the class and the people.

The regime does not have any confidence in its own means of repression and is calling on its foreign masters for assistance — the North American government with its tentacles, the CIA and the Pentagon, and the North American embassy which publicly intervenes to guarantee the pillage of the natural resources and the inhuman exploitation of the workers. In exchange for the political support which it offers to Banzer to maintain himself in power, the Brazilian government is utilizing him in the pursuit of its old policy of expansion through new means of penetration. And as if this was

not enough, he is also turning to the Chilean government which derives benefits from the services of its advocate Banzer as an ideal instrument to peacefully "Poland-ize" Bolivia, without use of force, as Pinochet had planned. Even though these plans have failed, the danger of the amputation of our territory has not been done away with.

Another plan which is no less intriguing for the military clique is the plan to settle 150,000 Germans now living in South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia. We all know that the western plains are relatively uninhabited and that their potential riches are destined to be transformed into a breadbasket and workshop for Bolivia. But to proceed from this fact by settling the region with a gang of racists, with contempt for our own labour force, would be an anti-patriotic act.

In the face of this situation, we workers who are dispersed, our trade union organizations dissolved and our freedoms annihilated, must organize ourselves in the most suitable form. We must unite for struggle and to prevent the military clique from continuing to sell out at a cheap price the grievously mutilated and profaned body of the Homeland, to prevent the import of racists who steal the lands of the people and finally to prevent the establishment of peace . . . the peace of the cemeteries.

It is urgent to build **organized unity** — in the mines, the factories, the workshops, the universities and the colleges, in the cultural and sports clubs. The country and the people are in danger. And, as always, the people must rely solely on their own resources to resolve these problems.

The military clique listens neither to reasoning or lamentations. It will give in only when the exploited and oppressed decide to march in organized and united fashion in defence of their rights and to impose their sovereign will.

**ONLY WHEN THE PEOPLE ARE ORGANIZED WILL THE PEOPLE BE
SAVED!**

A Large Step Forward In the Anti-Fascist Struggle

*(An article taken from the clandestine newspaper, The People,
published in Chile, April 1977)*

The efforts of the fascist military junta to subjugate our people are in vain; they are running up against the wall of the opposition of the masses of the Chilean people. The workers have engaged in large and courageous demonstrations in their struggles, further developing their optimism. Since September 11, 1973, they have been confronting fascism and today they are continuing to do so with even greater firmness; this battle cry of liberation will not cease. The attempts of the fascist military junta to extinguish this blaze which is setting our sovereign country on fire will not achieve any success. The work slowdowns, the boycotts of production, the protests and strikes in the factories, the countryside and elsewhere have dashed to the ground the desires of the fascists and the employers; the same is true for attempts of the revisionist leadership of the CP and the reformist leadership of CD to put a damper on the struggles in order, on the backs of the workers, to peacefully plot to unseat Pinochet and give rise to a fascism without Pinochet. The revisionists and the reformists are placing their hopes in Carter, calling for "calm" and "pacifism"; in order to be able to negotiate in the best conditions, they are seeking to lull the people to sleep. With this position, they are lending a hand to the junta, proclaiming that there is "general calm". The true patriots are rejecting these lies, for a struggle not based on the struggle of the people themselves is against the people. This struggle will be guaranteed successful only when the working class and people hold their own weapons in their hands.

The year 1977 has also been one of action. In January, a group of persons staged a protest in the street and fought against the "pacos", as a result of the "Family" Finance Company fraud, this company being led by well-known fascist functionaries. At Puerto Montt, the workers of the "Los Canales" construction company staged a work stoppage against the wage freeze; on the

"Longitudinal South" construction sites where work is proceeding to connect Puerto Montt and Puerto Aysen, the "mobilized" workers, as they are referred to by Pinochet, deserted work as a result of the bad living conditions and low wages, and did so without fear as to the reprisals.

Our people are struggling for their own liberation and are exposing the attempts to go back to the old reformist methods which would hitch them to the chariot of the bourgeoisie, as is the wish of the leaders of the CP who want unconditional unity with the CD; the people have already gone through bitter experience, and to go back to the old game would be to once again deliver ourselves over to the tender mercies of the reformist and revisionist leaders. Our people are struggling and seeking to win liberation themselves, by relying on their own resources. Examples which show this are the work stoppage of the workers at the Bank of Chile in Santiago for the payment of the promised bonuses and the March 8 protest by hundreds of women at the Supreme Court against the disappearance of 501 persons. On the student front, a boycott of the payment of registration fees has been organized since last year, and many struggles have already taken place in this framework.

Only the people by their own struggle will save the people; the demonstrations, protests and strikes demonstrate that the Chilean proletariat, the most revolutionary class of our society, and the people have not been waiting for the alleged "messiahs" who "may bring about a change in Chile".

It is only by sticking to the path of maintaining the political independence of the proletariat that the people and the true patriots will be able to find the weapons to overthrow the fascist military junta and throw out U.S. imperialism by bringing to power a government of anti-fascist unity, on the road to socialism.

Article Excerpted from "Ideological Struggle", No. 3 — May 77 — MAPU — Chile

In Chile in the present situation, full of difficulties and dangers of all sorts, there are forces which capitulate, others which make compromises and some which resist and fight the principal class enemy.

The leadership of MIR shows once again and in a clear manner, the essentially centrist character of its positions and the neo-revisionist origin of these positions (as well as trotskyist and trotskyfying). After the coup d'état and until the end of 1975: ultra-leftism; since the beginning of 1976 to date: a swing to the right towards reformist positions, without any genuine (known) self-criticism of its former positions. That is to say, the typical bandazos of the centre. The example that the MIR leadership is putting forward is not that of capitulation pure and simply an "honour" which goes to the revisionist party and which is not a matter of discussion and for which there is no competition — but neither is it revolutionary resistance to the dictatorship (which does not signify the negation of its revolutionary action of the two years which followed the coup d'état and the heroism with which many of its militants sacrificed their lives independent of the ultra-left character of fundamental aspects of its political line during that period). Its example is today one of open submission to reformism and of conciliation with the big bourgeoisie represented by the

FREI partisans. These are politics which are condemned to failure just like the reformist illusions of the CP.

On the contrary, the evolution and development of the Regional Coordination of the Socialist Party seems different. Reading its documents, statements and publications (Revolucion, Lautaro, Socialist Resistance, among others) and looking at its concrete confrontation with the most reformist and opportunist sections of the SP, what stands out is the serious ideological, political and organisational effort of the leadership of this important section of the SP to surpass the "legendary" centrism and opportunism which for many years now have characterized the leadership of the SP.

Given that the ideological and class struggles that are developing amongst the Chilean left-wing and within each of its detachments, far from leaving us indifferent, interest us and engage us to the highest degree, we permit ourselves to at least formulate our hope that the most advanced and revolutionary sections of the SP (who are today to be found within the ranks of the Coordination) will unflinchingly resist the ideological, political and organisational manoeuvres which the reformist and revisionist forces in our country (including those which act within the SP itself) and abroad will try to perpetually launch against them. It is also to be hoped that the "example" of the MIR leadership will find no supporters . . .

International Solidarity

Activities of the People's Front in Paris:

— The 4th and 5th of June, the Annual Festival of the United Socialist Party (USP) was held in Paris at which the Paris organisation of the People's Front was present with a booth distributing documents of the Chilean Popular Resistance. Next to the booth of the People's Front were also present the anti-fascist Chilean parties — the Socialist Party, MAPU, MIR, the RCP of Chile, the RRY (Radical Revolutionary Youth), as well as the Defence Committee of Chilean Political Prisoners that works in France.

— On Friday June 10, an information and solidarity meeting with the "missing" Chilean political prisoners was held at the St-Jacques Church. The meeting was jointly organised by Amnesty International and the Group of Relatives and Friends of "Missing" Chilean Political Prisoners of which the People's Front is an integral part.

— On Monday, June 20, the PEOPLE'S FRONT sent a press communiqué to the main media organs in Paris, in which it denounced the visit which is to be made to Paris of the high level personage of the Fascist Military Junta, the Minister of the Economy, Sergio de Castro, whose mission is to negotiate trade agreements with French enterprises. The communiqué also announced the heroic hunger strike waged by a group of women, relatives of "missing" political prisoners, at the Santiago headquarters of the United Nations (see the article in this bulletin). The same day the Paris organisation of the People's Front sent a telegramme to the striking women in Santiago.

Activities of the People's Front and International Solidarity with the Popular Chilean Resistance in Italy:

Turin

An important meeting was held in this city on May 24 between the representative of the RCP of Chile and an important group of Italian workers. The interest of the workers to learn about the struggle and the experience of the Chilean people was noteworthy. A fruitful exchange of ideas took place, thus strengthening the solidarity of the working class of Turin with the Chilean people and its struggle.

Florence

On Thursday, June 2, a solidarity meeting with the peoples of

Latin America was held in this city under the auspices of and organised by the OSLAI (Organisation of anti-imperialist and anti-fascist Latin American students in Italy).

The PEOPLE'S FRONT of Chile representative had a long speech in which, as well as explaining many details on the present struggle of the Chilean Resistance and the development of the Front, he explained the position of the PEOPLE'S FRONT in regards to the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the principal enemy of the Latin American peoples, thus firmly supporting the correct position of OSLAI on this question.

Palermo, Bari, Savonne

Between June 5 and 11, the PEOPLE'S FRONT of Chile participated in the Festival of the Italian Communist Youth Union (Marxist-Leninist) celebrated in these cities. It delivered messages from the Chilean Resistance.

Tuscany Province

Recently, a COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF THE CHILEAN RESISTANCE was founded in this province, comprised of anti-fascist Chilean residents. ANCHA salutes its birth and wishes it full success in its work of anti-fascist and patriotic solidarity.

The Fascist Military Junta Condemned at the Organisation of American States

The Seventh General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS) which was held in Grenada, condemned the Fascist Military Junta of Pinochet for the constant violation of human rights in our country.

A large number of countries voted for this resolution, including the United States. The position assumed by the U.S. government which uses demagoguery to try to appear like the defender of human rights, in order to better pass off its politics of plunder on our continent, aroused bitter criticism from the fascist Military Chancellor, Patricio Carvajal.

Carvajal gave himself the luxury of reminding the U.S. government that they are good and loyal servants in applying the

imperialist policy; that the "struggle" they are developing in Chile, the savage repression which they exercise against our people, serves the same objectives that imperialism fights for.

In his speech the fascist Chancellor said: "The government of the United States has not considered the real origin of the ideological infiltration, the terrorism and subversion in Latin America. Instead of helping us in our struggle against that danger, which threatens our continent, it has curtailed or suspended the economic and military aid to various Latin American countries which have adopted the decision of defending themselves against that extracontinental aggression."

Defending the fascist practices, the repression and torture, Carvajal added: "The superficial and far-off study of terrorism and its repression in America, seems to have led the government of the United States to accept the rotten communist premise that hunger and injustice provoke terrorism in America and that the governments use brutal repression to maintain themselves in power."

But even though the fascist representative bored his audience trying to show the "justice" of the politics implemented by the Pinochet regime, his attempt came to naught. What took place in

the OAS meeting, added to the other numerous international condemnations of the Fascist Military Junta, show the ever greater isolation of the dictatorship.

The "College of Teachers" Demands Economic Improvements

The Second Congress of the "Colegio de Profesores" which was held in La Serena, adopted an important resolution in favour of the Chilean professoriat, especially in matters related to economic improvements.

We should point out that the "Colegio de Profesores" is an organism created under fascism and that the majority of its leaders are manipulated by the Fascist Military Junta. This leads us to understand the significance of the resolutions adopted, because it reveals that the petitions and demands of the grassroots obliged the leaders to take these decisions.

The teachers agreed to demand a raise of 60 percent in the wages of qualified teachers in relation to the one granted at present and a change in the Triannual Scale — that is, increases every three years according to the grade of qualifications reached. They also demanded special qualifications for the rural teachers, stability of the work load and job stability for those teachers that are qualified.

News In Brief

Close links between the Chilean and U.S. Armies:

Remarking on the close collaboration between the U.S. army and the Chilean Armed Forces, the Military Attaché of the U.S. Embassy declared: "An indestructible link exists between the armies of the United States and Chile."

These declarations of Colonel Eldon Cumming reveal without any doubt the total complicity and "solidarity" between the Pentagon and the Fascist Military Junta, which can maintain in itself power thanks to the huge aid in arms and dollars given by the United States.

Publications of Issue No. 5 of the Newspaper "Unidad":

A new edition of the clandestine newspaper *Unidad* of the Anti-Fascist Committees of the "Magisterio" circulated in large numbers in Chile. In its editions the newspaper announces that the Anti-Fascist Committees of the "Magisterio" adhere to the politics of the People's Front and take up the Front's programme as their own.

Its main articles call on the people to celebrate a First of May of struggle and unity, and deal with the positions of the intellectuals on fascism. They also publish various news on the national situation.

Economic Ties Between Spain and the Fascist Regime:

110 million dollars — such is the amount of credit accorded to the

fascist regime by the Central Bank of Spain: This agreement was signed in Santiago on June 7 by the Spanish Minister of Commerce, José Llado Fernandez and the Minister of the Economy, Sergio de Castro. Furthermore, the Spanish Minister signed an agreement with the Chilean fascists on the fishing zone which will permit the Spanish boats to operate within Chilean territorial waters.


The Minister of the Economy of the Fascist Military Junta Tours Europe:


Sergio de Castro, Pinochet's Minister of the Economy, undertook a tour of Europe with the aim of obtaining economic aid for the dictatorship.


His first official visit took place in Paris and as this issue goes to press, the subjects discussed with the French authorities are still not known.


Action for the Political Prisoners:


Under the auspices of the Group of Parents and Friends of "Missing" Political Prisoners and of Amnesty International, a meeting was held in Paris on June 10, at St-Jacques Church.











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