

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

CON LA UNIDAD Y LA LUCHA, LA RESISTENCIA VENCERA

No 23

August, 1977 25¢

Second Anniversary of ANCHA

Two years ago, in August 1975, the first issue of the Chilean Anti-Fascist News Agency (ANCHA) was published. The first issue was published in Spanish only; with issue number two it was also printed in French and with number three the Italian edition also began publication. This was followed by the German edition and recently by the English edition. Special issues have been published in Norwegian and Swedish after being published in Spanish in various countries throughout the world.

The circulation has continuously increased and today more than 5,000 copies of each issue are printed on the various continents. ANCHA's influence has also been great: hundreds of newspapers, magazines and radio broadcasts over the whole world reproduce news and articles from ANCHA. In our archives we have thousands of press clippings with news from ANCHA, coming from over 50 countries, including Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Iran, Turkey, the U.S., Canada, Albania and almost every country in Western Europe and Latin America. Even the Chilean press controlled by the fascist military junta, such as the magazine Que Pasa, has been forced to mention ANCHA, as was the case in its July issue, number 323.

During these last two years, other than the increase in the number of languages, circulation and influence of ANCHA, we have also stepped up our coverage of the Chilean Resistance, which comes to us directly from the different underground committees; we have also increased our analysis of the Chilean political situation and reported in our pages not only the reports

from the People's Front but also the opinions of other anti-fascist Chilean parties organizations such as the Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile, the United People's Action (MAPU), the Movement, Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR), the Christian Left, the Radical Party and the Revolutionary Radical Youth. We have also increased our news and commentary on the struggles of the Latin American peoples, extending our information to include the entire continent.

Together with its broad character, ANCHA has firmly defended the political line of active Resistance and of a genuinely effective solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people. We have denounced, and will continue to denounce, all the manoeuvres of those who would hide and impede the Resistance struggle, who advocate a pessimistic and defeatist line and who try to put the people at the tail end of ultra-reactionary sectors and of U.S. imperialism itself.

• ANCHA will continue along the lines it has already laid out, knowing that we can count on the enthusiastic support of the genuine anti-fascist Chileans as well as those from other countries who are in solidarity with our people's resistance struggle. To improve ANCHA's work still more we call on our readers to:

- Increase the distribution of ANCHA in various languages, mainly through subscriptions
- Send us news, press clippings, analyses and articles, letters and criticisms
- Send us publications (or addresses) of other anti-fascist and anti-imperialist forces from Chile, Latin America and other countries (ANCHA offers a regular exchange with other publications.)
- Send us the addresses of international anti-imperialist, solidarity organizations, as well as press agencies.



Great Victory for Chilean Students

The unvielding struggle waged by the university students against paying exhorbitant fees imposed by the fascist military junta in order to register, has been successful. The university authorities were forced to give important discounts to a large number of students.

It is important to point out that the fascist military authorities had threatened those who did not pay the registration fee with heavy penalties, even including expulsion. But the university students were not intimidated by these statements and continued their struggles, holding meetings and rallies throughout the country.

According to statistics issued by the university authorities, less than fifty percent of students paid the full fee; the other fifty percent paid lesser amounts or were totally exempt. It must also be noted that those with discounts reached an agreement to pay the demanded amount in installments.

This victory achieved by the university students, thanks to the agitation and mobilization on all the country's university campuses, is only the beginning of a broad student action programme because the problems and restraints placed by fascism on education are innumerable. The fascist military has not backed down from its ambition of transforming education into a class instrument to which only the sons of the rich have access.

In this regard, the recent acts of the Ministry of Education leave no doubt. The plan which has been put into effect for the next school year establishes mandatory tuition for all students at the secondary school level. This means that if the drop-out rate in secondary education has to date reached levels never before recorded in the country, now with the mandatory fees for education, the drop-out rate due to economic difficulties will increase even more. It is a serious problem which is already being analyzed and discussed by the students in order to confront it head-on and struggle by all means against its implementation.

The measure announced by the fascist military junta to impose monthly fees for public secondary education, professional and technical, has not only been rejected by a section of the students nation-wide, but is also the object of serious concern in other sectors. Thus, recently the Confederation of Private Employees of Chile sent an open letter to the Minister of Education, in which it makes known to the Minister the gravity of the measures the fascists want to implement. The letter points out that this added charge is very treacherous at a time when the average income barely covers the costs of housing and bare subsistence, and that it considers that the payment for education escapes all concept of social justice.

The tasks and struggles which the student movement is taking up, for real access to culture and education, will count on the united support of the entire Chilean people and their vanguard organizations as expressed in a statement of the Regional Committee of Santiago of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile which says:

"The struggle to destroy the regime and the very roots of fascism, part of which is breaking out in the University, shows today the victory of a new battle. The University students have broken the hold in the University of the fascist authorities who have had to retreat from their reactionary plans.

"This victory fills us with enthusiasm and convinces us even more that the road of unity and struggle undertaken to defeat the dictatorship by force of arms in the hands of the people themselves, will wipe out fascism from our country."

Chilean Radios Broadcast a Letter Sent by Relatives of "Missing" Prisoners

Two radio stations in Santiago, Vitalicia Cooperative and Santiago made public a letter sent to Pinochet by twenty-six women, relatives of "missing" prisoners. Last month they carried out a hunger strike to force the fascist authorities to clear up the whereabouts of their relatives.

This strike, which was a triumph for these brave women, forced Pinochet and UN Secretary Kurt Waldheim (who acted as mediator in the case) to promise an investigation into the fate of a

considerable number of "missing" prisoners.

Used to breaking his word, Pinochet "forgot" the matter. But his forgetfulness was denounced by the women in their open letter which pointed out the non-respect of the agreement.

This letter was made public by the radio stations, which aroused the dictator's anger. He accused them of "dangerous conduct", blamed Solidarity House for having written the letter, thus launching a "public scandal".

Training Ship "Esmeralda" Demonstrated Against in All Ports

The Chilean navy's training ship Esmeralda has been subject to countless popular protest demonstrations in its recent tour of instruction.

The Esmeralda was one of the many ships used as torture centres by the military fascists in Valparaiso Port during the first months after the coup d'état.

World-wide public opinion has not forgotten that and has shown its rejection of the military fascists by demonstrating against the training ship and its fascist sailors.

In Turkey, the Esmeralda was supposed to stop at the Port of Istanbul, but the atmosphere there when the arrival of the ship was announced forced the local authorities to change the itinerary and to schedule its stop at Antalya Military Port, keeping the ship under strict guard and limiting the number of shore leaves of the crew members to the bare minimum.

In Israel, the protests of the people and the parliament forced the government to drop the official character initially foreseen for the ship's visit and it was only allowed to make a technical stop in the port of Haifa.

In Spain, the Esmeralda had to face large protest

demonstrations. In Barcelona, the construction workers went on strike as soon as they found out that the ship was to stop in the port. This strike was joined by students and workers from different parts of the city. Similar demonstrations took place in Mallorca, Cadiz and Las Palmas.

This forced the ship to stop at a military port near Cadiz, for socalled repairs.

To continue its tour the ship will make the following stops: Guayra, Venezuela — August 29; Cartagena, Colombia — September 6; Puerto Limon, Costa Rica — September 13; Colon and Balboa, Panama — September 19; and Guayaquil, Ecuador — September 29.

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ESCALATE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

This September 11 will mark four years since fascism was established in Chile by blood and fire. Four years of fierce repression, exploitation and poverty. These four years have also been years of popular resistance, of struggle against fascism and of the development of the people's underground organizations.

As we have already said, the overthrow of the dictatorship depends fundamentally on the struggle itself which is waged by the Chilean people, but, nonetheless, international solidarity also plays an important role. The People's Front places this international solidarity in first place, along with the struggle of the Chilean people — whether it be the carrying out of propaganda for the struggles of the Chilean people or the unreserved support for them. On the other hand, we also denounce the crimes of fierce repression, oppression and super-exploitation of the dictatorship against our people and we demand the liberation of all political prisoners. At the same time, we encourage the discussion and analysis of the lessons the Chilean experience has given us. The People's Front works to unite the international solidarity for the Chilean people's struggle with the struggle being waged by the people of the whole world, and in particular in Latin America.

During this September, the fourth year of the dictatorship and also the fourth year of the people's Resistance, we call for the intensification of the actions of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people: increase the news, information and articles on the subject, hold public meetings and actions, demonstrations in front of the Chilean embassies in different countries. Hold forums analyzing the Chilean experience, the situation in the country and the road of Resistance chosen by our people.

We call on all the sectors which support our struggle to

translate, publish and distribute an issue of ANCHA during the month of September into as many languages as possible.

During this solidarity campaign we must raise funds to send to the Resistance organizations fighting in Chile. Regarding economic solidarity, the People's Front has been perfectly clear, and we repeat once again: all money received is sent to Chile and from Chile the People's Front will send a note confirming the receipt of the financial assistance directly to those who collect it.

We call on all people to raise the maximum amount of money possible during the month of September to effectively support the Chilean Resistance. All contributions should be sent in the form of money order or certified check made out to:

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

Comrades of the People's Front:

We send you this donation to contribute to the Chilean people's struggle to defeat the dictatorship, smash fascism and win genuine liberation.

Name	
Address	
City, Country	
Comments	337

Pinochet's "Institutional Lines"

On Saturday, July 9, Pinochet spoke once again on the "constitutional evolution" which according to him, the country will have to endure.

Pinochet used the occasion of "Youth Day", a celebration instituted by the fascist military junta when it created the Youth Front of National Unity to put forward the provisions which he worked out. (The UFNU is a front which unites the fascist hordes of the "Patria y Libertad" and the sons of high-level military officials).

The dictator exposed his scheme, indicating that until 1980 the "recuperation" stage would be carried out in which the political power would remain entirely in the hands of the military fascists. Afterwards would come a "transitional stage" of four or five years in which a "legislative chamber" would be created whose members would be appointed by the fascist military junta, and it is during this period that the new constitution would be approved. Finally, in an indeterminate period, the country would enter a "consolidation phase" in which the people would elect their own representatives to the "legislative chamber".

But Pinochet's new prophecies on Chile's future are not shared by the other members of the fascist military junta and Gustavo Leigh, when asked for his views on this matter said "I am not in a

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position to give an opinion since I am not familiar with the document". He also said: "They are proposals which must be exhaustively analyzed by the Government Junta. That is where any definite decision must be made on this matter".

This situation reveals the difficulties confronting the dictator. On the one hand, he tries to improve his image before the U.S. government which has called attention to his lack of respect for human rights and at the same time he tries to stop the manoeuvres of "exchange" which the U.S. government has initiated with other Chilean sectors headed by Frei. This is the reason for his haste in presenting his "institutional lines".

On the other hand, these declarations have shown once more the contradictions whithin the junta itself, manifesting the disagreements among its members over a point of such scope.

But the declarations of the fascist military junta also reflect its weakness. It is isolated internationally and domestically, even among those sectors which in the beginning were their best allies, rejected by all progressive and democratic people and facing a significant upsurge in the people's struggles.

This situation has put the fascist military officials in an extremely difficult position. They see the day coming even closer when they will be swept aside and this is why they are now trying to implement new manoeuvres to continue to condemn hundreds of thousands of Chileans to exploitation, repression and poverty.

But the Chilean people, who have never been taken in by the fascists' tricks, know very well what to expect from the current situation and will continue to rely on their own forces and on their resolute struggle to end the tyranny.

The Resistance in Chile

Execution of an Informer at Liberty Foundry:

By the unanimous decision of the workers who fight in the Resistance in the Santiago barrio of Matucana, an informer and fascist agent was put to death in June. This informer had succeeded in infiltrating among the Resistance's network at Liberty Foundry where he informed on dozens of the comrades from the factory who were organizing the fight for better wages and distributing Resistance propaganda.

When the workers were sure of the informer's dirty work, they held a meeting along with other workers in the neighbourhood, and agreed to punish the informer in an exemplary fashion. The death penalty was unanimously agreed upon. The punishment inflicted on this traitor to the working class was the application of the principle according to which all the informers and torturers will definitely receive the deserved punishment.

This action by the Resistance instilled terror in the hearts of the entire repressive machinery and gave new impetus to the underground struggles. The execution of this informer is one of the many embryonic forms of armed struggle which our people are developing to smash the fascist dictatorship once and for all.

People's Response to Repression:

In the open air market in the village of "La Victoria", in San Miguel in the province of Santiago, two policemen were demanding to see the city permits which authorize merchants to set up their stalls in this open-air market. Those who did not have permits had their merchandise confiscated and were threatened with imprisonment. The fascist goons approached a merchant who did not have a permit and was selling flowers. The man

explained to them that he didn't have a permit because this was not his regular job. He was unemployed because the factory where he had worked had closed down several months earlier for economic reasons and that he had not been able to find any other means of survival except by selling flowers.

The policemen, acting like bullies as usual, yelled at him that he had no right to sell and grabbed the flowers from him scattering them all over the ground. Seeing this, the worker violently hit one of the policemen and grabbed the belt holding the gun and the holster. He then disappeared quickly into the crowd.

This won the immediate support from the people shopping and the merchants, who aided the man's escape by blocking the other policeman who was trying to catch him. The people openly showed their anger by throwing stones, fruit and anything else they could find at the representatives of "law and order".

Frustrated because they couldn't catch the worker and because they were humiliated and beaten in public, the policemen retreated. Half an hour later, they returned with dozens of reinforcements armed with sub-machine guns who, firing into the air, ordered the closing of the market within ten minutes.

Other Demonstrations of the Rejection of the Military Fascists:

Among many other ways of demonstrating the rejection of the dictatorship, one can observe the following as common occurrences: in the cinema, when the members of the fascist military junta appear, or other military people, the boos are noteworthy.

In the buses: if a military man takes a seat, no one sits beside him; the same thing takes place when a military man goes to a public place. Thus, the people show even in their smallest gestures, their aversion for the tyrants in uniform.

Resistance Leaflets

ANCHA continues to receive from Chile various leaflets published secretly by the Resistance. Here are extracts from two that we have received lately:

DOWN WITH THE DICTATORSHIP!

We the Chileans live in a sick country, filled with poverty, suffering and injustices.

- The family crisis at home, the economic "illness".
- For each 100 Chileans, 20 are unemployed. The 200,000 underemployed workers will have their work-time reduced month by month until they work only fifty percent of the time.
 - The rising prices "eat up" the quarterly wage adjustments.
 - The merchants must pay the IVA twice a month.
- There are closings of university branches and elementary and high schools.

The Repression

of trade union movements which are genuinely representative of the working class (all rights are prohibited: right to strike, petition, and hold meetings) as well as all public or youth organizations are repressed if they are not tied to the fascist regime. Public opinion is repressed as well as the masses' means of communication — radios, magazines, newspapers, the Church, etc. Lies are spread through the means of communication that they control (all of them), trying to fool the public with the invention of new celebrations in an attempt to distract the people from their problems.

Comrades: We EXPERIENCE and suffer this daily. Let's consider what is the path to follow. Let 1977 be a year of organization and

struggle! FREEDOM OR SLAVERY!

PEOPLE'S FRONT

In another leaflet also signed by the People's Front, the following is pointed out:

We workers have seen our rights shamelessly trampled to the ground. Thousands of our class brothers have been thrown into damned unemployment, which grinds them and their families into the lowest poverty.

Our most honest leaders and fighters who have not allowed themselves to be steamrollered by the fascist military junta have been jailed, tortured and killed. Now, as if this wasn't enough, they want to impose on us their reactionary and misnamed "New Labour Law" together with totally reactionary social legislation. Our working class and peasantry and all the workers in general have not been fighting in vain for over a century. With our unity and struggle we have wrenched these few rights which today this "clique of flunkeys" want to deny us in the service of the most backward interests of the pirannas and U.S. and Chilean jackals. . . . One can't play with the blood of our people, because if it is shed, it will not be shed in vain, and these vicious looters know this better than anyone else. Since the fatal coup d'état, our people have been waging struggles and strengthened themselves on several fronts. Let us raise our hands into one fist to continue to forge unity in combat, defending our genuine trade union organizations and the rights we have won with our blood and our sweat. Let us multiply our forces by painting slogans on the wall signed with the mark of the Resistance:



EDITORIAL OF EL PUEBLO

Editorial reproduced in full from issue Number 85

This issue of *El Pueblo*, Number 85, marks the uninterrupted publication of 50 issues published underground.

In a period of almost four years of fascist repression, each copy published has been a powerful blow against Pinochet's junta. It shows that the murderous hysteria of the dictatorship has not succeeded in extinguishing the flames of the popular Resistance which threatens to become a raging blaze which will reduce to ashes the fascist beast and in passing those who nourish it — U.S. imperialism and the oligarchy.

The slogan **People's Unity to Destroy the Dictatorship and Fight Imperialism** is a fighting call for the proletariat and the people, indicating their present and future objectives.

These pages are a breath of fresh air for the workers in the countryside and in the city that are uniting and organizing in the struggle. El Pueblo denounces the fascist evil, but above all highlights the struggle — the positive aspects which exist in the masses and which indicate that victory is possible.

El Pueblo combats pessimism, defeatism and pacifism which paralyze the struggle and those who fight.

El Pueblo not only fights against fascism, imperialism and the oligarchy, the declared enemies of the popular masses, it also strikes against revisionism that lies in ambush in the shadows trying to stop the revolution.

All this is contained in the political analyses, articles and news, letters, etc. Behind the newspaper exists a whole team of comrades and friends who contribute effort and organization.

Each issue of *El Pueblo* represents a struggle against the difficulties and dangers of clandestine action, but our comrades fulfill this responsibility without fear because it is in the service of the Chilean people and their struggle for bread, work, land and freedom.

Unemployment — Pueblo Cristiano



The Magnitude of Unemployment in Santiago and Some of Its Effects

(Article taken from "Pueblo Cristiano", official organ of the FCA
— Bulletin of the Christian Left, published abroad.) they defend themselves by decreasing their level of production activity and as a result they fire workers without much ado. These

The first effect of unemployment is to aggravate hunger, since as a result of unemployment one can't count on the wages one had when there was work. The impossibility of counting on a bare minimum income to feed his children, wife and himself is the beginning of the breakdown of the worker and his family.

If we reflect on the causes of this serious problem of unemployment that affects the Chilean workers, it's very clear that it comes from the economic policy of the military junta, which creates conditions extremely favourable for economic speculation which without doubt favours certain sections of the bourgeoisie allied with big foreign capital. The other sections of the bourgeoisie find themselves damaged in some ways by the current economic policy (national industries, for instance) and

they defend themselves by decreasing their level of production activity and as a result they fire workers without much ado. These firings are all the easier by the fact that the workers are deprived of their defence organizations. Added to this is the attitude of the Labour Inspector and its courts which are favourable to the bourgeoisie.

In this situation, the workers are not considered as human beings but for the government, they merely represent the "social cost" necessary to cure the economy. The superexploitation of the Chilean workers which this government orders, is a weapon in the hands of the dictatorship since combined with the high rates of unemployment, with the above-mentioned effects, and with repression, it is aimed at demoralizing the workers to facilitate their domination.

	Unemploym	ent in Santiago (In	thousands)		
	1973 June	1974 June	1975 June	1976 June	1976 December
Total population	3268	3520	3669	3707	3776
Work force	1159	1209	1259	1334	1317
Employed	1123	1084	1057	1093	1138
Unemployed	36	125	202	241	179
Unemployment Rate	3.1%	10.3%	16.1%	18.0% (Figures from the U	13.6% Iniversity of Chile

People's Front Deals With the Provocation by "Popular Unity"

The People's Front in Italy has published an answer to the provocative declaration of the leaders of the "Popular Unity" which appeared in the newspaper L'Unita on June 16th. The People's Front deals point by point with a series of slanderous lies launched against our organization by a handful of bureaucrats.

We are publishing here some extracts from the statement of the People's Front in Italy:

1. Regarding the statement that the People's Front is "absolutely unknown by the Chilean people and by democratic, anti-fascist trade unions and political organizations both at home and abroad", we recall that since early 1974, while thousands and thousands of our compatriots were assassinated or arrested, and while the large majority of the bureaucrats and leaders of the "Popular Unity" were busy fleeing, leaving their parties in complete chaos, and their rank and file as targets for the repression, our organization started carrying out its first propaganda actions, calling on all the people to organize themselves to resist fascism. Since then, the People's Front has never interrupted its work of active resistance in Chile, each time strengthening its ranks and intensifying its actions . . .

Regarding the "unknown work of the People's Front abroad", we recall that our organization, present in various countries since the middle of 1975, carries out coordinated propaganda work to popularize the struggles of our people, by publishing each month the bulletin ANCHA, in Spanish, French, Italian, German and English. We also recall that ANCHA, as well as other local publications in each country, like our bi-monthly Italian bulletin Resistenza Chilena, have for two years been sent regularly to all political parties, and democratic trade union and anti-fascist Chilean and Italian organizations as well as to the press agencies, newspapers and various other publications . . .

We therefore affirm that to claim that the People's Front is "absolutely unknown..." is a serious and dirty provocation against all those who fight fascism in a meaningful manner. Only those personages that are "too clandestine" or preoccupied with stopping the Resistance of the masses are able to ignore the activity carried out by the People's Front.

2. Regarding the statement that the People's Front "therefore cannot represent in any manner the people or the Chilean Resistance" - we recall that since the tragic summation of the defeat of the "Chilean Road to Socialism", the Chilean people, disarmed ideologically, politically and militarily by the reformist politics of the "Popular Unity" were left completely demoralized and an easy prey of ruthless fascist repression; that is why the people, with their organizations forged in the heat of the struggle and consolidated in the hard conditions of clandestinity have the right to represent the people. He who has found it more expedient or "tactical" to go into exile to "reorganize the mass movement" and keep alive the carcass of a historically outlived political coalition, does not have the moral or political right to dare to decide who has or does not have the right to represent the people. . . . We therefore state that the claim that the People's Front "... cannot assume any representation ... " and taking into account the role that it plays against the dictatorship and its deep bond with the masses, is a serious attack on the Chilean people and their heroic Resistance struggle.

3. Regarding the statement that the People's Front in Italy "takes advantage of the sentiments of the Italian people, trying to make room for their activities which in reality are against the antifascist movement" — we recall first of all that the role which these people say we are trying to wangle was won by us a long time ago, way before they even established their nefarious bureaucratic apparatus in Italy. We won it as a result of serious and systematic work, and by providing continuous information on the struggles of our people . . . We have always raised among the Italian masses, as an internationalist duty, the lessons rising from the

tragic epilogue of the reformist adventure of the "Popular Unity" and we have never sown any illusions about certain alliances, compromises, or "original" formulae to achieve socialism.

That is why we say that the statement that the People's Front in Italy "takes advantage of the sentiments of solidarity . . . " is a desperate provocation from those who merely want to collect support by anti-popular manoeuvring, such as trailing after the bourgeoisie in order to change the facade of the regime, but who would also like to spread dangerous reformist ideas among the Italian masses.

4. Regarding the lie that the People's Front "appears in a significant manner today in order to create confusion and provocation right at the time that the crisis of Pinochet's fascist military regime is sharpening and the opposition front is growing" — we recall, as we have shown in the previous examples, that we have in fact appeared in a significant manner, but before them, both as an organized and active force in the Resistance as well as in exile . . . Today, in contrast, in a significant manner, seeing the possibility of exchanging Pinochet by collaborating with the manoeuvres of the Frei clique, these ghosts raise their heads and begin to intensify their sad and wretched masquerade as the firemen of the people's struggle.

We therefore state that to affirm that the People's Front "appears in a significant manner" is a provocative slander against those who firmly support the struggle of the masses and the principle of unity at the base and in action. It is a provocation against all the forces which in Chile fight effectively against the dictatorship and which oppose reformist positions and reject those solutions which seek only to change the facade of the regime.

ONLY THE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE WILL DEFEAT FASCISM!

People's Front in Italy June 20, 1977

Chile: An Attempt at "Historic Compromise"

Under this title, the French publisher NBE, has just published the first volume of a new book by Jorge Palacios, a university professor, ex-Director of the Philosophy Department of the University of Chile, a founding member of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile and a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The first volume is comprised of three main sections:

- the ideological premises of the political failure of the Popular Unity Government
 - the rivalry between the two superpowers in Chile
 - the economic policies of the Popular Unity Government.

In the second volume, due to appear in a few months, Palacios analyzes the bourgeois institutions with which the Allende government had to deal, the contradictions in the camp of the opposition and of the government and the perspectives of the struggle against the fascist military junta.

This book is of great documentary value for its Marxist-Leninist analysis of the Chilean experience. In its next issue, ANCHA will publish an interview with Professor Jorge Palacios.

This 250 page book, published in French, can be ordered through NBE, B.P. 97, Paris, 75662, Cedex 14, France. The price is 29 francs, plus shipping costs.

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INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ALBANIA:

— The 8th Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions (ATU) was held in Korça from June 20 to 22, 1977. A Chilean trade unionist, member of the People's Front of Chile, was invited to this important event; in his message he gave the greetings of the Chilean People's Resistance, and was warmly applauded by the delegates.

During the month of July, a delegation of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile visited Albania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania (PLA). As well as discussion with the PLA and visits to various regions, the delegation gave a talk on the situation in Chile to a group of cadres of the PLA in the Vlora region. It also visited the Cakran Agricultural Cooperative in the Fier region, where it participated in a solidarity meeting with the anti-fascist struggle of the Chilean people with more than 300 peasants who filled the theatre of the Cooperative.

PORTUGAL:

Strong Solidarity and Support for the Latin American Peoples

The Portuguese people, who suffered forty-eight years of fascist oppression, have strong internationalist sentiments of solidarity, especially for those people struggling against fascist tyranny.

Thus the most influential, democratic and revolutionary sectors of Portugal formed the Committee to Support the Struggles of the Latin American Peoples (CALPAL) a few months ago.

Since its formation, this committee has received the support of large sectors of the Portuguese people and of numerous political and social personalities, among them, the deputies of the SP and the UDP Alberto Arons de Carvalho, Antonio Lopes Cardoso, Antonio Reis, Acacio Barreiros, Carlos Lages, Gualter Basilio, as

well as many artists and intellectuals.

In its platform CALPAL has defined its "principles and objectives":

1. To inform the Portuguese people about the struggle of the Latin American peoples, as well as the different forms of internal opposition to the current regimes.

2. To inform the Portuguese people about the living conditions imposed on the Latin American peoples, as well as the atrocities committed against them.

3. To support and promote solidarity with all the forms of struggle waged by the Latin American peoples against fascism and imperialism.

4. To create conditions for the Portuguese people to support and express solidarity for these struggles.

5. To help and lend assistance to the victims of the repression, utilizing all means available to the Committee.

6. To denounce the complicity of U.S. imperialism with the prevailing regimes.

In this context CALPAL recently published the first issue of its bimonthly bulletin *Latin America*, official organ of CALPAL, covering the months of June-July 1977. It contains information on the repression and the struggle in Latin America, especially Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Haiti.

The People's Front of Chile, through the pages of ANCHA, greets this new solidarity initiative of the Portuguese people and expresses to our friends in CALPAL our firm wish to ever strengthen the ties between our two fighting organs, rendering the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist struggle more fruitful.

Address of CALPAL: Rua Luciano Freire
N° 2/1° esq. Bairro Santos,
Lisbon, Portugal.

Activities of the People's Front Abroad

FRANCE:

Paris: A new committee of the People's Front was formed on July 10. It immediately took up the tasks of the Front, especially the September campaign, the month of the 4th anniversary of the fascist coup d'état in Chile.

Montpellier: Since its formation, the Montpellier organization of the People's Front of Chile has been developing ties with the representatives of various revolutionary organizations from different countries in that city. Thus a fruitful meeting was held there recently between representatives of the People's Front of Chile and the National Student Union of Democratic Kampuchea. During this fraternal meeting, both parties exchanged important information and experiences about the revolutionary struggle that the Chilean and Kampuchean people have waged and are continuing to develop. The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of great interest and revolutionary friendship; both parties showed their complete agreement on the various

important issues discussed on the international situation.

GERMANY

Hamburg: A Latin American Festival was recently held in this city with the objective of raising funds for the Chilean Resistance. More than 300 people attended, in this way contributing financially to the struggle of the Chilean people. As is customary in our organization, the money collected was sent to Chile from where its receipt has already been confirmed.

In addition, the committee of the People's Front of Hamburg is energetically continuing its work among the Chileans in exile, by actively participating in the "Unity Sports and Cultural Club".

In the most recent event sponsored by Amnesty International, a Chilean comrade spoke, exposing the situation in our country. At the same time, the People's Front set up a stand, and gave out propaganda materials from the Chilean people's Resistance.

LATIN AMERICAN NEWS

Venezuela:

The First Workers' Plenum of the Committees of People's Struggle was successfully completed in the first week of July, despite the increasing repression unleashed by the Venezuelan government and police against the people's movement there, particularly against the CLP.

The Workers' Plenum published an important statement in which it not only analyzes and denounces the profound economic, political and social crisis in Venezuela (which has been accompanied by growing repression against the mass movement) but also affirms that "the revolutionary movement is in a period in

which it is reorganizing its forces, forging its revolutionary tools, including the Party and the front of exploited classes which will be the guarantee that this reorganization will not be weakened by the conciliationist flank but will be an organization of the people's force with the working class and its revolutionary party at the head, to seize power and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of people's democracy to establish the material bases which will permit the full establishment of socialism as a transition to communism."

The Statement calls on the working class "to reject the electoral farce and unmask the electoral illusions wrapped in false

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revolutionary garb which try to get it to swallow ideas which draw one farther away from revolutionary positions of consequence".

In its concluding section it analyzes the international situation and points out the importance of unity in the International Marxist-Leninist Movement and issues special greetings to the Marxist-Leninist parties of Latin America.

Peru:

Large people's demonstrations took place throughout the month of July to protest the increased fares of transportation and other anti-people measures forced on the Peruvian government by the International Monetary Fund. Violent clashes took place between the demonstrators and the police. Official government sources acknowledge seven deaths but unofficial sources placed the number of dead at several dozen.

Brazil:

At the end of June, the "justice" of the Brazilian fascist military regime condemned eleven militants of the Communist Party of Brazil to five years in prison and furthermore suspended their political rights for ten years.

This masquerade of justice is part of the stepped-up campaign of the fascist military against the CPB which started last mid-December with the murder of three of the CPB's main leaders, Comrades Pedro Pomar, Angelo Arrojo and Joao Drumond by the gorrilla army.

The "legal" farce carried out by the gorrillas against these eleven brave anti-fascists was so blatant that the military judges had to give the trial a quasi-secret allure holding it behind closed doors and railroading it through in three hours.

Dominican Republic:

The Federation of Dominican Students (FED) is carrying out a campaign to demand the liberation of their General Secretary, Roberto Santana, thrown in prison by the Balaguer regime. The FED comrades are calling for international solidarity. Send letters and telegrammes demanding the liberation of Roberto Santana to: Dr. Joaquin Balaguer Presidente de la Republica

Palacio Nacional Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana

Colombia:

We have received the June issue, No. 36, of the Colombian People's Liberation Army (EPL) news bulletin with news and analysis of the activities of the Colombian guerrilla forces.

The first article in the PLA's newspaper entitled "Long Live the ELN" (National Liberation Army) states that "fighters of the PLA, we are completely convinced of the revolutionary quality of the ELN which will permit it to overcome the obstacles, defeat the difficulties and continue advancing in carrying out its historic

mission. It is true that the ELN has made mistakes of various kinds, but it is also true that they can be overcome and that the ELN guerrillas are capable of overcoming them".

The article continues: "The field of action of the EPL and ELN are the same; fighting amidst the same problems, sharing difficulties and blows, aiming at the same objectives, the national liberation in this stage of the revolution; marching along the same roads and confronting the same enemies. It is evident that as we close our ranks we will multiply our forces and have greater firing power and fighting capacity, which will permit us to attain better results".

The article concludes by saying: "All the revolutionary fighters in one army to fight and win! Strengthen the revolutionary guerrilla movement!"

This is followed by an article entitled: "The Hold of Imperialism in Colombia" in which the organ of the EPL denounces the odious manner in which U.S. imperialism maintains its hold on Colombia. This denunciation includes the economic, political, cultural and military areas . . . According to the newspaper, in the strictly military domain there exists, other than a permanent military mission attached to the Colombian Ministry of War, a Mobile Training Group which gives special training in anti-guerrilla warfare and other military organs which rank Colombia second in Latin America with organs of this type.

The article also reveals how the specialized U.S. military schools (the counter-guerrilla school at Fort Bragg, U.S. Border Patrol Academy, for example) which trained a total of 4,629 Colombian officers in 1970 alone, which places Colombia in third place for the Latin American countries.

Finally, in the article entitled "More Arms to Assassinate the People" the comrades of the Colombian EPL denounce how, in spite of the sharpening situation which is weighing down on the masses of the workers and the economic crisis, the government of the oligarchy acquired new war materials, to the value of several million Colombian pesos: seventeen helicopters, five military planes and twenty-five naval patrol boats".

The last paragraph of the article points out that "The military state apparatus is in fact oriented to assure the repression of the masses, to try to contain the people's struggles through terror. The ruling class always uses violence to answer the people's just demands, to drown their voice of revolt and struggle in blood and fire. In fact, the ruling classes are preparing for the days to come, which announce the revolution. The Lopez government, just like the whole system it defends, hides behind rifles to defend its interests. The masses must also prepare for the days to come, to answer the "legal" violence with revolutionary violence".

This reality continues to give reason to the determination of the fighters of the EPL to continue the struggle without mercy against the enemies of the Colombian people. We will continue along this road until victory".

