



A.N.C.H.A.



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

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

No 24

September 1977

25¢

FOUR YEARS
AFTER THE
FASCIST PUTSCH:

**Unity and Struggle --
Only Road
to Defeat Fascism**



Four Years After the Fascist Putsch:

Unity and Struggle – Only Road to Defeat Fascism

Already four years of military dictatorship. Four years have passed since the establishment of a system of terror and oppression, which has led our country to economic disaster, to pauperization and to the superexploitation of the people to the benefit of the national oligarchy and especially foreign capital, U.S. imperialism.

Although these long years of obscurantism and repression have been extremely hard for our people, they have learnt how to draw valuable lessons for their struggle against fascism. The Chilean people did not let themselves be intimidated by the brutality of the military fascists and fought them under clandestine conditions, by all means in their power. This is even clearer since last year, during which we could see the general rise of the struggles against tyranny. The extent of these struggles broke through the restrictions of the censorship and they became known on the national as well as international scale.

As examples we can cite the innumerable workers' struggles in the different sectors of production, the peasant struggles for the defence of their lands and their previous gains, the hunger strike successfully waged by the women members of the families of the missing prisoners, the students' struggles against self-financing and for the non-payment of tuition fees, etc.

The Fascist Military Junta dealt with this situation with renewed repressive measures and by strengthening those that already existed such as: the state of seige, the curfew and many other exceptional laws. None of this has been an obstacle to the development of the Resistance, which daily sees the number of clandestine committees develop all over the country and the number of patriots decided to fight against fascism increasing.

On the other hand, on the international level, the military dictatorship saw itself confronted by an immense campaign of denunciation and condemnations — as much from international organisations such as the UN and the Organisation of American States (OAS), as from world labour organisations, of student organisations, those of jurists, etc. . . . and by progressive world public opinion.

This situation has put the military fascists in a bad situation. As a result, the contradictions between the members of the Junta have begun to manifest themselves more openly; the reactionary civil sectors which supported them have begun to discreetly move away, to seek, with their North American bosses, a system to exchange for the military dictatorship.

This procedure which is already underway corresponds to the new plans of U.S. imperialism and to its strategy in regards to our country. The fruits of this new imperialist politics are President Carter's "criticisms" of Pinochet for not respecting human rights and the condemnation, at the OAS, of the fascist regime by the U.S. government. These "calls to order" provoked a series of manoeuvres on Pinochet's part such as the announcement of "new institutional lines" and the recent agreement to "dissolve" its sinister private police, the DINA, to replace it with a so-called "National Information Centre" but this change does not convince anyone because it is only a matter of a change in name for the same organ of repression.

Imperialism estimates that the openly fascist stage has served its purpose and that it is time to give the system a "face lift" by throwing Pinochet aside and installing a fascising regime led by civilians with military at their orders. In this manner they think to give a slightly more "democratic" image to our country.

However, while the yankee government pursues its exchange manoeuvres, it does not stop helping the dictator Pinochet

economically and politically. In fact, Pinochet has managed to assure himself a position of strength within the armed forces, and he counts on the support of all the repressive apparatus which he created to assure himself state power. In the face of that, imperialism is moving its pawns prudently, exacerbating the internal contradictions and protecting its back in order to be able to remove Pinochet without producing friction within the armed forces. As a result, the eviction of Pinochet is subjected to the correct execution of these plans; and these plans can be retarded, if that serves the interests of imperialism.

This problem which today preoccupies the U.S. government and its national lackeys, has already been duly analysed by the Chilean Resistance and people, and the conclusions drawn are very clear. It is solely a matter of the manoeuvres on the part of imperialism and its lackeys to continue to oppress and plunder our country.

These manoeuvres on the part of imperialism and its lackeys, which are normal for the defence of their interests, would not be of an extreme seriousness if they were solely the acts of the reactionary sectors, which traditionally held power in our country; what is serious is that the leadership of certain parties which participated in the Popular Unity government see this manoeuvre as an "alternative" to replace the dictatorship.

This is the result of the line implemented by the factions which oppose the Fascist Military Junta which was characterized by the passivity, trying to separate the people from the radical struggle waiting for the deals between the reactionaries and the military to slip into the trend which, according to them, will "open the doors to democracy": that is to say, accept the laws of the bourgeois game, by forgetting the bloody experience of the failure of the "peaceful means" and by making a tabula rasa of the suffering of the Chilean people under fascism.

Faced with that, the People's Front of Chile, which has since its creation encouraged all the struggles of the Resistance, raises today, with more force than ever, the only alternative which the Chilean people have to bar the route of the dictatorship — that is, the unity of all the patriots which are available to fight resolutely and by all possible means against tyranny.

The tactic of beating about the bush and of hope placed in the reactionaries will not lead those who are advocating them to anything but new defeats. The Chilean people, aspiring to fight against their oppressors, will courageously pursue the road which will lead it to victory, by consolidating each day its clandestine organizations and fighting as one man in the Resistance.

Give Material Support to the Resistance!

Together with the various tasks of international solidarity, such as the isolation of the dictatorship, the condemnation of its crimes, the moral support to the Resistance struggle, we should seriously consider the problem of material support to the struggle being waged in Chile.

We have stressed this latter point in the latest issues of ANCHA. In fact, the People's Front in Chile has since then asked us once again to encourage the campaign for economic support for the various tasks which work under clandestine conditions requires.

We should send money for the following things: help the

comrades sought by the police who must work in illegal conditions; help the political prisoners and their families; the development of the clandestine press and for the different work carried out by the Resistance committees.

As far as finances are concerned, the Comrades in Chile implement the policy of "counting on their own forces" but the situation being so bad there it is necessary to increase our efforts to help them in this area.

All money collected is sent to Chile and there, the People's Front acknowledges directly the receipt of the money to the

people who have sent it.

ANSWER THE CALL OF THE CHILEAN RESISTANCE!

Send the financial support by money order or certified cheque to the order of BERNARD GUERRIEN at the following address:

ANCHA
B.P. 59
75623 — PARIS Cédex 13
FRANCE.

Socialist Party

The newspaper *Revolution*, published in Chile by the National Coordination of the Regions of the Socialist Party, in its special issue published on the occasion of its first anniversary, published an article entitled "Reformism Proposes a False Alternative" from which we publish the following extracts:

The answer to the question: How is the Junta doing and who is going to throw it to the wind? remains in the domain of conjunctural opportunism or that of a bizarre negotiation in the superstructure. A solution of: Popular Unity — Social Democrat — Christian Democrat — Carter is spoken of, the object of which is solely to try to lead the workers to class collaboration. What is proposed to us is to restore the institutional bourgeois rules consolidating the links of dependence vis-a-vis imperialism. They tell us that that would correspond to a **necessary** stage in the political liberation, and more, a stage which must be consolidated.

It is not a matter here of astute tactical alliances but of placing the workers' movement under the leadership of the bourgeoisie. It is the road of class collaboration.

In the talks held abroad, reformism offered to Christian Democracy and to an eventual god son of Carter, five years of "social peace" in order to permit him to restore the respect for the bourgeois institutions. In exchange, these elements ask only the minimum guarantees to be able to present themselves at elections and also as concerns the clandestine parties.

Their tactic of confusion and the demobilization of the masses should not surprise us; it is the consequence of their attempt to negotiate in summit meetings, on the backs of the people.

We think that the solidarity of the world's people and the international isolation of the Junta play an important role in its weakening and its eventual failure, **but they do not play the main role**. The destiny of Chile is worked out in Chile and the dictatorship will be defeated by the Chilean people.

We could wage common actions, in the framework of tactical alliances, with certain enemies of fascism who, as a result of



the class to which they belong, do not participate in the Front. And they will be tactical each time they assure to the working class where these actions lead to, thus preserving their class independence.

We are not going to mortgage the strength of the workers' movement and people's movement and place it at the service of foreign interests. In Chile, we know already about class collaboration and its consequences.

The protagonists of the revolution will be the organized masses led by their vanguard and not by shady negotiations held in secret.

Our tactic is the struggle of the masses and we should denounce the actions which confuse and demobilize wherever they crop up.



Interview With J. Palacios

Jorge Palacios, born the 3rd of November 1926 at Valparaiso, Chile, professor of Philosophy, ex-Director of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Chile and journalist, has just published in French the First Volume of a long book on the experience of the Allende government. The book is titled: *Chile, an Attempt at Historic Compromise*. Because of the interest of this book, without a doubt the most complete and polemical analysis of the Allende government, ANCHA requested an interview with the author, presently a refugee in France.

ANCHA: For what reasons have you had to be in exile since the coup d'Etat?

J.P.: Our organization, the Revolutionary Communist Party, had disagreements with the leadership of the Popular Unity, particularly with the leaders of the old "CP", from the point of view of the genuinely Marxist left. We did not accept its view that the Armed Forces were "democratic", "constitutionalist" and simply "professionals". We were certain that they were actively preparing a coup d'Etat. We also opposed the blind respect of the government for the laws and institutions built by the reactionaries to serve their interests and perpetuate their power, institutions and laws which, furthermore, the reactionaries violated at each step of the way in their attempts to overthrow the government. We were partisans to the line of arming the people to confront the putschists and to open the road to a real takeover of power. It is natural of course for the reactionaries and the fascists to hate us even more than they hated the members of the Popular Unity. For this, I was called immediately after the putsch on one of the only two lists disseminated by the fascist Junta, with the order to present myself within 48 hours before the military courts. Since it was problematic to hide myself, seeing as I had appeared weekly on a television programme viewed by more than a million people, and that my activity would be more useful abroad, the leadership of the RCP gave me the instructions of going into exile.

ANCHA: The leader of the "CP" carried an all-out campaign against you, for having participated in that television programme you just mentioned, which was entitled *Now One Improvises*. Why did you take part in this programme at a time when the Popular Unity had withdrawn from it?

J.P. These attacks only show the all-power to which its leaders are accustomed. They found it legitimate to polemicize on that programme with the representatives of the right wing during the three years of the Allende government. They withdrew only during the last three or four months of the Allende government. When they participated it was "legitimate" to do so, when they decided to withdraw because of their incapacity to defend their points of view, they pretended that it was "illegitimate" and "prohibited" to participate. At the same time, all the positions of our Party were systematically given the silent treatment both in the right wing press and the press of the traditional left. They reached the point of prohibiting us from using our name and to openly stealing our voting bulletins at the elections of the CUT and the FACH in order to not recognize that a genuine communist party existed. Seeing this, our Party decided to profit from the tribune which the said programme was offering. We did not go on that programme to represent the interests of the Popular Unity nor those of the government but the people's interests. It is natural that the leaders of the PU and certain of its members, accustomed to hearing their representatives unconditionally defend their activities, should feel, to say the least, frustrated by our participation. We, and I insist, did not go there to defend the government of all the accusations which the opposition was levelling against it. We went there to alert the people against the coup d'Etat which was being prepared, attack with firmness the



reactionary armed forces which were actively preparing the coup d'Etat instead of covering them with praise as the representatives of the Popular Unity and the government were doing; we went there to oppose the Law to Control Arms, approved unanimously by the forces of the government and the opposition, with which the coup d'Etat was actively being prepared; we went there to expose our programme and our revolutionary strategy, as the alternative to the programme and reformist strategy of the PU and the government. We attacked without mincing any words the reactionaries who participated there: Frei, Bulnes, Onofre Jarpa, the leaders of the truckers, the chiefs of the Armed Forces, etc., without the hypocritical limits and legalism which impeded the government spokesmen from speaking clearly. At the same time, we launched the call for those forces which wanted to resolutely fight the fascists to unite, instead of begging Frei to save the government, by accepting unconditionally its surrender and the annulment of the reforms realised, as was being done by the leaders of the "CP" and those who followed them. Unfortunately our participation in this programme was too short to expose largely our points of view.

ANCHA: What are the reasons for which you decided to add a new book to the several that have already been published on the events in Chile?

J.P.: I did it, in the first place, because if the criminal role which the right wing opposition played as well as U.S. imperialism in the campaign to overthrow the Allende government and impose fascism against the Chilean people have been well denounced, this has been done in a non-systematic and incomplete manner. In the book I analyse this offensive in detail and in all its aspects. In the second place, I write this book because I consider that the interpretation of the events, even the self-criticisms, only go half-way, when they are not completely out to hide the responsibility of those who were commanding the Popular Unity and its government in their defeat. In particular, I denounce the reactionary politics (and I purposely say reactionary and not simply opportunist or mistaken) to which the leadership of the pro-soviet "CP" led the PU and the Allende government. The said policy was decisive in the coming of fascism from which our people suffer today. These leaders claimed to implant in Chile a new type of system of exploitation, a state capitalism, similar to

that which, because of the degeneration of socialism, is imposed in the U.S.S.R. and in the countries affiliated with the Warsaw Pact. This political project, to change one system of exploitation for another, disguised as socialism, obliges them, above all and before anything else, to oppose all revolutionary mobilisation of the people; it obliges them to defend the laws and institutions of the bourgeois state (amongst which figure the Armed Forces) against the people; it obliges them to maintain the popular movement in the cadre of their farce of "peaceful road", while the fascists were arming themselves to the teeth and the Armed Forces were preparing the coup d'Etat; finally it obliged them to sabotage all the resistance to the putschists, to favour the capitulation to them through their shameful slogan: "No to the civil war."

This reactionary political project, was, furthermore, to be realised in the context of the strategy being dictated to them by Russian social-imperialism for Latin America, a region where they did not want to openly defy U.S. imperialism — in an indirect and gradual manner, passing through the "historic compromise" with the pro-yankee populist forces led by Frei. As a result, they profited systematically from every offensive of the reactionary opposition, designed to overthrow the Allende government, to pressure the government and its allies so that they would accept the "historic compromise", and by opposing every popular mobilisation designed to smash it. They feared more the people and the possibility that the people would conquer power than they did fascism. For that, when their "historic compromise" failed, and the coup d'Etat took place, they devoted their entire energies to stop any resistance to the fascists and have continued along that path in exile, exerting pressures to realise the famous compromise. It was necessary that someone should denounce all this, because the criticisms of the ex-PU recognise at most an "erroneous" conduct or a "reformist" conduct as a result of the defeat.

ANCHA: Don't you think that to open the polemic on this question at this time could harm the anti-fascist unity?

J.P.: A genuine anti-fascist unity can only be obtained by linking oneself to those who are resolute to fight for the overthrow of the military Junta and for the destruction of all repressive apparatus. One cannot build an **anti-fascist** unity — as the leaders of the "CP"

pretend — by attributing the responsibility of what took place to a small group of military chiefs; by allying oneself with the instigators of the coup d'Etat like Frei; in seeking the endorsement of U.S. imperialism, which played a decisive role in its preparation and its execution, and in preserving the instruments of repression used by the dictatorship. It is only the fascists, discredited and isolated nationally and internationally, who can continue to govern with another mask and to get prepared to begin once again to repress the people when they wish to. That is nothing other than to carry out the instructions of social-imperialism, to obtain a "historic compromise" with the pro-yankee forces, at the price of a joint exploitation of our people by the two superpowers.

Objectively, the false communists, to open the road to the line demanded by the Soviets and impose the "historic compromise", openly sabotage all resistance against the dictatorship; they divide the parties of the ex-PU, to neutralise their bases which oppose this shameful transaction; they hide the struggles of the people to only exhibit the horrors of the repression and thus peddle the conclusion that it is impossible to defeat the Junta and that it is necessary to come to terms with it by the intermediary of fascists in civil garb, like Frei. On its part, the latter continues to maintain his ascendancy on vast popular sectors, and fights against the unity to defeat fascism by making them believe that the regimes of oppression and exploitation which exist in the U.S.S.R. and in the countries subjected by it, are "socialism". The unity of our people to defeat fascism, for the conquest of power and for genuine socialism thus goes through the stage of the creation of a large single movement independent of the agents of the two superpowers.

To forge this unity, it is necessary to discuss these problems, to unmask those who divide our people to maintain exploitation and serve one or the other superpower, facilitating in this way the survival of fascism. The debate and the struggle themselves will show that the interests of the people cannot be in the service of those who want to perpetuate the domination of yankee imperialism and the internal reactionaries on which this superpower bases itself, neither in the service of those who vie to occupy the place of the exploiters and facilitate the penetration into Chile of Russian social-imperialism or the joint domination of the two superpowers.

News in Brief

New Arrests and Councils of War:

The press controlled by the fascist military recently let it be known that a series of arrests were perpetrated in the country. One of the cases revealed is that of eight people who were arrested in the town of Arica and who will be tried by a council of war.

These anti-fascist militants were arrested by the DINA in the month of May, and since then they have been kept in a secret place in one of the numerous secret prisons the fascists make use of.

The motive of the arrest of these patriots is the dissemination of pamphlets containing, according to the fascists, attacks harmful to the regime. Until today, the fascist authorities have not let the names of the comrades be known, in order to avoid their families being able to intervene on their behalf.

This type of arrest has also taken place in other towns where it is not known what has happened to the prisoners. As one can see, the methods of fascism have not in the least changed and the goons of Pinochet continue to act with total impunity. This shows also that the Fascist Military Junta, in spite of all the condemnations, continues to systematically violate Human Rights by keeping the prisoners without communication for over three months now and subjecting them to all sorts of tortures.

* * *

Strike of "Folded Arms" at PROMAR:

On Monday, August 1, the workers of the seafood processing industry at Vina del Mar, engaged in a strike with folded arms, to protest against the non-payment of their wages. The workers, the majority of them women, during the struggle demanded the immediate payment of their wages which they have not been paid since the month of June.

The state intervened because the owners declared themselves bankrupt. The fascist government thus nominated the Vice-Admiral Jorge Paredes as mediator who, in taking up his position, prohibited the boats on which the enterprise relies to go out, which aggravated production.

But the presence of the fascists in the enterprise did not intimidate the workers on strike with arms folded. Confronted by that, the mediator called the police forces which arrested all the workers, accused them of violating the Law of Internal Security of the State and brought them in front of the naval court to be judged.

This struggle, added to those which are daily taking place in our country, clearly shows the development of the combativeness of the Chilean people, who see in the struggle the only road to end with exploitation and fascist tyranny.

* * *

A Resistance Action Obliges the Military Fascists to Empty the Courts of Justice at Concepcion

On July 26, a telephone call produced panic at the courts of justice at Concepcion. The call in question was made by a member of the Resistance Committee announcing that a time bomb had been placed in the courts.

Learning that the bomb in question would explode at mid-day, the forces of repression presented themselves on the premises and proceeded with the evacuation of the building without finding the bomb.

Actions such as these keep the fascists on constant alert. It is a further form of Resistance to show its hatred for the fascist military Junta.

* * *

Pinochet Changes the Name of the DINA

In mid-August, Pinochet declared that he had decided to dissolve the DINA. This "decision" of the tyrant is nothing but a clumsy manoeuvre designed to try to ameliorate his international image which has deteriorated and to satisfy his U.S. bosses who, now, pose as the defenders of Human Rights.

Pinochet said that the DINA "had already served its function" and that as a result it had no further *raison d'être*. But he immediately added that "the effectiveness of the DINA will be transferred to the National Centre of Information", that is to say, that since the word DINA is synonymous with torture and death, the tyrant could find nothing better but to "rebaptise" it.

And the DINA will continue its sinister work and the fascist military will believe that with the change of name of their goons, they will manage to fool the Chilean people and world public opinion.

* * *

Bank Employees Unemployed

The employees of the Osorno and Unión Bank are confronted with serious problems as a result of the repeated layoffs of employees by the management.

The total number of employees hired by this bank at the end of the year was 1,140 functionaries; today it only has 1,030. In July alone, 20 of them were thrown out of work. The management of the bank says that it is going through a period of crisis and because of that, it is faced with the need to close down its branches in the provinces, which led to layoffs.

The president of the Employees Union, German Bahamondes, declared that the total number of layoffs foreseen by the enterprise was 300.

This shows that the economic crisis in our country does not only touch the most oppressed and exploited sectors, but also every time it more and more touches other sectors of workers. It must be a matter of the "economic deployment" of which Pinochet

speaks.

* * *

Courageous Action by Chilean Women

During the trip undertaken in Chile on August 12 by the Ad-Joint Secretary of State of the United States in charge of interamerican affairs, Terence A. Todman, he visited the courts of "justice", but on arrival, he was intercepted by a group of many women who began to shout: "Where Are the Missing?" "We Want the Liberty of Those Detained." Furthermore, these women took out of their bags two posters made out of cloth on which was written: Liberty for the "Missing". "Where Are Our Relatives?" while at the same time showing photographs of their detained or "missing" relatives. The repressive forces immediately threw themselves against the women, arresting three of them.

This new heroic act on the part of Chilean women joins the important struggles of the women against the dictatorship, such as the demonstration on March 8 and the recent hunger strike in the offices of UNESCO in Santiago.

* * *

"De-Nationalisations"

The fascist dictatorship continues to hand over to private capital the few enterprises which were still in the hands of the state. The National Enterprise of Mines (ENAMI) put up for sale last August the copper factory "Cabildo" which has the capacity of treating 35 thousand tons of copper per month, and three other enterprises. ENAMI also announced that during the month of September it would sell seven other enterprises and before December 31 of the current year it should fulfill the plan that it took up of handing over all the enterprises remaining in its possession to the private sector.

On another front, the state enterprise Chile Film, founded during the 40's was transferred to private capital at the beginning of August and bought by the Radio Nacional.

* * *

School Desertion

At the end of the programme *Childhood, Objective of Development*, realised at the beginning of August, Doctor Hernan Montenegro upheld that in Chile there exists a huge proportion of school drop-outs, indicating that 53 percent of the children abandon public schools before reaching the seventh year of primary school. This is the evident result of the politics of misery of the fascist dictatorship against the Chilean people.

* * *

Definite Retreat of Chile From the "Andean Pact"

As a result of its politics of complete submission to foreign capital, the Chilean dictatorship decided to withdraw from the "Andean Pact". This decision taken in October 1976 was formalised on August 12, leaving Chile definitely outside of the "Pact".

Another Condemnation of the Dictatorship

In Gand, Belgium on the occasion of the Seventh National Congress of Educational Sciences, specialists from various southern cone countries (Argentina, Chile and Uruguay), as well as members of the People's Front, got together in a round-table discussion to discuss the specific problems in their respective countries. The Latin American delegations affirmed that the fascist governments had brought down the level of education and culture. Reduction of budgets, the lowering of the level of scholarship, the limitless introduction of the government's ideology, centred around the concept of national security, the cutting back on material to carry out study, etc., are all signs of the regression.

The meeting unanimously stated:

1. Education, Culture and Science suffer a serious setback in

their respective countries.

2. This setback seems to be indissolubly linked to the forms of totalitarian governments, in the context of systematic violation of the human rights and democratic rights.

3. These violations of human rights in the specific domain of education, culture and science is expressed by the repression of teaching at all levels, of all cultural manifestations and scientific activity; the cases of teachers, artists and researchers who have been assassinated, kidnapped, who are missing, imprisoned, relieved of their functions, or forced to emigrate are very large.

4. This contravention of Human Rights is expressed in the content of teaching where the totalitarian ideologies of the fascist type are exalted.

5. That there is an alarming increase in illiteracy and school desertion.

The participants in this round table take the following decisions: They demand: the liberation of all teachers and students who are detained for ideological reasons and for the exercise of their activity; the immediate stop of all repressive activity within the educational institutions; the annulment of all sorts of laws which repress the academic freedom and professional activity of the teachers.

They demand: from the governments of these countries, information regarding the kidnapped teachers or those missing; the possibility of exile for the teachers who are imprisoned in these countries; that necessary measures be taken to reduce illiteracy and school desertion.

They denounce: the content of education which steps on the basic principles of the respect for mankind and which are based on the disdain of man, inciting spying and substituting the notion of Authority for that of Justice.

They undertake: to disseminate this resolution, encourage activities of government agencies, educational and trade union organizations of their respective countries, in order to help in the obtaining of these objectives; to send a copy of this motion to the Commission on Human Rights of the OAS, the UN, UNESCO and to the governments responsible for these deeds; to create a Commission which, with the specialists who presented their work at this round table, have an objective to encourage and oversee the fulfillment of this motion.

International Solidarity

Spain

After having spent a month in order to repair the naval construction of the Spanish marine, the training ship "Esmeralda" of the Chilean fleet continued its voyage towards South America. This ship, which with the "Lebu" was used as a prison and torture chamber in the first days of the coup d'Etat, was violently chased in the different ports at which it put up, especially in Turkey and Spain. On its way back, after repairs, it arrived at Puerto de la Luz, in Las Palmas, where it was received with big demonstrations against it, on the part of the population, thus expressing their hatred for fascism and their solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people.

Norway

The Chile Committee started a campaign to expel the Chilean Ambassador from Norway after he was found a few months back in England working with the DINA to spot the Chilean refugees and staging provocations against them. In the month of September, the Chile Committee will organise a big distribution of its organ *For Chile* and will realise over 15 demonstrations throughout the country in solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people. The People's Front, side by side with the anti-fascist Chilean parties, will participate in these demonstrations.

Italy

Delegations of Latin American comrades of the OSLAI, Iranians

of the CISNU and a comrade from the People's Front of Chile made an important tour through several towns and villages in Sardinia. This initiative was organised by the Communist Youth Union of Italy (Marxist-Leninist), in the context of the Festival of the newspaper of this organisation *Communist Youth*.

The tour was made from July 23 to August 1 and included the following towns: Guspini, Villacidro, Cagliari, Orroli, Portoscuso, Carbonia, Orgosolo and Teulada, where meetings and get-togethers were organised with the population. Furthermore, the delegations were interviewed by *Radio 24 Hours* and by the newspaper *Daily Struggle*.

The People's Front was able to verify once again the support it enjoys amongst the anti-fascist Italian people. In all the demonstrations, our comrade was received with the slogan "**The Armed People Will Never Be Defeated**", and innumerable demonstrations of solidarity greeted the Chilean Resistance and the People's Front.

France

From the 15th to the 21st of August, days of support were held at Larzac, organised by the Unified Committee of Solidarity with the Spanish Peoples (CUSPE), in support of the struggle against the monarchy and for the Republic, with the presence of thousands of anti-fascists. The People's Front of Chile was present during these days and gave a speech on August 21 at the internationalist meeting, where it received solid support on the part of all present.

Latin American Page

Uruguay

Last July 12, the repressive forces of Uruguay and Argentina, acting in a coordinated manner, arrested the Uruguayan anti-fascist Jesus Suarez and his family, in the town of Concordia, Argentina where he was living as a political refugee. His brother Luis Suarez was arrested the same day in the town of Salto, opposite Concordia on Uruguayan territory. The Uruguayan and Argentinian police refused to give any kind of information on the situation of the detained, which brought about serious fear for their lives. The Uruguayan section of the Committee in Solidarity with the Struggles of the Latin American Peoples (COSOLPLA) disseminated a communique in which it denounces these deeds and calls for the organisation of a big campaign to obtain the liberation of Jesus Suarez and his family and suggests that measures be taken to approach the international organisations and send letters and telegrams to:

Mr. Minister of the Interior
 Gral Albano Harguindeguy
 Ministry of the Interior
 Republic of Argentina

On another front, September 17 will mark two years since Mario Echenique, Political Secretary of the Revolutionary Communist Party of Uruguay, was arrested in Argentina. It becomes more pressing every day to escalate the campaign to obtain his immediate release.

FREEDOM FOR MARIO ECHENIQUE!

* * *

Guatemala:

The Students' Association of the University of San Carlos published an open letter to the General Secretary of the United Nations, in which it denounces the terrorist repression which in a little over ten years has assassinated or "caused the disappearance" of over 30,000 Guatemalans. The letter also denounces the fact that it had become customary to see skeletons with evident torture marks, along the sides of the roads, in ditches, in the rivers, etc., and that within the last two weeks alone more than 15 cases had been reported of peasants and agricultural workers in different parts of the country. In addition to that are the

degrading conditions of misery, hunger, lack of hygiene, ignorance, low wages, unemployment, etc. . . . The letter adds that the Guatemalan people will not let themselves be subjected and that they are fighting with tenacity for their rights and, far from being on their knees, as their enemies would wish, they are rising up united.

Venezuela

The newspaper *Que Hacer?* published, during the month of

August, an article which analyses the situation in the Venezuelan student movement and the development of the activities of the Committee of Popular Struggles (CLP) which participated in a fighting manner in all the important struggles in the student sector, while they at the same time made efforts to link these struggles to those of the working class and the people in general. In the article the convening of the Second Student Plenum of the CLP is also announced.



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
B.P. 59, Cedex 13
Paris 75623, France

or from:

National Publications Centre
P.O. Box 727, Adelaide Station
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

at the following rates:

In Europe: 1 year: 30 Francs
Sustaining subscription: 50 Francs or more
Elsewhere: 1 year: \$10.00
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The National Publications Centre rates for ANCHA in English are:
1 year: \$4.00
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