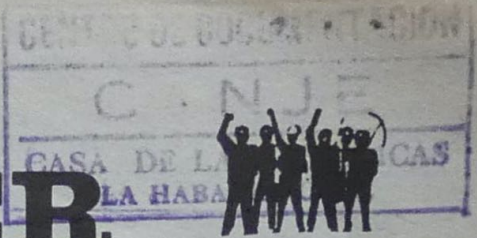


CHILE NEWSLETTER



Published by Non-Intervention in Chile Vol. I, No. 2 December 1, 1973

Protestors silence junta reps at 3 Bay Area Meetings

Outpourings of angry demonstrators prevented junta representatives from holding any of three public meetings scheduled for them in the San Francisco area Monday, Nov. 12, and Tuesday.

The only uninterrupted meeting of the four--attachés at the Chilean embassy in Washington--took place in the squad room of the Atherton, Calif., police station. They took refuge there for a strategy session Monday night after the presence of more than 200 demonstrators in the small community made them fear that no public place--or even home--was safe for them.

Earlier that day officials at Menlo College in Atherton decided to call off the pro-junta meeting set for that night after massive information-seeking phone calls from all over the Bay Area convinced them their quiet campus would be a hornet's nest of protest if they let the Chileans speak.

Meetings the next day at Golden Gate University and the University of San Francisco could never get started because of pandemonium in the packed lecture rooms. The junta reps had to leave in dismay after about ten minutes.

They tried to sneak in a press conference at the Mark Hopkins Hotel that morning. About 20 demonstrators showed up anyway. Their hostile presence--plus sharp questioning from the press--turned the event into another disaster for the Chileans.

The would-be speakers--who came from Washington especially for these appearances--were: Navy Capt. Victor Larenas; Army Lt. Col. Daniel Arriagada; Air Force Lt. Col. Hugo Covarrubias, and Carmen Puelma, embassy press attaché and former editor of "Eva," right wing Chilean women's magazine.

The noon meeting at Golden Gate was in a hubub when the speakers arrived. Students were arguing whether the Chileans had a right to speak. The great majority were against their speaking, claiming there was no free speech in Chile and that the panel was made up of murders and apologists for murders.

When the moderator told a protestor to "Shut up or get out," the audience picked up the idea and, pointing at the pro-junta group, began chanting: "Get out, get out, get out."

The junta reps sat through about ten minutes of controversy and chanting. When Carmen Puelma finally attempted to speak, the uproar was so great and prolonged that they finally had no choice but to leave.

The press conference was highlighted by the unfurling of a large banner directly facing the Chileans with the messages: "When the people awaken, their struggle cannot be stopped" and "No one stops the revolution."

Puelma, as interpreter, took the liberty of mistranslating both the sharp questions and the sometimes fatuous answers. The result was a presentation of the junta line that the armed forces acted to prevent a coup against them and that they must keep control until order has been made out of the chaos Allende created.

A chanting picket line at the University of San Francisco that evening set the tone of "They shall not speak" for the audience inside. This time the military did not show. Only Puelma came, surrounded by security people. There was so much milling around in the packed hall that her group never made it to the front.

Someone called for everyone to sit down, but no one did. After enduring five minutes of constant din, Puelma and her group left, amid boos and shouts of victory.

Probe Two U.S. Citizens Deaths

The junta has not responded to a U.S. Embassy request that it investigate the gunshot deaths of two Americans, Frank Teruggi and Charles Horman, after the coup, the "New York Times" reported.

The announcement was made in Santiago by Consul Frederick Purdy, who had been positively identified by career embassy officials as a CIA agent, according to Prof. Richard Fagen of Stanford University.

Teruggi and Horman were last seen in the hands of police until their bodies were identified in the morgue.

A Senate hearing chaired by Senator Gale McGee will shortly hold open hearings on charges that the embassy and consulate in Santiago failed to protect the lives and rights of American citizens caught in Chile by the coup.

The committee staff needs statements from Americans about their experiences with the embassy during those tragic September days. All depositions should be sent immediately to Richard Fagen, 2301 South Ct., Palo Alto, 94301.

House hearings, set to begin before the end of November, will focus on U.S. economic policy toward Chile before the coup. Congressman Michael Harrington (Mass.), who just returned from a private fact-finding mission to Chile, will be a special witness.

U.S. Jobs For Chile Profs

Four U.S. universities and colleges have offered a total of 24 teaching positions to Chilean professors who have been fired by the military rectors of their universities.

The most significant case to date involves Jacques Chonchol, former Minister of Agriculture under Allende, who would be the first high official of the deposed government to be allowed to leave Chile if the junta were to grant him safe conduct to accept a sociology post at New York University.

Most cabinet ministers and officers of the Allende regime have been in prison on Dawson Island off the coast of Chile since the coup. Chonchol found sanctuary at the Colombian Embassy in Santiago, where he is now living, while his wife is at the Venezuelan Embassy.

The University of Pennsylvania opened up 15 faculty posts and the University of Wisconsin 3. Also offered were two jobs at NYU and four at Ostos Community College, located in a Puerto Rican section of New York City. Meanwhile the faculty at the University of California at San Diego has voted to make room for blacklisted Chilean professors and students on its campus

Prof. Riordan Roett of Johns Hopkins University is heading a committee to relocate Chilean professors at American universities. His address is Committee to Aid Chilean Refugees, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Ban Sociology?

Reorganization of the University of Chile may include abolishing the department of sociology and all social science courses, the "New York Times" reported.

"Courses in sociology and social sciences in general may disappear ... since they were considered breeding grounds for Marxists," the "Times" wrote, reporting on a conversation with the new university rector, Air Force General César Ruiz.

The reorganization of Chile's civil service, the "Times" said, is really a purge of Allende supporters "to restore the principles of order, discipline and public morality," in the junta's words.

Junta Takes Over U.S. School

A Catholic school in Santiago run for 30 years by the same group that operates Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana, has been taken over by the military.

Charging that St. George's College is "infiltrated by Marxism," according to the "New York Times," the junta's education minister named Air Force Commander Osvaldo Verdugo as administrator and stationed an armed policeman at the entrance.

Argentine-Junta Problems

Official sentiment in Argentina may be turning against the junta in the wake of disclosure that an Argentine couple was executed for no apparent reason by the Chilean military, Prensa Latina reported from Buenos Aires.

Other matters that disturb Argentinians are: The air machine-gunning by a Chilean fighter plane of a jeep 12 miles inside Argentina carrying mine workers; intense Chilean air patrols along their common border and into Argentine territory; virtual closing of the border by Chile; Chilean official silence despite repeated requests for information about the fate of Argentinians imprisoned by the junta.

Junta Stung By Bad Press

Articles in Santiago newspapers attributing worldwide popular opposition to the junta entirely to communists and marxist groups reveal how badly stung the junta is by international revulsion at its bloody repression in Chile.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, for example, has been described as an agent of international communism. The Santiago daily "La Segunda" quoted a "New York Times" editor as saying: "I want to defend the junta, but we are under enormous pressure by North American marxist groups that dominate the universities and scientific centers."

"La Segunda" said that U.S. liberal groups are "profoundly infiltrated by marxists" who were mobilized to oppose the junta "by order of international marxism." (La Segunda, Oct. 16, 1973)

Accompanying its article, "La Segunda" ran a picture of New York demonstrators carrying signs saying: "U.S. workers support Chilean workers' struggle" and "End trade union repression in Chile," thus revealing graphically to Chileans international solidarity in their plight.

SF Dockers Nix Chile Cargo

San Francisco longshoremen voted unanimously November 3 not to load or unload any Chilean cargo at the port of San Francisco.

Similar resolutions are being considered by longshore unions up and down the Pacific Coast.

The ban will continue "until such time that the junta or government in Chile restores full rights to the trade unions, their membership and leaders and until the junta permits a delegation of trade unionists from the U.S. to visit Chile and determine for themselves the status of the unions and their members in Chile," the resolution said.

PLEASE SUPPORT US

"The Chile Newsletter" can be published only with your financial support. Distributing news about events in Chile and U.S. policies toward the junta is essential, but it costs a lot to publish a newsletter that now has a circulation of 4,000. If you want to see its publication continued, please send contributions to:

NICH, Box 800, Berkeley, Calif., 94701

CHILE NEWSLETTER

Published by Non-Intervention in Chile Vol. I, No. 1 November 1, 1973



Repression, Resistance, Censorship

Until about Oct. 10, daily reports of arrests, killings and executions by the junta revealed small pockets of resistance throughout Chile.

The junta's embarrassment in the face of mounting international indignation against torture, mass arrests, summary executions and continued house-to-house searches has led to censorship and a virtual end to such reports.

The junta has banned all reports of shootings, deaths and imprisonments that do not come from official sources.

At the same time the junta expelled four foreign correspondents -- including the writer for "Le Monde," the French newspaper that had been reporting extensively on repression and terror. "Time" and "Newsweek" were also censored for inaccurate reporting.

The explanation for the crackdown on foreign newsmen was that "foreign correspondents are infiltrated and possibly even paid by Marxists to deform the facts," the "New York Times" said.

WORSE THAN BRAZIL AND GREECE

A commission of international lawyers from Europe revealed in mid-October damning evidence of torture and summary executions since the coup.

In a Santiago press conference they spoke of "mistreatments of all kinds" and said the junta was executing prisoners and then announcing that the prisoners had been killed trying to escape.

They reported cases of beating, burnings, and water immersion and electric shock tortures -- all authenticated.

"We send 30 to 40 missions around the world

yearly," one of the lawyers told the "New York Times," "and we have not seen in recent years a situation so grave as that in Chile, not even Brazil or Greece."

Amnesty International of London is sending a two-man team of lawyers to Chile in early November to look into the plight of refugees.

MIR RESISTANCE PLANS

A secret interview with leaders of the revolutionary MIR group in Chile was published in the French paper "Rouge."

"The revolutionary organizations, ours in particular, have not been dismantled," a MIR spokesman said.

"In spite of heavy losses, the essential core of our structure and our apparatus are absolutely intact," he added.

He denied that the junta had made massive arrests of MIR cadres or had destroyed the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU). He said that losses and disorganization were greater in the Communist and Socialist parties.

The MIR spokesman proposed an underground regrouping of the parties of the Allende coalition, including MIR, "to prepare a counter-offensive against the junta -- a political, and particularly a military, counter-offensive."

The junta, meanwhile, announced the suppression of all movements and parties that made up the Allende coalition and made it illegal to speak or write any "Marxist idea," according to Prensa Latina.

NICH ORGANIZES AGAINST JUNTA

Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH) was organized in 1972 by a group of North and South Americans who were concerned about the growing evidence of U.S. government and corporate involvement in Chile. In coordination with other NICH affiliated groups around the country, NICH of Northern California has been working to expose the facts of clear U.S. involvement in Chile, to educate people about developments in Chile under Allende's Popular Unity government and recently, to spread knowledge about the crucial role the United States played in the overthrow of Chile's democratically-elected government by the repressive and brutal military junta.

Keeping in mind that the September 11 coup marks the fruition of U.S. policy toward Chile,

NICH intends to intensify its efforts to halt further U.S. intervention now necessary to prop up yet another unpopular military dictatorship. To do this effectively we must be informed of developments in Chile and in the U.S. among private and public institutions. Also, to coordinate efforts we should know what groups in our local area and around the nation are doing concerning Chile. In planning for the upcoming weeks and months of activity, a newsletter can provide a fundamental, unifying service.

We encourage people receiving the newsletter to inform other groups and friends of its publication. There is no subscription fee, but we hope readers will subsidize it by making donations to NICH, P.O. Box 800, Berkeley, Ca. 94701.

Hard Times for Workers

Astronomical price increases, cancellation of a scheduled wage increase, extension of the work week and a currency devaluation -- all since the junta took over -- add up to severe economic hardship for workers in Chile.

These measures were imposed in the name of stabilizing the economy for future economic growth. They mirror similar programs undertaken by the present Brazilian military dictatorship since 1964.

The result in Brazil has been impoverishment of workers and peasants (and repression to keep them in line) in order to create middle class prosperity and production and export increases.

Bread and milk in Chile now cost three times what they did when the junta took over, Prensa Latina reports. Sugar is up 500%, and tea, a popular item, is now 20 times more expensive.

All basic food and clothing costs have at least doubled, PL said.

Meanwhile, the wage increase scheduled by Allende for Oct. 1 has been cancelled, with vague promises of action next year. The work week has been extended four hours (to 48) for the same pay.

Not only has the right to strike or advocate strikes been abolished, but anyone who advocated strikes in the past can be fired from his job.

Another junta action was to abolish the Central Unica de Trabajadores (CUT) -- Chile's equivalent to the AFL-CIO -- representing 600,000 of the nation's 3-million work force.

Local unions still exist, but shorn of power. "The New York Times" estimates the recent currency devaluation will push up the cost of food and fuel imports more than ten times.

ILWU May Ban Chile Boats

The longshoremen's union in San Francisco is considering protest action when the next Chilean ship comes to port.

Alternatives mentioned are a one-day work stoppage on the docks and/or a refusal to handle the Chilean cargo.

Many unions have passed resolutions condemning the coup and repression of the labor movement by the junta. Among them are the ILWU, the San Francisco Labor Council, the Santa Clara County (Calif.) Labor Council, and the Illinois AFL-CIO.

NIXON'S CHILLING PROPHECY

Back in 1971, Pres. Nixon predicted: "As Brazil goes, so will the rest of the Latin American continent," "Newsweek" reported. Now that Chile has followed Brazil in falling under the yoke of a brutal, fascistic dictatorship, we ask what Nixon and the State Dept. and the CIA did to make his prediction come true.

Military Runs Universities

Constitutional guarantees of self-government for Chilean universities have been violated by the junta's deposing all university rectors and replacing them with generals and admirals.

The Christian Democrat rector of the national university, Eduardo Boeninger, offered his resignation as a protest against military assaults on university buildings and imprisonment of hundreds of professors. To his surprise, the junta quickly accepted his resignation and promptly named a general in his place.

At this moment, the spring semester should be starting. Instead, all universities are closed; suspected leftists are being summarily dismissed after denunciations by fellow professors considered politically "pure"; many professors are held in the national stadium and other prisons; and students at some campuses must reapply for admission so that their political credentials can be reviewed.

The execution of Frank Teruggi, an American student at the University of Chile, for possession of Marxist literature in his apartment, emphasizes tragically the fascistic anti-intellectualism of the junta.

The policeman that arrested Teruggi said: "Books are more dangerous than bombs, because bombs go off and are over, but these books go into your head and rot your mind," according to another American student who witnessed the arrest (and was arrested himself), as reported in "The New York Times" on Sept. 30.

Faculty groups and teachers' unions are urged to pass resolutions, using the above material, protesting repression of academic freedom by the junta. Send copies of resolutions to local and campus newspapers. Letters to the editor are also good.



U.S. Trains Terrorists

Training of 250 Chilean fascists in U.S. paramilitary techniques took place this Spring in Bolivia, "The Washington Post" reported.

The Chileans were members of the Fatherland and Freedom movement, a terrorist right-wing group subsidized by the Chilean Confederation of Industrialists and the Landowners Association.

F&F President Roberto Thieme publicly boasted that his organization had been active in the abortive June coup against Allende and in late August predicted the Sept. 11 coup.

The training in terrorism and sabotage took place in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, near Brazil, the "Post" said. The teachers were Brazilian and Bolivian soldiers who had been trained recently themselves at schools operated by the U.S. Army in the U.S. Panama Canal Zone.

U.S. Aids Junta

One week after the bloody September 11 coup, the U.S.-controlled Interamerican Bank (IDB) granted Chile a \$65 million credit for use on a hydroelectric project. This was the first large credit granted Chile by the IDB since the election of Salvador Allende in 1970. Though the IDB pretends to be a "multilateral" lending organization, it is in fact controlled by the United States, which supplies three-fourths of the capital for the bank and exercises a veto power over most loans. Although the Unidad Popular government requested several development loans, the IDB imposed a virtual credit boycott on Chile from 1971-1973.

On October 5, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that it had granted Chile a credit of \$24 million to buy U.S. wheat. The announcement was given a front-page, banner headline by the conservative Chilean newspaper, *El Mercurio*, which observed, "this was the first concrete sign of the U.S. government's plan to aid the new military government in resolving the food crisis of the country." (*El Mercurio*, October 5, 1973)

Senator Edward M. Kennedy sharply criticized the Nixon Administration for its decision to sell wheat to Chile on credit. He called it "an affront to the Senate and to all those who respect human rights." Kennedy pointed out that the \$24 million in credit offered in one day to the junta was 8 times the total commodity credit extended to Chile in the past three years.

Stop U.S. Aid!

Congress is about to decide whether to send economic and military aid to the junta.

The junta could no more survive without U.S. aid than could the Allende government.

The Senate voted to deny any aid to Chile until it is established that "human rights are being protected" by the junta -- a condition the world is coming to realize does not exist.

The House of Representatives did vote aid to Chile, and a conference committee of both houses has been named to resolve the matter.

House conferees should be urged to accept the Senate amendment denying aid to the repressive junta. They are:

Wayne Hays	Dante Fascell
Clement Zablocki	Peter Frelinghuysen
William Maillard	William Broomfield

NO U.S. INVOLVEMENT?

The junta's press spokesman, Federico Willoughby, is a former employee of the U.S. Information Service and the Ford Motor Co.

Behind Horman, Teruggi Deaths

Startling revelations by a Stanford University professor prove State Dept. indifference to the fate of Americans arrested in Santiago after the coup.

They also strongly suggest that State Dept. -- CIA officials there were fingering American Allende sympathizers to Chilean rightists.

Political Science Prof. Richard Fagen almost singlehandedly woke up the State Dept. in Washington to the fact that two American students -- Frank Teruggi and David Hathaway -- and filmmaker Charles Horman had been arrested by the junta in mid-September and were in danger.

Friends of the three reported the arrests to the U.S. Embassy, which apparently did not inform the State Dept., according to Fagen, who had been in Chile from Jan., 1972, until July this year as a social science consultant to the Ford Foundation and knew the three well.

Fagen was also the first to inform the students' families of the arrests -- though it was properly the job of the State Dept., which is responsible for protecting the lives of Americans abroad.

Pressure from the families and their Congressmen forced the State Dept. into action, but by then it was too late. Teruggi and Horman had been executed and Hathaway, who fortunately was still in custody, was quickly released and repatriated.

Fagen further reported that the U.S. Consul in Santiago, Frederick Purdy, was identified positively as a CIA agent by career embassy officials.

One of them told Fagen last summer that Purdy's "double loyalties" would pose great problems to Americans in Chile in the event of a coup.

Fagen said he was disturbed while in Chile to hear embassy and consular officials publicly labeling, in diplomatic circles, certain Americans in Chile as "traitorous," "communist," or "fellow traveler."

Such loose talk could well have amounted to a denunciation of Teruggi, Horman and Hathaway and have led to their arrests and the two killings.

Why No U.S. Fact-Finders?

A West German parliamentary delegation went to Chile in early October to check on treatment of political prisoners.

The U.S. Congress should do the same.

Write or wire your Congressman and Senators, asking that a Congressional fact-finding commission be sent to Chile NOW.

HOW TO WRITE OR WIRE CONGRESSMEN

Use this model:	
Sen. Alan Cranston	Cong. Dante Fascell
Senate Office Bldg.	House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.

Refugee Haven In U.S.?

Legislation to admit up to 50,000 Chilean refugees into the U.S. has been proposed by Cong. Robert Drinan (Mass.) and Cong. Peter Rodino (N.J.).

NICH and other groups are trying to get the authors to expand the resolution to allow all political refugees in Chile to seek asylum here.

About a thousand Latin American exiles in Chile have taken refuge in camps set up by the UN Commissioner on Refugees, Prensa Latina said. Thousands more are believed to be in hiding.

Hearings on U.S. Role

On Oct. 30 Senate hearings are slated to begin in Washington on U.S. involvement in the downfall of the Allende regime. Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming will be chairman.

A House of Representatives investigation is due also, under Cong. Dante Fascell of Florida, but no date has been set.

For more information on the U.S. role in Chile, write to The North American Congress on Latin America, Box 226, Berkeley, Ca. 94701; or Box 57, Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y. 10025.

NICH RESOURCES

The NICH office in Berkeley prepares a calendar of upcoming events. At this time the schedule includes teach-ins and film showings in Sacramento, Davis, and Santa Rosa as well as San Francisco and Berkeley.

We are in the process of setting up many meetings throughout the Bay Area for the month of November. Specific dates and times will be available in the next newsletter. In the meantime we suggest people call 548-3221 for information of activities in their community in the next weeks.

NICH urges organizations and individuals to take the initiative and set up meetings/study groups in your community, place of work, union, church, school or social group. Contact us for speakers and other information.

NICH phones: Los Angeles: 472-4336; Seattle: 353-1400; San Diego: 287-0176; Vancouver, B.C. 435-4812
Sacramento: 454-6912; Santa Barbara: 967-1790; Davis: 758-5136; Palo Alto: 321-2300, Ext. 4444

Non-Intervention in Chile - NICH
PO Box 800
Berkeley, Calif., 94701

PROTESTS WORLDWIDE

In the wake of the Chilean military takeover of September 11, spontaneous protests of outrage took place throughout the world. Since that time rallies of solidarity with the Chilean people, teach-ins, and other meetings have filled the week. During the International Week of Solidarity with Chile, October 8-14, activities were held in 35 U.S. cities, including most large metropolitan areas.

Along the West Coast dozens of teach-ins were held from San Diego to Seattle. Thousands of people attended these meetings, and many have committed themselves to do ongoing work around Chile and against U.S. intervention in that nation.

In the San Francisco Bay Area activities were also numerous. On October 4 in San Francisco 1,100 people attended a memorial poetry reading to Allende and Neruda. Also, 250 people came to a community meeting in Dolores Park. In San Jose approximately 250 people rallied and marched to IIT offices there. Over 500 people in Santa Cruz participated in a teach-in. A week of activities culminated in Palo Alto with a memorial service for Allende.

NICH has a SPEAKERS' BUREAU which will provide speakers on all topics regarding Chile. A group from NICH has prepared a SLIDE SHOW (with commentary) which deals with the history of the struggle of Chilean working people, with special focus on the three years of the Unidad Popular, its program and limitations. All requests for speakers and the slide show should be directed to NICH. We can also supply bibliographies on different aspects of Chilean history and on the history of U.S. intervention in Chile.

Tricontinental Films, which distributes films from the Third World, currently has four films on Chile available for rental, as well as other films on Latin America. Write or call for catalogue and information: Box 4430, Berkeley, CA. 94704. Telephone: (415) 548-3204.

Report Of Indian Slaughter

A report to NICH from a Chilean woman living in the Mapuche Indian zone of Cautín province, 300 miles south of Santiago:

"Three days after the coup, I went to talk with a German named Gustavo Hott. He talked openly with me, saying he had loaned his car to local carabineros and accompanied them at night on an Indian-killing mission. The carabineros provided him with a gun and uniform.

"His excuse was that the Mapuches were armed and resisting the junta.

"I know that these Indians live in shacks and spend their time working just to keep their large families alive.

"He told me in detail how the Indians were pulled from their shacks and killed and thrown into the Tolten river. A few were taken prisoner, beaten and bound, and put into trucks.

"We saw the Indians bound, gagged and packed like animals in these trucks being guarded in town by a dozen soldiers with machine guns.

They were tortured to give information and names of those sympathetic to the Allende government. Ultimately all were killed. Many of them were taken into the country to be shot, and their bodies just left along the side of the road.

"Few men are left in the Indian villages, since all males more than 13 or 14 years old were taken away and killed.

"Hott said, to justify the killings, that the Indians were unproductive and there were already too many people in Chile."

No Soviet Soccer In Stadium

The junta announced it would transfer all prisoners from the now infamous Santiago soccer stadium in time for the world cup playoffs November 21 with the Soviet team.

The Russians said, however, they wouldn't play on a field "red with Chilean patriots' blood, transformed into a torture arena and execution site" and cancelled the match, according to the French daily "Le Monde."

The Soviet Union has broken relations with Chile under the junta.

Chile's Top Judge Defends Junta

The President of the Supreme Court of Chile has affirmed his support for the military coup d'état that toppled the legally elected Marxist coalition government, the "New York Times" reported.

In an interview Enrique Urrutia Manzano indicated that he had no objection to the dissolution of Congress, the abolition of the Marxist parties, the suspension of other political parties or the imposition of press censorship.

He said he "trusted the goodwill of the military leaders" to permit an eventual return to legal norms and institutions.

But no one can predict how long this will take," Mr. Urrutia said. "We must re-educate many people who have been led morally astray."

CIA Admits Interference In Chile

Secret testimony of top CIA officials reveals that "the United States in effect, condones mass executions and imprisonments in Chile," according to "The Washington Post." (Oct. 21, 1973)

CIA Director William Colby and an assistant, Frederick Davis, also admitted "penetration of all the major Chilean political parties, support for anti-regime demonstrations and financing of the opposition press (during the Allende regime)," according to the "Post" story, written by Tad Szulc, former "New York Times" Latin American correspondent.

The story was based on a leaked transcript of testimony by Colby and Davis before the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs on October 11.

Colby acknowledged "heretofore unsuspected agency involvement in financial negotiations between Washington and Santiago in late 1972 and early 1973," Szulc wrote, "when the Chileans were desperately seeking an accommodation."

He said the CIA line in Chile was "to accelerate the economic crises and thereby encourage domestic opposition to Allende's Marxist Popular Unity government coalition."

Resistance Reports

Continuation of the nightly curfew and state of siege in Santiago province substantiates reports of continued popular resistance against the junta.

A Canadian broadcaster reported receiving bulletins from the Clandestine Information Agency there claiming destruction of four jet fighters, six helicopters and four prop planes by resistance fighters.

In Valparaiso, 1 to 5 soldiers are killed daily in ambushes and snipings, according to Tim Ross, CBC correspondent in Chile.

Ross said a successful ambush of a military supply column in late October resulted in the death of 84 junta soldiers and the capture of arms. At about the same time, the junta announced the execution of four men for participating in the ambush of a supply convoy, lending credence to the Ross report.

UN Helps Refugees

The flight to Sweden of 70 non-Chilean refugees in late October inaugurated a U.N. sponsored program to get non-Chileans out of Chile, the "New York Times" reported.

The group, National Committee for Help to Refugees, has obtained 1,665 safe conduct passes so far -- mainly for Brazilians, Bolivians and Uruguayans. These refugees are to go to Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Austria and Peru.

Some 10,000 applications for asylum are expected in the next few months. In all, the junta has issued about 5,000 safe conduct passes, mainly to Chileans, but many are still seeking a country to accept them.

Junta Seeks Foreign Capital

The junta is working hard to attract foreign capital, mainly loans from U.S. dominated multilateral lending agencies and investments from U.S. corporations.

In late September, junta representatives attended a meeting of international financial agencies in Nairobi, Kenya, where a spokesman for the World Bank said that the bank looks favorably on the junta's "urgent requests" for credits and financial guarantees.

On November 8, a special International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission, accompanied by two World Bank officials, arrived in Chile to consider granting \$160-million, "Le Monde" reported in Paris.

The IMF mission will stay three weeks in Chile to study the situation and help draw up a plan for "national reconstruction."

If the IMF makes a "stand-by" grant, it will, in effect, be granting Chile a "seal of confidence" which will impress financial and business organizations around the world.

To obtain a stand-by loan, Chile would have to agree to follow monetary policies recommended by IMF. These policies would amount to concessions by Chile for the benefit of foreign investors.

The junta also is sending a delegation, headed by Orlando Saenz, to the U.S. and western Europe in late November. Saenz was in Brazil on October 29 seeking credits.

On the copper front, the junta has announced it is willing to pay back to Anaconda and Kennecott a total of \$60-million on the condition that the amount be reinvested in Chile.

The United States probably will loan the money to Chile, to be passed on to the companies, which are likely to use it to regain a foothold in Chile's copper mines.

U.S. Banks Helps Junta

Within three weeks after the overthrow of Allende, the U.S. banking community moved to provide financial support to the Chilean military junta. The J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp. played a key role in these early financial contacts.

According to *El Mercurio*, Santiago daily, on Sept. 29 a vice-president of the bank, William Bethone, was due in Chile shortly for conversations with government and private banking officials on re-opening of lines of credit.

The Schroder Corp. is well situated to serve as spokesman for the U.S. banking community. Though not a large bank, it is linked to major U.S. banks and corporations.

Allen Dulles, former CIA chief, was on its board. Rockefeller interests have formed a subsidiary financial institution with the Schroder Bank, and Avery Rockefeller serves on the Schroder board.

Historically, the bank is experienced in working with fascist governments. In 1934 Germany appointed the Schrodgers of New York to act as agents for German bond script. They did this until 1941 when the U.S. government forced them to suspend these activities.

During the war the Schroder Bank maintained "consultations" with business interests in Germany.

In the two months since the coup, private banks in the U.S. and Canada have loaned \$194-million to the junta, the "New York Times" reported.

Brazil: U.S. Aid Conduit?

When President Nixon said, "as Brazil goes, so will the rest of the Latin American continent," he was right in the case of Chile. The Chilean generals have stated that they are going to follow the Brazilian model of development: that is, rapid industrialization at the expense of the needs of the people with the simultaneous use of violence and political repression.

In order to accomplish this goal, the Chilean military is going to need a lot of foreign aid. While the United States has already begun supplying some of this assistance, the junta is expecting Brazil to take on the major responsibility for reorienting the Chilean economy.

Immediately after the coup, the Brazilian Ministry of Trade and Industry announced that 40,000 tons of sugar would be sent to Chile. More recently, the Brazilian government granted a \$46 million credit to Chile for purchasing vehicles and spare parts. The loan was discussed during a visit to Brazil by the President of the Chilean Central Bank, Eduardo Cano.

In addition, Brazil is making available a special credit of \$800,000 so Chile can buy products exhibited by Brazil at the Santiago International Trade Fair early next month.

It is very likely that the U.S. government will funnel aid to Chile through Brazil, in an effort to appear less involved with the junta. We must continue to demand the cutoff of all U.S. military and economic aid to Chile, and that includes any aid that is disguised by going to Brazil first.

NICH Pickets BMC

A NICH demonstration against British Motor Car Co. in San Francisco November 11 protested the gift of automobiles to the four members of the junta by Leyland Motors, Britain's largest auto manufacturer.

Leyland, which produces 10 brands from Austin to Rolls Royce, announced the gift in late October as a "good will gesture."

The company formerly assembled and sold Mini-Austins and Mini-Coopers in Chile and is believed to be seeking to re-establish operations there.

Under Allende, the number of auto manufacturers in Chile was reduced from eight to three, in a program to establish priorities for industrial development.

ITT Protesters Maced

International Telephone & Telegraph job recruiters faced angry student protesters at the University of Wisconsin Nov. 7, and only heavy use of MACE by police kept the NICH-sponsored demonstration from driving the ITT interviewers away.

ITT was exposed by columnist Jack Anderson and the "New York Times" as trying to persuade the CIA and President Nixon to adopt its plans for overturning the Allende government in 1971-2.

Fulbright's Mail 100% Against Junta

Unanimous disapproval of the junta in the thousands of letters, wires and phone calls received by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was announced by J. William Fulbright, the committee chairman.

"What is unprecedented is their unanimity," Fulbright told the Senate in a speech. "Not one expresses approval, or even acceptance, of the coup."

"On the contrary, they express dismay, strong suspicions of U.S. involvement and deep concern over the fate of Chilean supporters of the Allende regime and of the foreign exile community in Chile," he continued.

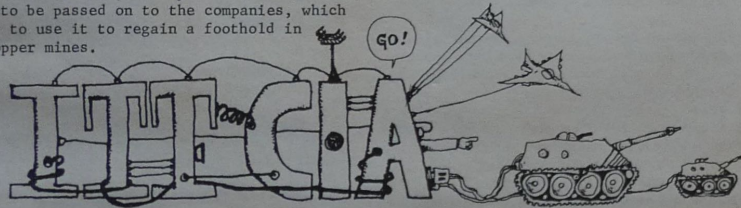
"They indicate a depth of public feeling which should be taken into account, both in Washington and Santiago," Fulbright concluded.

In view of this acknowledgement of the power of petitions and public protest in Congress, NICH urges concerned Americans to keep the pressure on Congress by writing letters and sending petitions backing the Kennedy Amendment to cut off foreign aid to Chile.

HOW TO WRITE OR WIRE CONGRESSMEN

Use this model:

Sen. Gale McGee	Cong. Thomas Morgan
Senate Office Bldg.	House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.



Chile Films Available

Four Chilean films are available nationally for educational and fund-raising from Tricontinental Film Center. All have English subtitles.

When the *People Awake*, the most popular and current, is a 60-minute color documentary. It is an informative and absorbing treatment of Chile under Allende, showing the accomplishments of the Popular Unity regime and the support and opposition it aroused in Chile.

Campamento, an inspiring 30-minute color documentary of a land takeover by homeless peasants who build their own community, or "campamento" outside Santiago.

Venceremos, a moving 20-minute black and white documentary showing the vast inequities in Chilean economic life pre-Allende and clos-

ing with a powerful demonstration of the people's hope and faith in the Popular Unity government.

Introduction to Chile - a 60-minute black and white introduction to the social and economic history and geography of Chile. A rather political Chilean-Cuban co-production, the film treats the attempted transition from capitalism to socialism under Allende.

For information on rental fees and availabilities, contact Tricontinental Films:

244 W. 27th St.	P. O. Box 4430
New York, New York 10001	Berkeley, Ca. 94704
(212) 989-3330	(415) 548-3204

Nich West Coast Meeting

More than 40 people from 12 cities attended a West Coast regional NICH meeting in Berkeley on October 27.

Discussion centered on activities of local groups since the coup, regional communication and coordination and determining priorities for future work around Chile.

The consensus was to lobby for cutting off U.S. aid to the junta as the first priority. Local groups agreed to work with broadly based coalitions to inform the public about events in Chile and the U.S. role in bringing down the Allende regime.

Fundraising will be primarily for assisting Chilean refugee groups working outside of Chile.

If you are interested in working with NICH, contact one of these local offices:

San Diego - 287-0176
Los Angeles - 624-7588
San Francisco/Berkeley - 548-3221
Santa Barbara - 968-0054
Santa Cruz - 427-3516, 429-2753
San Jose - 286-2167
Palo Alto - 321-2300, ext. 4444
Davis - 758-5136
Sacramento - 443-2877
Seattle - 323-8652
Austin, Texas - 478-0630

San Jose Conference Dec. 1

A six-hour conference on "Chile, Latin America and U.S. Policy" will be presented Dec. 1 in San Jose, Cal., by the Emergency Committee to Defend Democracy in Chile, a NICH affiliate.

Featured speakers are Drs. Patricia and Richard Fagen, authors and teachers on Latin America who recently lived and worked 1-1/2 years in Chile; Elizabeth Farnsworth, research director of the North American Congress on Latin America; Dr. Ernesto Galarza, expert on Latin American labor questions, and Rev. Cuchulain Moriarity, Dean of Central San Jose.

Eight workshops will follow the speakers' program. For details on the program, to be held at Sacred Heart Church, Willow and Locust Sts., call 286-2167 or 297-0656.

This conference has been fully endorsed by the Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County.

Non-Intervention in Chile - NICH
PO Box 800
Berkeley, Calif., 94701

Victor Jara Record For Sale

Bay Area folksinger Malvina Reynolds has issued a special record in memorial to murdered Chilean protest singer Victor Jara. Millions of Chileans admired Jara for both his artistic skills and political commitment to the Allende regime.

The record includes Jara's singing "Las Casitas del Barrio Alto," a satire on upper class life in Chile, based on Malvina Reynolds' "Little Boxes," which is on the other side.

A translation of the Jara song is printed on the jacket along with a statement about Victor Jara and the circumstances of his murder by junta police in the National Stadium in Santiago.

Copies of the 45rpm single can be had for \$1.75. Send checks with orders to NICH Record, Box 800, Berkeley, Calif. 94701.

SAVE ANGEL PARRA

Angel Parra, outstanding Chilean folksinger, is imprisoned by the junta. Chilean refugees report he has been tortured and may be executed.

NICH urges that letters and telegrams demanding Parra's release be sent to the Embassy of Chile, 1740 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Mexican Committee

Hortensia Allende, widow of the slain President of Chile, has been touring Europe organizing support for refugee relief and for the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Chile.

Meanwhile her personal secretary Fernanda Navarro, has just completed a similar mission in the U.S. Ms. Navarro had worked in the international section of the information minister of the Allende regime.

In meetings with Chile support groups on the East and West Coasts, she urged establishment of close ties between the Mexican Committee and NICH for exchanging information and fund raising.

Ms. Allende will tour Canada and the U.S. beginning in December. Her daughter, Isabel, is expected in Vancouver, B. C. at about the same time.

FIRST CLASS