

CHILE NEWSLETTER

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Womens League Visit To Chile : First Hand Report

"La Segunda," a Santiago afternoon paper, referred to the delegation to Chile of the women's International League for Peace and Freedom as "majaderia internacional", which translates freely as "international jackassery." Now that the delegation has returned and reported to the UN High Commission on Human Rights and to a joint Congressional Committee, we feel that junta supporters will be even more irritated with us. During our visit we were able to visit two prisons, talk with military authorities, professionals, people from the church, some workers and others who lived in workers' settlements, and with individuals who had been released from detention or whose relatives were still being detained. In the interests of brevity, I will discuss only what we observed at the two prisons, and what we were able to find out about economic conditions.

We were invited to see the Chile Stadium, which is now being used as a prison, by Colonel Jorge Espinoza, head of the Chilean prison system. We were briefed in the prison office by the officer in charge. He told us that the prison held 238 men, that needy prisoners' families were taken care of, and that prisoners were able to receive packages from their families. (We heard from a local churchman that there was in fact no help from the authorities for prisoners' families and that many, if not most, of the prisoners were held incommunicado.)

We interviewed three prisoners in the presence of the colonel and his aides. The prisoners told us that they were not tortured, but each added that he was speaking only for himself. One of them, a journalist, told us -- with a special emphasis -- that there were 258 prisoners at the stadium. This was a slightly higher figure than that given by the officials, and I felt that the prisoner was trying to hint that there were more than the officials admitted; perhaps many more, as we had heard from other sources.

The most serious problem for prisoners was that they were not being charged and that there were no trials set for them. They said that it was impossible to get a lawyer or for a lawyer to intervene in their behalf, as trials are held before a military "council of war."

We were taken into the stadium itself to see the prisoners being held there. We looked down on them silently while they stood wearily looking up at us, with drawn faces. We weren't told whether they were permitted to sit, or given rest periods. As we turned to leave, they shouted up

to us: "Come down! Come down!" However, the colonel had already told us that we would not be able to speak with them.

Remarkably, the authorities cooperated with us in making it possible for us also to visit the Good Pastor Women's Prison. The Secretariat of Women arranged the visit and escorted us there. After a few minutes of stiffness, the women spoke to us quite freely. The group I spoke with included a woman who told me, with convincing authority, that the prison contained 100-110 prisoners, of whom 80 were "prisoners of war." She said that all the women in the yard were political prisoners. Other echoed, "todas." She told us that they knew a visit was about to occur because before we came in the guards put one prisoner, a doctor, in solitary because she knew every case in the prison; she knew who had been tortured, who was pregnant from rape, and how the women were affected by their imprisonment. The prison authorities obviously did not want us to speak with her.

The woman I spoke with impressed me with her courage because, as she said, they would all have problems when we left. She bravely followed us as we were taken to the dormitories, where prisoners were not allowed during the day. She said she did not mind having "problems" because she wanted us to know the conditions of their imprisonment. She pointed out one woman, a former government official, who had been tortured during 60 days. They were trying to force her to describe the fraudulent methods supposedly used by the U.P. to get so many votes in the March elections. She was recovering from the torture and her hair had grown in slightly after having been shaved off. Another woman who also had been tortured had lost 30 pounds and weighed a little over 70 pounds. They were trying to extract from her the whereabouts of her daughter.

Another prisoner we met was a historian. She had no idea when or if charges would be brought against her. She called out to us as we left, "Get my book and have it translated. I give you the rights to it to use for raising money." That we will do.

One of the most important results for us of visiting with prisoners and ex-prisoners was our discovery of the spirit, the solidarity, and the courage of these people. Because we were concerned for their safety, fearing reprisals, I have refrained from mentioning the names of any prisoners, although they themselves did not hesitate to give us their names. Most of these women

had been waiting since September for charges, hoping then to be tried and perhaps released if there were no evidence brought against them. We don't wish to do anything to harm their chances.

We saw much other evidence of the terror in Chile. We know from firsthand observation that it exists and that the government is trying to use it to control the population. The other major means by which the junta is trying to control people is by the threat of starvation. In the January issue of the Andean Times, which is published in Lima for businessmen, an estimate of 25% unemployment is given. The extent of the unemployment is a constant threat, and the low wages (averaging \$20 a month) force working people to take any job, under any conditions, and at any pay. Prices have risen since the coup 10 to 20 times for basics like food and clothing. We were told repeatedly that prices for food had doubled in January alone. If this inflation continues, the hunger that now exists will escalate into famine.

In spite of the terror and the threat of starvation, we heard of strikes by subway, railway and construction workers, longshoremen, and teachers. These strikes were "settled", often by shootings, but our informants told us that surely there would be more strikes. People have begun to talk in public places about their feelings. Techniques for self-protection and mutual support are developing. Terror and starvation will put a great strain on the population, but as long as the people show the spirit and courage that they showed us, there is hope.

Inflation Figures (prices in Escudos)			
	Jan. 73	Sep. 1, 73	Jan. 31, 74
Sugar/kilo	12	24	280
Cooking oil/ liter	16	36	460
Milk/liter	5	8.5	60
Bread/kilo	8	11	45
Rice/kilo	7.5	15	240

News In Brief:

REPRESSION The armed forces have announced the implementation of a "purified democracy," one with few political parties and a new constitution, which will not tolerate attempts at restoring "even disguised forms of communism." Minister of Defense Carvajal maintained that the armed forces "had no desire to return to the previous vice-ridden democracy which allowed a minority of demagogues and dupes to take over the leadership of the country." (Excelsior, PTS) Pinochet announced that in 1974 the junta would take measures in the political and economic realms he referred to as "to use a barracks phrase -- savage." (Excelsior) 39 Air Force officers will go on trial April 3 on charges of "high treason." The junta is asking for the death sentence of the top officers and prison terms for the others. Officers reportedly include General Alberto Bachelet (Internews) In Valparaiso the Navy is using surveys, census and computers to further systematized repression. House to

house inquests are being made to determine the names and residences of those considered likely to be "extremists." (Resistance News) A strong campaign attacking the present educational system and criticizing the reforms made under the Christian Democratic regime is underway. The official media is calling for a more "passive" curriculum including Classics, Latin, and compulsory religious instruction. (Resist. News)

PRISONERS/REFUGEES The Chief of the National Prisoners Bureau stated that prisoners (highest ranking UP officials) will be tried two times. First, by administrative tribunals in order to determine "their responsibilities as functionaries of the deposed government; then, they will be tried by war tribunals for their political activities. (Excel., PTS) Popular folksinger Angel Parra was released from Chacabuco prison camp the end of January. His release was confirmed by several reliable Amnesty International sources and came after much worldwide pressure. While Parra has been freed, he remains under house surveillance and must report to the authorities twice daily. Informed sources report that approximately 18,000 people are held in prisons and camps in Chile The World Council of Churches reports approximately 7,000-8,000 refugees have left Chile.

ECONOMICS In Paris junta representative Raul Saez said that negotiations with U.S. copper companies over compensation were nearly complete in an agreement worth \$300-600 millions. U.S. copper company executives disputed the claim. William Quigley of Anaconda said, "We've had no substantive negotiations ... only preliminary talks." Another official asked whether Mr. Saez might not be confusing copper compensation with an agreement between Chile and major creditor nations on the foreign debt. Small store owners are in trouble since they cannot afford to buy new stocks at prices which are much higher than those they are receiving for the old stocks still on sale. In January shopkeepers were arrested in Santiago and Concepcion on charges of hoarding. (Chile Mon.) Agricultural Minister Col. Sergio Crespo announced that the junta "will continue the agrarian reform" by selling to farmers the land previously expropriated from large landowners. The junta's policy of carving up the land and handing plots to selected peasants with no access to credit will result in a speedy reversal of the reform as the land moves back to those few with sufficient capital to work it. (Chile Mon.)

RESISTANCE NICH has begun receiving a news bulletin, Resistance News Service from Santiago. The Bishop of Cuernavaca in Chile on Feb. 3 included in his Sunday sermon an appeal for greater international solidarity to save Bautista Van Schowen from death. (Internews) In Argentina guerillas burned several trucks whose destination was the Chilean carabiniero corps (state police) (Clarín, PTS) Reports of

guerilla activity in the South around Panguipulli (Chile Mon.)

"In Chile news and resistance slogans circulate with surprising freedom. Propaganda is distributed by mail. MIR and the Communist Party have a clandestine press, with a limited and carefully guarded circulation." (Chile Mon.)

CHILE ABROAD The junta has purchased air time on 104 radio and 450 TV stations throughout the world in order "to spread the official truth" Organizer of the project is Carlos Ashton, formerly connected with American Advertising agencies in Chile including J. Walter Thompson of Haldeman and Ziegler fame. (ACCI, PTS)

INTERNATIONAL

Britain Various local trade union groups have voted to blacklist work on projects for the Chilean military. A national action conference on Chile scheduled for March 23 will attempt to organize a total ban on British arms trade with Chile. (Chile Mon.)

France Some 20,000 people demonstrated in Paris to protest the arrival of the new Chilean ambassador.

Holland The Dutch Prime Minister made a radio speech on Dec. 28 severely criticizing the junta and praising the UP. He suggested possible forms of aid to the resistance. (Chile Mon.)

Italy On Jan. 26 more than 10,000 people marched in Milan to demand the release of Bautista Van Schowen in Chile (Il Manifesto, PTS). Several days later thousands more listened to Carlos Altamirano in Turin (Lotta Continua, PTS) The Bertrand Russell Tribunal on Repression in Brazil, Chile and Latin America will hold its first public session March 31-April 7 in Rome.

U.S.A. Hortensia Bussi de Allende called on the UN Human Rights Commission to condemn the junta. She was prevented from visiting Washington, at the invitation of 10 U.S. senators, by travel restrictions imposed on her by the U.S. government. She called for a boycott of trade with the junta and pointed out that two warships are now being built for the junta in Philadelphia (Reuters) In San Francisco J. P. Morray announced the creation of a Fair Trial Committee for Chilean Political Prisoners. The group hopes to send U.S. lawyers to Chile to act as observers and, if possible, to aid Chilean defense attorneys (S.F. Chron.) Senator Kennedy, Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees, charged the Nixon Administration with "a serious default of international responsibility in its growing support for the Chilean junta." He called for a sharp reversal in policy. Members of a Chicago committee of trade unionists and community leaders have returned from a week-long fact finding mission in Chile. One of the members, Frank Teruggi, Sr., obtained documented accounts that his son Frank had been beaten and tortured before being executed by the junta.

EL PUEBLO UNIDO, JAMÁS SERÁ VENCIDO!
THE PEOPLE UNITED, WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED!

Junta Minister Snubbed In Mexico

Foreign Ministers of Latin American countries and the U.S. gathered in Mexico at a highly publicized conference to discuss improvement of hemispheric relations. Prensa Latina reports that the participation of Admiral Ismael Huerta, Chilean Foreign Minister, did not improve Chile's international image. In a stormy press conference, Huerta admitted to being a fascist in as much as he was authoritarian. "If we are described as fascists because we are a strong government, then we are fascists," he said. Such statements astonished and clearly irritated Mexican and foreign correspondents, who left the drinks and hors d'oeuvres offered by the Chilean delegation untouched.

Huerta was extremely unpopular at the conference. Prensa Latina reports that he had to pick up his own suitcases at the airport, and received no help whatsoever from the Mexican Foreign Ministry or security bodies.

More than two hundred intellectuals, representatives of labor and students published a statement in the press saying "We repudiate Foreign Minister Huerta and reject him as a legitimate representative of the Chilean people."

INTERPOL

The Chilean Government recently issued a postage stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of INTERPOL (see below.) INTERPOL is the International Criminal Police Organization, an agency which coordinates police activities and information among member nations. Most of their work is related to drug traffic, counterfeiting, smuggling, etc., and its charter prohibits the organization from intervening in cases of a political character, but when member countries classify political activists as common criminals (as has Chile) the resources of INTERPOL are brought to bear. A woman accused of guerrilla activities in Argentina was arrested in West Germany as a result of INTERPOL activities, and we can expect the Chilean Junta to make full use of the organization in their crusade against Latin American leftists. Their issuance of this commemorative stamp thus serves also to highlight the Junta's own repressive philosophy of "law and order"--which they would like to see extend to the entire world.



Junta Courts International Finance

When it took power, the Chilean junta claimed that it would solve Chile's chronic economic difficulties. Although these problems have existed for nearly a century, and are mainly consequences of Chile's unequal relationship with the developed world, the junta dared to promise that its tough internal policies and its guarantees for foreign investors and lending agencies could generate the capital needed to promote development. In short, the junta promised an "economic miracle."

The junta's internal policies (holding down wages, forbidding strikes, returning industries to former owners, etc.) have been tough, but they have not produced even the seeds of economic well-being. Nor has the junta succeeded in luring large amounts of foreign investment into the country. Though some companies have moved back into their former installations (Crown Cork and Seal Co., Dow Chemical, and Phelps Dodge among others), most international investors are waiting to see what the junta's economic policies can accomplish.

The junta thus finds itself in need of sources of massive amounts of foreign capital to bail itself out of its internal difficulties. Some U.S. banks have lent a helping hand, "psychological assistance," as James Greene, Vice President of Manufacturers Trust Co., described it (Le Monde, Dec. 1, 1973), but private bank loans cannot solve Chile's problems. In fact, even the International Monetary Fund admits that a massive rescue operation will be necessary to keep the Chilean economy afloat. According to a recent IMF Report, Chile faces the following extraordinary problems (aside from internal problems of unemployment and low demand): a massive foreign debt, with \$700 million due in 1974; a balance of payments deficit of \$450 million (1973); rising costs for oil imports, freight rates, and agricultural products, including the need for \$800 million worth of food imports in 1974. (Latin America, Feb. 1, 1974; Feb. 15, 1974).

The IMF has called on the international community to make up the \$1 billion foreign currency deficit Chile faces. The first step is to reschedule the \$700 million debt payments due in 1974. The IMF Report outlines a schedule for this, and it is presumed that Chile's major creditors will agree to it. The Allende government re-negotiated debts due in 1972, but was never able to sign a final bilateral agreement with the United States. In December 1973 after the junta took power, the U.S. finally signed the agreement. (Noticias, Dec. 26, 1973)

The second step in this rescue operation -- loans from U.S. and multilateral lending agencies -- has already begun: the IMF announced early in February a loan equivalent to \$95 million, and the Interamerican Development Bank recently announced a loan of \$171 million (N.Y.T., Feb. 19, 1974). On February 7, the World Bank announced a \$5.25 million loan to cover foreign exchange costs of carrying out pre-investment studies, and the Agency for International Development will presumably follow suit. The U.S. Export Import

Bank, which led the credit blockade against Allende's government, has not yet acted to raise Chile from the lowest credit rating, but this policy may change at any time.

The banks and agencies involved in this rescue operation, with the exception of the IMF, refused loans to the Unidad Popular government, claiming it wasn't "credit worthy." Now they rush to loan to a repressive military government whose policies have by no means -- even in IMF terms -- proven themselves "worthy." Their decision is clearly political, and is one more indication of how and in whose interests the international financial community functions.

Workers Conditions

While illegal arrests, torture and executions continue in Chile, on a more selective and systematic basis than during the first weeks after the coup, the real weight of repression is being felt by most Chileans in the form of economic hardships. Since Sept. 11 100,000-200,000 workers have been fired, many of them permanently blacklisted with no possibility of appeal. Some areas have been particularly hard hit; 7,000 of the 35,000 members of the National Textile Workers Federation have been fired, as have 12,000 of the 45,000 members of the National Federation of Health Workers. General unemployment has risen to 15%, the highest in decades. Meanwhile, prices of essentials like food and clothing have continued to skyrocket, rising 500-1500% since September, while wage increases, when in fact granted, have been limited to an official 68%. Most working class families are literally going hungry, and there appears to be worse to come.

Progressive labor legislation passed during Allende's government has been rescinded by decree, and the Central Labor Union (CUT) has been dissolved, leaving workers without any defense against arbitrary firings, compulsory overtime and other abuses. Workers have lost the rights of petition and of assembly, being forbidden to move about or converse in the factories. Strikes are illegal. There are no retirement benefits nor severance pay for those who are fired, and often no reason is given for dismissals. Former members of the Leftist parties are permanently barred from any union activity (previously some 70% of national and local labor councils had been controlled by the Left), while junta supporters replace them, without elections, on union councils.

Leon Vilarin, President of the Truck Owners Association which was instrumental in engineering the economic chaos leading up to the coup, is being suggested as President of the new National Confederation of Labor, to be made up of bosses' unions ("gremios") and professional associations, designed to replace the CUT. According to General Pinochet and his Labor Minister, there is no class struggle; capital and labor are complementary interests, so there should exist only one union organization in which businessmen, technicians, professionals, employees, workers, and peasants would "coexist for the enrichment of the state." (COFFLA, Resistance News Service)

Left Announces Unity Abroad

On Feb. 12, 1974, all the parties of the U.P. and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, issued a joint statement announcing their decision to create a permanent coordinating committee of the Chilean Left abroad. The declaration commemorates the anniversary of the founding of the now outlawed Chilean Central Labor Union (CUT).

The declaration states that the 3 years of government of the U.P. represented a profound and historic change in Chilean society. But "the upper bourgeoisie and imperialists were hit hard by the people's advances. Their response was the fascist coup of Sept. 11. The military dictatorship is their last resort. The armed gang that has taken over the government thinks that with its brutality it can destroy the people and silence the voice of a suffering Chile. It will not achieve its objective. The people of Chile have a long history of struggle and unity. Each day sees the growth of conditions for the development of a popular resistance that will confront the fascist regime, corner it, and end by throwing it from power."

The declaration emphasizes the growth and consolidation of anti-fascist forces: "All democrats are against the dictatorship whatever their ideological, religious, or cultural formation. All have a place in the work of isolating, containing, and defeating fascism." This includes the small and middle businessmen who didn't support the U.P., the Christian Democrats, the church, and the military. "There are soldiers, non-commissioned officers, and even officers who are gaining growing consciousness of the criminal and beastly role fascism demands of them. Many of them are discovering that they are being used by minorities that represent the wealthy and imperialism. To carry out their policies, the fascist generals have introduced a brutal repression within the Armed Forces."

The statement concludes with a call for international public opinion to intensify the already massive campaign for respect of human rights, the end of repression, closing of the concentration camps, freedom for all political prisoners, and for the revocation of the state of Internal War. "In particular, we request urgently that a great world-wide effort be made demanding the liberty of Luis Corvalan, Clodomiro Almeyda, Anselmo Sule, Pedro F. Ramirez, Bautista van Schowen, Vicente Sotta, and the other prisoners being held on Dawson Island."

Signed by all the Parties of the Unidad Popular, and by the MIR.

Ex-Ministers & MIR Leader In Jeopardy

It has been reported that ex-Ministers Orlando Letelier, Clodomiro Almeyda, and Jose Toha have been moved from Dawson Island to Santiago's military hospital, in serious condition. They are soon to be tried on charges of high treason, and face possible execution if convicted.

A broadcast from Radio Havana on Feb. 23 played a tape purportedly made by a nurse in the military hospital in Santiago, who said she saw and recognized the MIR leader Bautista van Schowen

when he was brought into the hospital unconscious and on a stretcher. She observed that van Schowen was covered with massive bruises, and she said that nurses were not permitted to care for him, and that there was a heavy guard around the young revolutionary doctor. She further reported that one of the doctors who was attending the prisoner was the head of the hospital, Col. Patricio Silva. Van Schowen's condition was described as "moribund."

An international campaign has been organized to save these men.

Continental Coordination

In an underground news conference, leaders of the largest Argentine guerilla group announced the formation of a common front with Chilean, Uruguayan, and Bolivian guerrillas. The front will coordinate joint operations and an interchange of personnel and weapons, reports the New York Times.

NICH has received this declaration addressed to the peoples of Latin America issued jointly by the National Liberation Movement (Tupamaros) Uruguay, the MIR Chile, the Army of National Liberation (ELN) Bolivia, and the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) Argentina.

It begins, "This important step is the realization of one of the principal strategic ideas of Comandante Che Guevara, hero, symbol, and precursor of the continental socialist revolution." It also revises the fraternal tradition of the nations which fought "as one man against the oppressors of the past century, the Spanish colonialists."

The six page document explains that the Movements are linked by the understanding that the only viable revolutionary strategy in Latin America is revolutionary warfare. "That this warfare is a complex process of mass struggle, armed and unarmed, pacific and violent where all forms of struggle develop themselves harmoniously converging around the axis of armed struggle."

"The continental character of the struggle is marked, fundamentally by the presence of a common enemy. American imperialism develops an international strategy to detain the socialist revolution in Latin America. The imposition of fascist regimes is no accident in nations where the rising movement of masses threatens the stability of the Oligarchy's power. To the international strategy of imperialism corresponds the continental strategy of the revolutionaries."

Bolivia and Uruguay as well as Chile live under brutal military rule without human rights or civil liberties. The Argentine government is presently repressing progressive sectors of the Left.



Neither Heir Nor Symbol

Carlos Altamirano, Secretary-General of the Chilean Socialist Party, was interviewed in Cuba in January by Fernanda Navarro, secretary to Sra. Hortensia Allende in Mexico. In response to her questions, Altamirano stressed that "Allende's only heir is the people. I am neither an heir nor a symbol. I am just one more member of the people's struggle and the Chilean revolution. The terror established by the junta is ... indescribable. But just as the terror increases, the heroic resistance of the people grows and so does their repudiation of the junta. We can assure you, without doubt, that if in March we received 44% of the vote, today this percentage is higher than 70%."

When asked why the junta had acted with such extreme brutality, Altamirano replied: "The enemy knew the force of the Chilean popular movement, their tradition of struggle. The immense popular support expressed in the last parliamentary election and that combative spirit of 44% of the population could only be submerged in blood. A traditional dictatorship wasn't enough. They had to adopt the extreme form of bourgeois dictatorship, fascism. This is the reason for the indescribable violence used by fascism in Chile. As distinct from European fascism in the decade of the 30's, the junta lacks all mass support; it is socially and politically isolated and can only govern through the use of terror."

Asked about the role of ex-President Eduardo Frei and the Christian Democratic Party in the coup, Altamirano replied: "Señor Frei, in his position as President of the Senate and of the National Congress, not only accepted but stimulated fascism in Chile. No one in Chile, nor in the world doubts his complicity. Personally, I think that within the Christian Democratic Party there will arise voices of condemnation and protest against the fascist dictatorship. If not, these sectors, too, will be marked forever by their passivity and indifference in the face of the most tragic event experienced by the Chilean people since their independence."

Christian Democrats Criticize Junta

On Jan. 18 the leadership of the Christian Democratic Party sent a letter strongly critical of the military junta to General Pinochet, the New York Times revealed in early February. According to the Times, the letter, signed by Patricio Aylwin, President of the party, and Osvaldo Olguin, First Vice-President, asserted that "many Chileans have been or are being deprived of their work, detained, censured, threatened or pressured in different ways without any justification except for the ideas or opinions which they profess, or which are attributed to them." The letter also cited the "denial of any real possibility to adequate defense for accused persons, preventative detention of undetermined length for people who are not dealt through competent tribunals, and the use of moral or physical pressures to obtain confessions ... deeds which amount to a denial

of justice and a grave violation of human rights," according to the Times.

The letter went on to discuss the economic situation, saying, "The remunerations of workers barely permit them to feed themselves and in many cases do not permit them to meet the vital needs of their families. We do not believe we are exaggerating if we say that there are many who are experiencing hunger. Meanwhile, there are businesses whose profits exceed all expectations."

In a later meeting with General Bonilla, the junta's Minister of Interior, Mr. Aylwin conceded that "a period of dictatorship is necessary," while expressing his hope that it would "be as brief as possible ... (although) we understand that it cannot be too brief, that it can last two, three, or maybe five years." The Times article notes that in a recent magazine interview, Sergio Jarpa, President of the right-wing National Party, called for the junta to rule "for a generation."



Swedish Aid To Resistance

(Excelsior, Mexican Daily, Peoples Translation Service) In a recent interview, the Swedish Prime Minister, Olaf Palme, stated that "Sweden views the tremendous brutality unleashed by the Chilean military junta with horror." Palme labeled the accusations made by General Augusto Pinochet of Swedish "intervention" in the private affairs of Chile as "stupidities which I disregard. I responded to Pinochet once; I have decided not to say anything further."

Palme went on to explain Sweden's participation in the campaign to collect funds for the Chilean resistance.

"I am Prime Minister and concurrently head of the Social Democratic Worker's Party. The fund-raising campaign for the Chilean resistance has elicited a great response among trade unions and members of our party. It is our strongest political support movement since the Spanish Civil War. We have collected almost 1-1/2 million kroner [\$300,000], solely from individual contributions."

"The president of the pro-Chile movement is my predecessor as chief of state," Palme continued. "When Mrs. Beatriz Allende visited us in Stockholm, the movement decided to present her with the funds collected at that time -- some 500,000 kroner [\$100,000]."

When he was asked about the naming of a new ambassador to Chile, Palme said, "We're in no hurry."

RESOURCES

Chile Films:

Chile: With Poems and Guns (60 minutes, color) Begun in Chile and completed in the U.S. after the coup, this film describes some of the achievements of the U.P., U.S. opposition to Allende's government, and the coup, through interviews with some of those who lived through it. For information, contact Don Bray, c/o Latin American Studies Center, California State University, L.A., Los Angeles, Ca. 90032, (213) 224-2878 or (714) 624-7588.

Introduction to Chile (60 minutes, b&w) A joint Cuban-Chilean production, this film is an introduction to the social and economic history of Chile, and discusses the problems of transition from capitalism to socialism faced by Allende.

When the People Awake (60 minutes, color) This film concentrates on the advances of the Unidad Popular government, and the support and opposition it aroused among the different Chilean social classes.

For these and other films about Chile and the rest of the Third World, contact Tricontinental Films:

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

Slide Show: A 20-minute color slide show tells the story of the Unidad Popular, the coup, and international solidarity movements through wall murals, posters, and photographs from Chile, accompanied by a text and a recording of Allende's last speech. Rental or copies available from NICH, Berkeley.

Music: Cassette recordings of Chilean music by artists and groups including Quilapayun, Victor Jara, and Angel and Isabel Parra are available from May Chile Be Free, P.O. Box 12273, Denver, Colo. 80212, (303) 277-0167.

Media: Latin American Press Review A weekly, 30-minute taped radio program on Latin American news taken from such publications as Excelsior (Mexico), La Opinion (Argentina), Granma (Cuba), and Opinao (Brazil), available from the Longhorn Radio Network, P.O. Box 7158, Austin, Texas 78712, (512) 471-1634. Sample tapes available.

People's Translation Service News and graphics from European and Latin American periodicals are translated and published twice weekly in

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Newsletters and Pamphlets:

Chile-Canada Solidarity Newsletter (Canada) Box 6300 Station A, Toronto 1, Canada, 533-4221.

Chile Monitor and Chile Fights (England) c/o Chile Solidarity Campaign, Co-operative Centre, 129 Seven Sisters Rd., London N.7. (010-272-3333).

Chile en la Resistencia (Mexico) Insurgentes Sur 1160-601 Mexico 10, D.F. (575-59-94).

Learning From Chile: Resources for Teachers and Students A collection of graphics, poems, bibliographies, and other resources on Chile, published by BARTOC, 388 Sanchez St., S.F., Ca. 94114, (415) 863-5636.

COFFLA Documentation Center will be publishing regularly catalogues of news and information on Chile, as well as other background documents. Contact COFFLA,

Organizations:

Amnesty International -- Does work around repression, torture and political prisoners throughout the world. P. O. Box 1182, Palo Alto, Ca. 94302, (415) 325-9714 or 200 West 72nd St., New York, N.Y. 10023, (212) 724-9907.

USLA -- U.S. Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners. Publishes USLA Report-er. 150 5th Ave., Rm. 737, New York, N.Y. 10011.

NACLA -- A research organization with excellent background and theoretical materials on Latin America. They publish "New Chile" and "Chile: The Story Behind the Coup", both very useful in Chile work.

Regional Centers for Chile Support Activities:

COFFLA, P.O. Box 8685 Washington, D.C. 20011 (202) 829-0563	CALA, 731 State St. Madison, Wisc. 53703 (608) 251-3241
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LAPAG, 2434 Guadalupe Austin, Texas 78705 (512) 478-0630	NICH, P.O. Box 800 Berkeley, Ca. 94701 (415) 548-3221
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These regional centers also have information about local groups and activities in their areas. (COFFLA publishes a list of local groups.)

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Committees to Aid Refugees and Victims of Repression:

Several committees have been formed to aid refugees in finding work and/or with legal and other problems:

Chile Refugee Committee, 1500 Farragut St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011, (202) 723-8273

ECALAS -- The Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars (has regional coordinators around the country), c/o Ibero-American Center, N.Y.U., 24 Waverly Place, Rm. 566 (Waverly Bldg.) N.Y., N.Y. 10003, (212) 598-3053

The Emergency Committee to Save Chilean Health Workers, c/o The Physicians' Forum, 510 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10022

Congressional Conference

On Feb. 28 an informal Congressional Conference on Chile was sponsored in Washington by a bipartisan list of congressmen. Several hundred persons attended, listening to speakers Harald Edelstam, Swedish Ambassador to Chile until he was expelled by the junta; Solon Baraclough, advisor to the agrarian reform program under Allende; and Abe Feinglass, a union official recently returned from a fact-finding trip to Chile, among others. Former U.S. Ambassador Edward Korry (of ITT memo fame) and State Department official Jack Kubisch, who had been invited, did not appear. Official, public congressional



hearings on U.S. policy toward Allende's Chile, and on the conduct of U.S. Embassy staff there during and after the coup have not yet been held, and organizers of this conference hoped publicity might spur congressional action.

Upcoming Conferences

A two-day conference on Chile Solidarity will take place in Chicago on March 30-31, 1974. The conference is endorsed by Chile Support Committees, trade union officials, academics, and community organizations from all parts of the nation. The purpose of the Conference is to help coordinate activities under way, share information and materials, and develop strategies for further Chile work. For more information, write Chile Conference Committee, P.O. Box 2025, G.P.O., New York, N.Y. 10001, or call (212) 601-9025.

Community Action Latin America (CALA) in Madison, Wisc., will sponsor a 3-day conference, April 4-6, 1974, on Repression in Brazil and Chile, in conjunction with the first meeting of the Bertrand Russell Tribunal in Europe. The conference will feature talks and workshops on political, economic, and social conditions in those countries. For more information, contact CALA, 731 State St., Madison, Wisc. 53703, or call (608) 251-3241.

The Teatro Campesino will perform in San Jose in a fund-raising event for Chilean refugees March 15. Andres Rojas, former press attache to the Chilean Embassy in Washington under Allende, will speak. For more information, call the Committee to Defend Democracy in Chile, 286-2167.

March 31 will mark the 10th anniversary of the fascist military government in Brazil. We wish to express our solidarity with the people of Brazil and their friends, who understand only too well what the Chilean people face.

BRASIL

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