

# VENCEREMOS



Chile has not surrendered.  
Chile burns in her living, bloody message, which  
tells us that revolutions cannot be carried out  
half way.  
A revolution is made with flesh and bones, with  
bullets and ideas,  
which will always survive,

SUNI PAZ





**3,000,000 Dollars per Day**

# Imperialism Finances the Junta

"The United States has no friends, the United States has interests." - John Foster Dulles

The military dictatorship of Chile has received an average of almost 3 million dollars in credit per day from imperialist interest.

This was revealed in a study conducted by a group of Chilean economists. They derived their information from reports put out by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the South America Bank of London. They also gained information from the "International Financial Statistics" report of July, 1975.

To date, credits received by the Junta total at \$2 billion, which results in a daily figure of \$3 million as mentioned above.

This enormous sum has been channelled into the country through North American financial institutions, which also exert decisive influence over international financial organizations. In effect, of the \$2 billion in total credit, \$1.6 billion as come directly from the United States and international organizations; that is, \$680 million came from the U.S. government and banks, \$420 million came from the monetary fund, \$400 million from the InterAmerican Bank of Development (BID) and \$100 million from the World Bank (BIRF).

This tremendous financial flow was not intended to be used to alleviate the economic depression in Chile, nor the hunger of the unemployed.

A considerable portion of this financial aid has been spent on purchasing arms and equipment, ship, planes, tanks, missiles, supplies, and maintenance for the Armed Forces. The Junta has also acquired and continues to acquire sophisticated war equipment from various countries. It is estimated that war machinery imported in 1974 alone, cost more than \$700 million.

Petroleum imports have increased in spite of the fact that its industrial and private consumption has dropped due the economic crisis. This can only be explained if these imports are being kept by the Junta in hidden reserve supply depots, scattered throughout the deserts of Northern Chile.

Financial aid has not been granted by the imperialists as a gift. A considerable portion of money accredited to the Junta goes toward compensating those American industries which were nationalized by Allende's government.

So, of the \$679.9 million granted by the United States government, \$381.7 million or 56.14%, goes toward paying the Cerro Corporation, Anaconda, Kennecott, and the ITT.

These exorbitant debts are a major concern to even the most reactionary and pro-Yankee leaders of the Junta.

"El Mercurio", principal voice of the Junta, published an editorial last Nov. 16th which read:

"A more substantial sum of money from abroad will enable the country to dodge the crisis without major losses. But even at the present time, due to past errors, 20 out of every 100 dollars in foreign currency which enter Chile, are destined to pay for foreign debts. The solution which some propose is that \$45 out of every \$100 of those dollars be sacrificed in the future, in order to pay our

foreign creditors."

A significant point to consider is that financial aid from North America rose abruptly from \$52 million in 1974, to \$627.9 million during 1975. This increase, according to Senator Kennedy, has not been taken seriously by the United States Congress.

The fact that North America is continually supplying the Junta with more and more aid, seems to be contradictory to its condemnation of the Junta through the social, cultural, and humanitarian affairs committee of the UN. As well, it is contradictory to its recent exclusion of Chile from the military aid program which Ford presented to Congress.

It appears that the United States government has two faces: 1) on the one hand, the U.S. repudiates the Junta for its excesses, and in so doing improves its image before the American public who sympathize with the cause of Chilean citizens. 2) on the other hand, the government finances Pinochet's regime, enabling the Junta to maintain its power in Chile.





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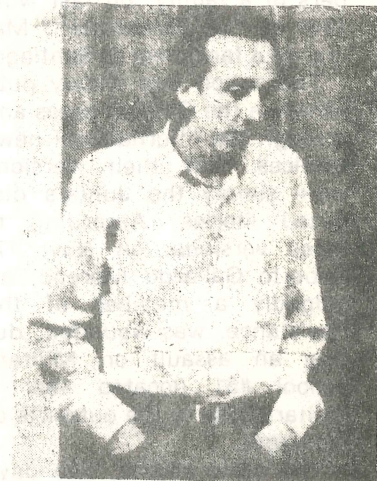
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Belisario Enriquez, Chilean exile who came to Canada in January, 1974 after the fascist coup, and continued his struggle for the freedom of his country, died at the age of 42 in Toronto on January 4. Enriquez spoke at a public rally in Vancouver in support of Chilean democracy in March, 1974. Before the military coup he was vice-dean in the Department of Philosophy at the University of Chile in Santiago.



News and articles in this bulletin have been taken from national and international publications and particularly from those published by the information centre of the Chilean Committee of Solidarity with Anti-Fascist Resistance of Havana, Cuba.

This publication can grow and perfect itself by means of diverse channels, eg. information arriving from Chile, suggestions from the resistance outside of Chile, etc.

The editorial is the respon-

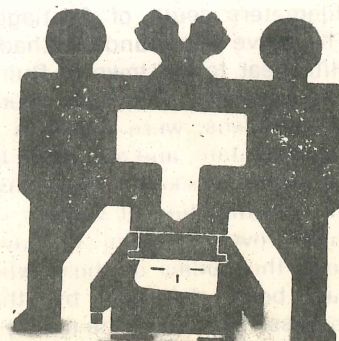
sibility of the leadership of the Vancouver Chilean Association and does not necessarily reflect the views of all parties of the Chilean left.

It is necessary that the readers of this bulletin provide some form of financial support to enable us to produce subsequent publications.

Thank you.

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Vancouver, B.C.

**VENCEREMOS**





The Massacre of La Rinconada

# Junta Massacres Family

In a bulletin coming from Chile, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the MIR, revealed the details of the bloody massacre of six members of a family, on last Nov. 19th at "La Rinconada", Maipu, on a farm near to Santiago.

The action was widely published in the Chilean press and through the international news services; but their versions were simply the Junta's distorted stories. According to these versions, on Nov. 17, Roberto Gallardo Moreno, allegedly a member of the Resistance, was wounded, during an assault on Military School #51 (located near a military base in the outskirts of Santiago).

The same source, two days later published a supposed "confrontation" between a so-called "Resistance Committee #21 and forces of the dictatorship, in which, curiously, an entire family was killed, amongst them Roberto Gallardo Moreno. This, according to the Junta, would have occurred following a relentless search, on behalf of the DINA, to track down those who had assaulted the Military School.

However, the information from the MIR maintains that what had actually occurred was radically different from what the Junta published; what the Junta was attempting was simply to once again cover up another of its massive crimes. The document from Chile states that its account is the version presented "by Isabel Carmen Gloria Gallardo Moreno in her plea for protection, presented on Nov. 20 to the Court of Appeals in Santiago on behalf

of her father, her brother and her brother-in-law".

The judicial presentation established the following facts:

1)-"Roberto Gallardo Moreno disappeared on Monday, Nov. 17 in the evening.

2)-"On the 18th, Isabel Gallardo, Catalina Gallardo Moreno, and Monica del Carmen Pacheco Sanchez met in Isabel's house. The first two are sisters of Roberto Gallardo Moreno and the last, his wife, three months pregnant. Also in the house were Isabel's daughter (1 year old) and Catalina's son (6 months old).

3)-"At 10 pm on the 18th, the three women and Catalina's son were picked up from the house by six men dressed in civilian clothes and armed with machine guns; they took them to the General Mackena military base in an Investigation's Service Patrol car. At the base Isabel Gallardo saw her mother, Ofelia Moreno Aguirre, her brother Guillermo Gallardo Moreno and his daughter, Viviana Gallardo Magallenes, 9 years old.

4)-"Everyone was interrogated separately. Catalina Gallardo and Monica Pacheco were interrogated for approximately 1½ hours each; the rest of the family listened to their screams in an adjacent room. That night was the last time that Isabel Gallardo saw them. She saw her father for the last time on Nov. 19 at 5:00 in the morning.

5)-"The next day, Nov. 19, Isabel Gallardo, her mother, Ofelia Moreno, her brother, Guillermo Gallardo, his daughter, Viviana and Catalina's son were released. An official from Investigations informed them at

that time that Roberto Gallardo Moreno died in an assault on the Military School #51 on Nov. 17 and that the rest of family were being handed over to the DINA because they know what to do with them.

6)-"Isabel Gallardo went that same day to the Legal Medical Institution to identify the body of her brother, Roberto Gallardo. There she was told that *his name was not on their list nor their registry of deaths.*

7)-"That same afternoon (the 19th) Isabel Gallardo was informed by a government official that her father, her brother and her brother-in-law had "Died in an armed confrontation against extremists and the DINA at La Rinconada in Maipu".

8)-"In summary: the DINA declared four members of the Gallardo family to have died in two different armed confrontations, when three of them had been detained by the DINA the day before the "confrontation" in which they died; the fourth, Roberto Gallardo disappeared the night of the confrontation in which he was later declared to have died, but his family still has no evidence of his arrest or corpse."

The MIR is not the only organization which has exposed this new crime of the Junta. The Chilean Communist Party wrote to Buenos Aires, describing the bloody episode in Maipu as a "new farce of the DINA's".

For the Communists, the continual provocations from the DINA are aimed at pressuring the Armed Forces in maintaining their terror tactics to preserve a police state in Chile.

## Mass Grave Discovered in Buin

The discovery of a mass grave with the remains of dozens of unfortunate anti-Junta patriots has caused a commotion in Buin, some 40 kilometers south of Santiago. The grave was found on Chade Hill, near to the town of Buin. The corpses, of which there were dozens, were found in a decayed state, and according to those who checked the remains, the identification of various of them revealed them to have been the bodies of those who had been detained by the repressive forces of the military dictatorship. An denunciation

to this effect was made to the Criminal Judge of Buin. The denunciation, however, has been simply filed away in the archives under the number 23643. (Unidad Antifascista)



## Fascists Threaten Bishop of Punta Arenas

A so-called "Catholic anti-Marxist organization" sent a threatening note to the bishop of Punta Arenas, Tomas Gonzalez, as well as to priests and clergymen of that diocese, to urge the church-goers to disrupt services at the Sunday mass. The bishop responded vigorously to the note, by warning that they would not tolerate divisive actions of groups which aren't recognized as Catholics. (La Tercera, Nov. 16)



# More Tales of Torture Pour Out of Chile

By Bill Boei (The Albertan, Wednesday January 21, 1976)

Felix Napoli, student at the University of Concepcion, was arrested following Chile's military coup in September of 1973. He had supported the elected socialist government of Salvador Allende.

For three days, he told Calgary news reporters Tuesday, he underwent "intensive questioning".

Most commonly, he was blindfolded, had his hands tied, and a noose put around his neck. Then eight or ten soldiers in a circle around him would hit him with their rifle butts. If he fell, he would hang himself.

They wanted him to confess to crimes against the military dictatorship that overthrew Allende, and to inform on his friends.

Napoli said Tuesday that when the beating technique didn't work, his captors turned to "more scientific techniques".

They applied electric shocks to his testicles and penis. They attached pliers to his tongue, ears, sex organs and hand hands. They put him in a press and squeezed his chest until he was unable to breathe. They broke his wrists. He was locked in a three metre square underground room half-filled with water.

Other techniques included filling prisoner's mouths with salt. Some were put in front of firing squads, which would then fire blanks or live ammunition over their heads.

Two other Chileans talked about their experiences and about conditions in Chile at the same news conference Tuesday, held by the Calgary Chilean Association.

Guillermo Rodriguez talked about economic and political aspects of the right-wing coup and pleaded with Canadians to help free more political prisoners and to try halt Canadian companies from sending investment capital to Chile, which is helping prop up the military regime.

The third, "Maria," asked reporters not to mention her real name. She feared that he father and brother, still in Chile, will be persecuted if she publicly criticizes the military regime.

Maria and her husband, also in Calgary, worked on a farm before being arrested. She said Tuesday (all three Chileans spoke in Spanish, through a translator) that of the 12 people arrested with her, one died during the initial interrogation beatings. Another six were killed before she was separated from them.

One of the most common torture methods, Maria said, was burns with cigarettes to all parts of the body.

She reports also that prison-



ers transferred from the national stadium in Santiago - used as a prisoner clearing house in the early months after the coup - frequently arrived in other prisons with their hands cut off, or other limbs missing.

Maria, along with many others, was charged with owning weapons. Among the confessions demanded of her was membership in a secret organization plotting to overthrow the Allende administration by violence.

She says that charge was "a complete farce" trumped up by the military dictatorship to cover up torture and imprisonment as "part of vengeance

against people who had been on the side of the left during the years Allende was in power."

She was eventually sentenced to 15 years in jail, but released when the Canadian Inter Church Committee on Chile and the Canadian government obtained freedom for a limited number of prisoners.

Napoli was first sentenced to life imprisonment, which was later reduced to 10 years and Rodriguez was given a 23 year sentence. Both were freed late last year by the same method as Maria.

Rodriguez also "was forced to submit to both physical and psychological torture." But rather than describe the detail, he chose to talk about the economics and politics of Chile today.

"Canadians must know what is happening in Chile and do something about the situation, especially churches and their members," he said.

He described pre-Allende Chile as a poor country whose natural resources were being

exploited by multi-national corporations. Canadian companies among them.

Allende's socialist government gave new hope to Chileans, he says, but was overthrown by the military right, "in conjunction with the large capitalistic enterprises inside and outside the country."

The military is "now creating a Chile which the majority of the people are not in favour of and do not want."

The new Chile has 22 percent unemployment, one percent inflation daily, huge balance of payments deficits and national debts.

The military dictatorship is helping large companies return the favour with investment capital, to take advantage of cheap labour. Unions are now illegal.

Factories are being closed, even small and medium sized businesses are going under, while only the large-scale extraction of natural resources continues unabated.

Con't next page



"Their one goal is to smash all gains made by the former government by conducting a campaign of complete repression," says Rodriguez.

"One percent of the people have been arrested because of their political beliefs. In Canada, that would be equivalent to 250,000 people being persecuted for political reasons.

Rodriguez calls the situation "a state of siege ... a reign of terror like that in Nazi Germany."

A committee of religious leaders aiding families of prisoners and helping prisoners leave Chile has been disbanded by the military junta.

Rodriguez, Napoli, and Maria, and the 70 or so Chileans who also joined the Calgary Chilean Association, are asking Canadianians to write to the federal government asking for more prisoners to be allowed into Canada.

They are appealing to churches and their members to ask the Chilean government to let its religious leaders get back to aiding the repressed.

They are calling in Canada for pressure to stop investing in supporting the military dictatorship. Bata Industries is assisting the dictatorship, filling the Chilean land with the blood of its people.



## Communist Dies in Confrontation

According to "La Segunda" daily newspaper of Santiago, December 17, Avelino Runca, alleged militant of the Communist Party, died on the 15th of December in the province of Osorno. The article declared that the victim died as a result of resisting arrest when he was discovered to have participated in a clandestine meeting. (AFP, Dec. 17)

## MIR Exposes New Junta Lie

The dictatorship is bent on destroying the resistance, not only by using more repressive measures, but also by sowing the seeds of confusion and division in the heart of the left parties. On the 30th of November, the Junta printed a lie in the "Mercurio", which the agency hastened to broadcast to the public.

The Foreign Committee of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (the MIR), on December 1st, issued the following declaration in Havana:

1) Santiago's daily "El Mercurio", in its Sunday edition last Nov. 30, published an alleged communication of the

MIR's Central Committee, in which was mentioned the expulsion of Andres Pascal Allende and Nelson Gutierrez Yanez from the party. The article stated that they were condemned to death and that any person could execute them at any time or place. This supposed communique was widely distributed on the same day of its publication, to newspapers, international agencies, and other media, being reproduced, as fact, for example, in the Vancouver Sun and the Province.

2) The Foreign Committee of MIR emphatically denies the authenticity of the communique in question and denounces before the workers and general public this new step in the Junta's attempts to eliminate the 2 revolutionaries mentioned. By the same token, this indicates that the sinister DINA (the Chilean Gestapo) is trying to eliminate them before they leave Chile, instead of having to murder them outside the country, as they did in the case of General Carlos Prats and his wife in Buenos Aires last year and as they did in the attempt against Christian Democrat Bernardo Leighton and his wife in Rome last October.

3) We call on all sympathetic organizations, parties, and governments, as we call on the progressive forces of the world, to mobilize to prevent this new crime of the Junta and to demand that they respect the rights of foreign representatives in Chile to grant refuge to militants of the Resistance, allowing them immediate exit from the country.



# NO HAY FRONTERAS EN ESTA LUCHA A MUERTE Che

JUNTA DE COORDINACION REVOLUCIONARIA 8 de OCTUBRE de 1974  
(THERE ARE NO BORDERS IN THIS STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH.)

-CHE

## Two Italian Priests Expelled

FROM CHILE (Nov. 29)

After almost 20 days in prison, Angelo Salvatore Rossu and Giuseppe Morinodu were expelled from the country. They were detained on the 8th day of November in Copiapo for having offered protection to 5 militants of the Chilean Resistance. (dpa, latin, afp, upi)



## U.N. Resolution

The resolution approved in the General Assembly (by 95 votes in favour, 11 against, and 23 abstentions) on the 9th of December, expresses its "deep uneasiness over the continuing and flagrant violation of human rights" in Chile, "including the institutionalized practice of torture and cruel, inhuman, and degrading punishments, arrests, incarcerations, and arbitrary exiling. A report on the situation contains much evidence that these acts had taken place. According to existing evidence, those practices continue to take place in Chile.

The Resolutions asks that Chilean authorities make sure that:

a) The state of siege or emergency not be used for the purpose of violating human rights and fundamental liberties, which would be in contradiction to that set forth in the article published by the International Convention of Civil and Political Rights.

b) They take adequate measures to end the practice or torturing and other forms of cruel treatment - conforming to article 7 put out by the International Convention of Civil and Political Rights.

c) They guarantee the rights of liberty and individual security to all persons. In particular that they guarantee rights to those who have been imprisoned without charges or were imprisoned solely for political reasons, as witnessed in Article 9 put out by the I.C. of C.&P. Rights.

d) No one be declared at fault, criminal, or accused for those acts which do not constitute criminal offenses, under national or international law, at the moment of having been committed, as set forth in Article 15 of I.C. of C.&P. Rights.

e) No-one, by agreement with point 2 of Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, be arbitrarily deprived of Chilean nationality.

f) They respect the right to liberty of association, including the right to form and belong to unions, according to that established in article 22 of the I.C. of C.&P. Rights.

g) They respect the right to individual liberty as established in article 19 of the I.C. of C.&P. Rights.

The resolution invites the Assembly's Commission on Human Rights to maintain the investigatory committee and equip it to provide future reports on the situation in Chile before the next General Assembly of the organization.



## Union Solidarity Conference in London

MORE than 200 leaders, representing nearly 5 million British workers, assembled at the Conference of Union Solidarity with Chile. They issued a final document containing joint resolutions to be adopted in the near future.

They agree to: 1) continue reporting on the Chilean situation 2) perpetuate the campaign to free political prisoners through a "sponsoring" system 3) prevent all British aid from reaching the Junta 4) demand an end to all investments and commercial activity between Great Britain and the Junta 5) respond to all demands for solidarity as set forth by the Central Unica de Trabajadores de Chile (CUT). (Chile Antifascista, no. 19, RDA, Nov. 16)

## Junta Ships Boycotted in Liverpool

One of the Junta's ships waited weeks in Liverpool, in the hopes of being loaded. But the English workers at that port decided to boycott it and refused to load the cargo.

Joe Kenny, leader of the British dockworkers, said that there were no desertions during the boycott. Also 500 of Liverpool's unemployed, rejected large bribes offered them to proceed with loading the cargo. (Chile, Antifascista, no. 19, RDA, Nov.16)

## Workers Solidarity in Britain

The following are reports on demonstrations of support from British trade organizations. They appeared in Bulletin no. 14 "News of Chile", published in London during the first half of November.

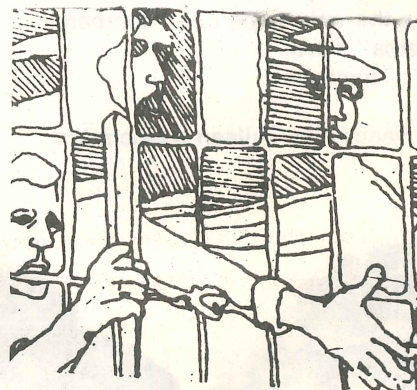
-The Trade Unions Council (TUC) of Great Britain responded positively to a new call made by the Committee of Solidarity with Chile, situated in London, by declaring a total boycott on the transport, sale, and consumption of Chilean wine.

-The National Union of Miners, composed mainly of Scottish coal workers, outlined the necessity to send a delegation to Chile to investigate the oppressed state of Chilean Union leaders.

-The telecommunications Union published the contents of a letter that they sent to bases all over the country. The letter requests donations for the Solidarity with Chile fund, managed by TUC. The Union also published a report by the International Labour Organization on the violation of human rights and union rights in Chile. "All the atrocities and assaults which the CUT's leader Raul Caro related to us, have been verified."

-The Metalurgic Union, which is comprised of 1,250,000 workers, agreed to support the boycott against the Junta. They also agreed to send aid to Chilean children through the Solidarity Ship.

-The trade Council of Hounslow, located in the west end of London and representing more than 30,000 workers from the most diverse aspects of industrial production, met in full session last October. They embraced the agreements made by the National Union Conference of Great Britain's Workers on October. 26th, and one of their principal agreements was to initiate the economic boycott.





# S.P. Demands Release of Leaders

A recent edition (#5) of the underground newspaper "Unidad y Lucha", organ of the Chilean Socialist Party, called upon members to take action to save the lives of Exequiel Ponce, General Secretary in the Interior, Carlos Lorca, and Ricardo Lagos. All are members of the Central Committee.

The appeal is entitled "The world Demands Their Liberty"; "Exequiel Ponce, Carlos Lorca, and Ricardo Lagos, members of the Chilean Socialist Party's Central Committee, have been imprisoned in the Junta's dungeons since last June. They are the victims of brutal physical and psychological tortures. As yet, all official accounts have denied any knowledge concerning their whereabouts.

"All of the world's democratic forces, including workers' organizations, revolution-

ary organizations, democratic and progressive organizations, youth, student and women's organizations, democratic and ecclesiastic institutions, together with dozens of parliaments representing the most distant countries, have asked for information concerning the prisoners' whereabouts. They have called for reports as to their physical and psychological condition and have demanded their liberation. Only the Junta is deaf to the World's clamouring.

"The Chilean People must save the lives of these comrades by sending anonymous letters to every embassy and reputable international organization in Chile. We must send letters to prestigious persons in the intellectual camp and to all those who can contribute to the people's crusade to save the lives of these heroic comra



# Prisoners You Can Help

Dear friends:

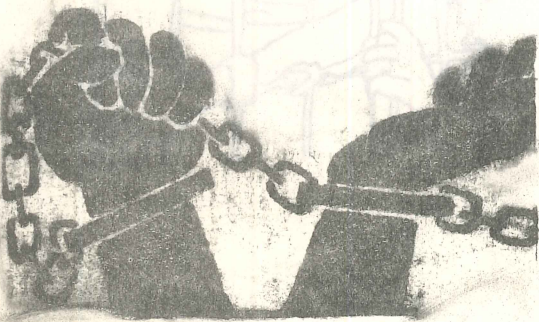
Through this letter we aim to inform you and ask for your solidarity. At present in Chile, there are thousands of political prisoners. Among them we would like to tell you about a few of these Chilean men and women. They have been detained for several months; they have been mistreated and tortured; they have been imprisoned by the Junta, Chile's present government, for no lawful reason. We are here enclosing a brief summary of their personal history.

In the past two years International Solidarity has proved to be effective in helping to free some of the political prisoners. Therefore we would like to ask for your help now; please send letters to the following persons, showing your concern about the lives of these people.

We rely on your solidarity, it is the only hope our "compañeros" have.

Thankyou.

Vancouver Chilean Association



Gladys Diaz:

Journalist. Tortured during three months. Rumoured taken from Tres Alamos to Villa Grimaldi, a torture center, in July 75. Great concern for her safety. Her husband is apparently still a fugitive.

Olga Carrasco:

Arrested on January 75. She suffers of leukemia.

Beatriz Guilabert:

Medical Doctor. She was expelled from the San Juan de Dios Hospital, on Sept. 73. Each time she was able to obtain a job in a private place, the College of Physicians would ask for her expulsion. She was detained the 25th, October 75.

Berta Moraga:

78 years old. Arrested on January 75, has been accused of terrorism and of being extremist. She is being held at Three Alamos detention camp.

Georgina Ocaranza:

Secretary. Lutheran. Five months pregnant. Arrested on Sept. 75. She worked for the Committee for Peace in Santiago, the only organization in Chile involved in working for Human Rights.

Aldo Flores Duran:

Arrested on Oct. the 31, 74. He received a gun shot in one arm and the chest. He has been condemned to 35 years in prison.

Arturo Villavela Arajo:

Arrested on the 29/3/74, wounded in the abdomen. Condemned to life in prison.

Julio Carrasco Pirard:

Arrested on the 4/6/74, wounded in a leg. Has a 25 year sentence.

TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

General Augusto Pinochet  
Edificio Diego Portales  
Santiago Chile

Sr. Jorge Cauas  
Ministerio de Hacienda  
Teatinos 200  
Santiago Chile

Your member of Parliament  
Parliament Building  
Ottawa Ontario

Coronel Manuel Contreras  
Ministerio de Defensa Nacional

Sr. Miguel Schweitzer  
Ministero de Justicia  
Agustinas 1401-1419  
Santiago Chile

Jean B. Lanctot  
Correspondent in Canada of the  
U.N. High Commissioner for  
Refugee  
55 Parkdale Ave.  
Ottawa Ontario



# Canadian Companies Investing in Chile

A month after the coup in Chile General Pinochet announced that foreign companies would be welcome to return or bring new investments to Chile. One of the first on the scene was Canadian,

*Noranda Mines Ltd.*, Canada's eighth largest corporation and a major world copper producer, had been in Chile since 1964 exploiting a small copper mine through its subsidiary *Chile Canadian Mines*. The company was taken over by the state corporation for small mines in 1971 and *Noranda* left Chile.

But shortly after the coup, and even before the regime's release of its foreign investment statute favouring multinationals, *Noranda* returned to Chile Canadian Mines with a \$600,000 infusion of new capital — one of the first and largest new investments in post-coup Chile.

In the past two years Canadian mining firms, banks, traders and manufacturing enterprises have been assessing or making deals with Junta representatives and local business interests.

From their point of view the "new" Chile looks like an opportune place to do business where taxation laws and the repression of the working class allow for the taking of maximum profits.

From the Junta's point of view, Canadian business interest in Chile, while on a smaller scale than that of the U.S. and Europe, is a most welcome form of support for its economic repression and political reign of terror.

Canadian investments in Chile at present include the mining interests of *Noranda Mines*, an office of *Canadian Pacific Airlines* and a substantial subsidiary of the world-wide network of the *Bata Shoes Company*.

Directed from the Don Mills headquarters of the world's largest shoe manufacturer, the *Bata* subsidiary in Chile operates three plants producing the bulk of the nation's total shoe output. A lack of demand within Chile for *Bata* products may be hurting the company's domestic sales.

But with the help of a recent International Shoe Fair in Chile, *Bata* is finding some international buyers. The company has just started to export 60,000 pairs of shoes valued at \$3 million to the United States.

Meanwhile, several Canadian banks have been involved in

short-term loans to the Junta. The Canadian forest industry giants are being courted by the Junta for

participation in a \$100 million programme for development of Chilean forest products.

But the key "Canadian connection" at this time is in the mining sector where Canadian-based corporations rank high in the Junta's esteem both for reasons of their sheer size and apparent nationality.

After the coup, the World Bank was looking for someone to do an assessment of the financial viability of the Chilean copper industry on the basis of which new loans would be forthcoming. *Noranda* was chosen specifically as a Canadian company whose report would raise fewer sceptical questions than an American firm.

For *Noranda* the World Bank study afforded an opportunity to get to know Junta representatives and facilitated their return to the country.

The Junta depends on copper. New investments in three copper deposits in northern Chile could total \$1,500 million, providing a capital inflow to offset Chile's balance of payments deficit and producing more copper for export.

Eight foreign companies from Canada, the U.S., Japan, Brazil and Europe have submitted separate propositions to the Junta's foreign investment committee

which is expected to announce its selection shortly.

How Canadian companies will fair in the bidding is unknown. However, business magazines have reported that: *Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd.* (of Sudbury, the Dominican Republic, Rhodesia and Namibia fame) is interested in a \$300 million investment in the El Abra deposits.

*Noranda Mines Ltd.* has made a proposition to develop the Andocollo find, but is running second to *AMOCO Minerals*, a subsidiary of *Standard Oil of Indiana*.



*Canadian Javelin*, which recently received the axe from the Panamanian government in favour of the development of a copper deposit in that country by *Texasgulf*, has exploration activities in the Taital area of Chile.

Vancouver-based *COMINCO Ltd.* is also exploring Chilean copper mineralizations; and another Vancouver company, *Stokes Exploration Management Co. Ltd.* (*SEMCO*) has placed an exploration specialist in Chile and is developing a small mine jointly with a Chilean firm.

If the president of *SEMCO*, Ronald B. Stokes, is any indication, the attitudes of Canadian mining men towards Chile is enthusiastic. Says Stokes: "...there is not the slightest doubt that conditions are much clearer regarding foreign investments in the mining industry and as soon as the great corporations are completely secure in that their investments will be protected I'm sure that capital will begin to arrive."

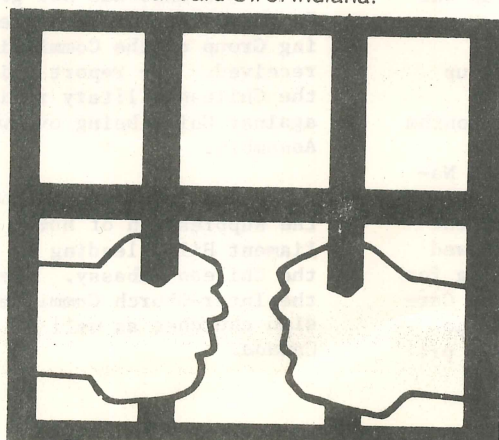
Even if the Junta falls from power the companies may be counting on the reins of government passing to friendly hands. If changes come the companies may consider it important to get in on the ground floor with rights on new projects that take three to five years to begin production.

Despite the intense activity of mining companies in Chile, all is not well with the Junta's attempts to attract investments.

The Buenos Aires business magazine *Latinamerican Week* paints a gloomy picture for its entrepreneurial readers: while interest in new Chilean investments is on the rise, concrete results are yet to be seen.

Only \$40 million new capital has actually entered Chile since the coup. Multinational corporations may be sympathetic to the Junta but still fear the possibilities that the Chilean people could one day bring about its downfall.

Canadian companies investing in the Junta may have one more consideration to take into account: that their actions in Chile may clarify for Canadians the fact that they are the enemies of both the Chilean and Canadian people.





## Reflections of Economic Crisis

"The economic crisis, manifests itself every day in the streets of Santiago and in all the main cities of the country. The misery fundamentally affects the workers. The hunger is notorious and juvenile delinquency has increased considerably.

"In the central sector of Santiago - between the Plazade Armas and La Moneda - and in Providencia, it is possible to encounter 6 or 7 beggars per block, on the average mothers surrounded with children or simply children alone. As well, one may encounter the unemployed.

Street sellers peddling caramels, sweets, combs, rabbits, and baubles are innumerable. In the Plazade Armas unemployed workers congregate and devote themselves to singing or playing some instrument. The minibuses circulate with more than one vendor or 'singer' aboard. In some sectors, - such



as Sa Diego and Gran Avenida - there are more vendors than buses. And then there are the unemployed. On construction sites, there are long queues of workers, hoping to fill some vacancy.

"The workers go round on foot between their homes and their work centres. Some travelling nearly 20 kilometers daily. There are cases where some bus runs had to be eliminated, as in Penalolen. Those special express runs, which



## Chile Notes

After nearly two years of activity, the last remaining public defense of human rights in Chile has come to an end. In mid-November General Pinochet sent a letter to Cardinal Silva Enriquez stating that the Committee for Peace (COPACHI) was an agency for marxist-leninists and would the Cardinal shut it down. COPACHI has drawn support from all over the world for its vigorous work in the defense of civil and human rights in Chile since the bloody military coup. The committee had been under the sponsorship of an ecumenical council consisting of Cardinal Silva Enriquez of the Catholic Church, Lutheran Bishop Helmut Frenz and the Chief Rabbi of Santiago.

COPACHI has always been vehemently disliked by the military junta but was allowed to continue because of international pressure. However recent events became too much for the dictatorial regime to tolerate. Last August for example, world-wide attention was centred on the "missing 115". According to the junta these missing individuals were all Mirista refugees who had killed each other in an internecine struggle in Argentina. However, it was the work of COPACHI which was able document the fact that all of those missing had been arrested in Chile and that they must have died at the hands of the military government. The veracity of the committee's work never being in dispute, the junta's coverup was completely exposed.

Soon after this incident the junta stepped up its direct attacks against COPACHI. In September COPACHI secretary, Georgina Ocaranza (then six months pregnant) was arrested. In early October, Bishop Frenz, who had just recently received the United Nations award for aid to refugees, was forbidden to re-enter Chile after leaving the country to attend the World Lutheran Conference in Europe. Then followed Pinochet's letter to the Lutheran Cardinal asking for closure of COPACHI on November 11. Although the Cardinal's reply acceded to the demand of closure, no definite date was set and the Cardinal asked for pro-

## Confrontations Continue in the Military

Somewhere near Santa Rosa in Santiago, a detachment of Carabineros (paramilitary police) and a detachment from the Air Force (FACH) encountered one another face to face last September 27. The result was a shoot out in which 2 soldiers were killed and a number of FACH soldiers were wounded. The Carabineros arrived at the Barros Luco hospital wounded and in severe pain ... and those of the FACH were attended at "El Bosque" base. The reasons behind the incident weren't clarified. But it is believed that it had to do with the state of hysteria instilled into the soldiers by authorities, and with jealousies which exist between the institutions. These confrontations between the carabineros and the FACH are frequent in the communities of San Bernardo, San Miguel, LaGranja, and La Cisterna in Santiago.

tection of COPACHI's staff. However on November 15th the police started arresting leading members of the Committee, including staff members and lawyers working closely with the families of the missing and imprisoned

The military and Chilean press attacks on the Committee's vital work has increased tensions within the Catholic Church. While official statements refrain from a break with the junta, and individual rightist bishops use the press to launch tirades against Christians who help subversives, there is evidence that more progressive bishops have had enough with maintaining an official facade of unity between Church and State. Bishop Camus, Secretary of the Episcopal Conference of the Church in Chile, has publically likened the present situation of Christians in Chile to that of Catacomb Christians during imperial Roman times.

Meanwhile, in the streets of Chile, the campaign against the resistance has reached new levels. By November 8th, Andres Pascual Allende and Mary Anne Beausire had asked for asylum in the embassy of Costa Rica, and Nelson Gutierrez, Maria Elena Bachman and an American Holy Cross Priest John Devlin had taken refuge in the embassy of the Holy See. A further six MIR members were detained on November 11, the Chilean authorities allege, including two Italian priests. With both MIR leaders, Pascual Allende and Gutierrez free from arrest the Junta is wildly attempting to arrest anyone who might have come in contact with them. This has led to the arrest or expulsion of numerous American nuns and priests.

All this has not gone unnoticed outside of Chile. In the United Nations the progress of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights has been received. The report which outlines the barbarities of the Chilean military regime led to a motion of censure against Chile being overwhelmingly passed by the General Assembly.

And in Ottawa, on November 27, a march protesting the suppression of human rights in Chile began at Parliament Hill, leading to a demonstration in front of the Chilean Embassy. The demonstration, organized by the Inter-Church Committee, was supported by the Canadian churches as well as Amnesty International and Oxfam Canada.



## SENATE REPORT

## CIA Coloured News of Chile

By Godfrey Hodgson (The Sunday Times, December 7, 1975)

The most detailed outline to date of the scope of the CIA's worldwide propaganda machine and of the agency's influence inside newspaper offices all over the world is sketched in the US Senate's latest report on covert action in Chile, released on Thursday.

One statistic, the report, from a select committee chaired by Senator Frank Church, says, conveys the magnitude to the CIA's propaganda campaign. In six crucial weeks in the autumn of 1970, between Salvador Allende's elections as President

of Chile and his confirmation by the Chilean parliament, "partial return" in the CIA's records "showed that 726 articles, broadcasts, editorials and similar items directly resulted from agency activity."

The agency made the point that it had not means of measuring the "multiplier effect" - how much favourable Press comment was stimulated by deliberately planted material. It concluded, however, that this effect was "both substantial and significant."

The report adds a new term to the demonology of secret operations: the "media asset" - or a CIA agent working secretly as a journalist for a respected newspaper or broadcasting organization.

Inside Chile, the report reveals, one "media asset" produced regular radio commentaries which were broadcast nationally. He had been funded by the CIA since 1965 and continued to put out CIA propaganda throughout the duration of the Allende regime.

At different times, between one and five "assets" worked



for the major Chilean daily newspaper, El Mercurio.

This, too, had a multiplier effect, since El Mercurio's CIA line editorials were picked up and read all over Chile, and indeed throughout Latin America generally. Altogether, El Mercurio, owned by the family interests of Agustin Edwards, received more than \$1.5 million in CIA subsidy. A CIA study concluded that the newspaper "played an important role in setting the stage for the September 11, 1973, military coup which overthrew Allende."

An earlier Senate report revealed that President Nixon's decision to overthrow Allende at any cost was communicated to CIA Director, Richard Helms, on September 15, 1970. The decision was taken immediately after a breakfast meeting between Mr. Edwards and his business colleagues, Donald Kendall, a personal friend of Mr. Nixon's, with Henry Kissinger, then Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, and John Mitchell, then US Attorney General.

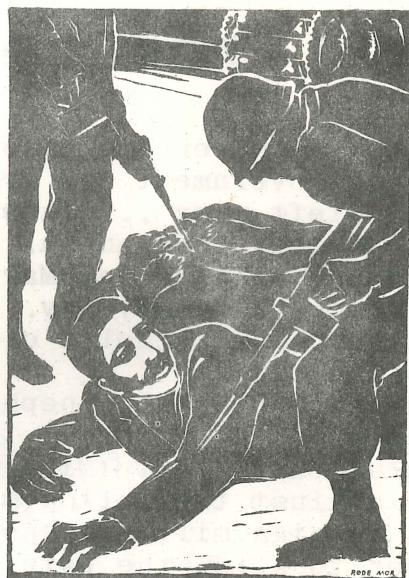
In Chile, the CIA's propaganda activity was not limited to supporting "media assets" however. During the 1970 election campaign it produced hundreds of thousands of printed leaflets, posters and picture books. It sent a newsletter to 2000 journalists, academics and "opinion-makers". The CIA also sent out sign-painting teams with instructions to paint "su paredon" - your wall - on 2000 walls, "evoking an image of Communist firing squads".

Even more startling are the report's revelations of the CIA's influence over the Press outside Chile. Predictions of economic collapse under and Allende government "were replayed in CIA generated articles in European and Latin American newspapers," the report says.

In response to criticisms of El Mercurio by Allende during the 1970 election, the CIA claims that, through its covert action resources, it "orchestrated cables of support and protest from foreign newspapers, a protest statement from an international Press association, and world Press coverage of the association's protest."

The CIA, according to its own evidence to the Senate Committee, had agents placed in newspapers all over the world who could influence coverage of events in Chile.

"By September 28," the report states flatly, referring again to the period immediately after Allende's election in 1970, but before his confirmation, "the CIA had agents who were journalists from 10 different countries in or en route to Chile. This group was supplemented by eight more journalists from five countries under the direction of high level agents."



Another effective method available to the CIA was to give American journalists special "inside" briefings. The report gives as an example a particular cover story on Chile in Time magazine.

"According to CIA documents," the Senate committee's staff report, "The Time correspondent in Chile apparently had accepted Allende's protestations of moderation and constitutionality at face value."

"Briefing requested by Time" the agency was pleased to note, "and provided by the CIA in Washington resulted in a change in the basic thrust of the Time story on Allende's September 4 victory and in the timing of the story."

Time magazine said last night: "Some one is making a mountain out of nothing at all." Time's reporter in Chile in 1970, David Lee, said he was not particularly sympathetic to Allende and that the Time story of October 9 was an accurate report of what he wrote.

The newspaper El Mercurio last night also denied any connection with the CIA.

The report states that over the 11 years from 1963 to 1973, the United States spent \$13.4 million on covert action in Chile.



## Noranda Invests in Chile

Just before publication *Venceremos* received information that Noranda Mines of Canada has agreed to survey, develop and exploit Chile's ANDACOLLO copper deposit. The deposits are located 400 kilometers north of Santiago.

Total investment required to exploit the copper is in the neighbourhood of half a billion dollars with Noranda agreeing to supply 260 million dollars.

Given the comparatively immense size of Noranda Mines, speculation is that many smaller companies will be inclined to follow Noranda's example.

## Junta Promises MIR Safe Conduct

The Vancouver Sun announced on Jan. 22, 1976 that "the Chilean government has granted safe conduct out of the country to left wing ... leader Andres Pascal Allende and his Anglo-Chilean companion.

"Andres Allende and Mary Anne Beausire took refuge in the Coat Rican Embassey Nov. 7 (1975) following the arrest of several Roman Catholic clergy accused of assisting the fugitive leftists."

"Pascal Allende, a nephew of murdered president Salvador Allende, is a leader of the clandestine Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) which has waged sporadic armed warfare against the ruling military government.

"A foreign military spokesman said President Pinochet agreed to allow the pair to leave the country in view of the special friendship between Costa Rica and Chile."

The Chilean official neglected to clarify, however, that the prime reason for the Junta having to grant safe conduct was the intense amount of international pressure placed on the Chilean and Costa Rican governments to fulfill the terms of a Latin American treaty outlining asylum rights.

"The Chilean foreign ministry later said that it would ask Costa Rica to extradite Allende and Miss Beausire after they arrive in the Central American country"

"It did not elaborate, but the extradition statement indicated that the Chilean government would charge that the two are common criminals."

"The Costa Rican government after studying the dossier supplied by Chile on the couple, decided to grant them political asylum." Such status would exempt them from consideration of extradition.

## Military Demands Pinochet's Resignation

The bonds uniting Chile's military junta are coming unstuck, according to a report earlier this month in the London *Sunday Times*. The paper said Jan. 4 that ten senior generals, led by Air Force chief Gustavo Leigh, had presented junta chief Augusto Pinochet with an ultimatum which sources in Santiago said "came close to demanding his resignation." The top officers reportedly demanded dissolution of the DINA, or national police, which is responsible for much of the torturing that has brought international condemnation of the junta. The ultimatum also reportedly demanded urgent measures to save the economy and steps to improve the junta's image abroad.

The *Sunday Times*, which said the gen-

erals had set March as a deadline, warned that a new regime without Pinochet would not mean a return to democracy, but more likely a "more sophisticated and intelligent form of fascism."

The Chilean government quickly denied the story and banned its publication inside Chile. Gen. Leigh personally denied the account.

Whether there is a serious split remains a matter of speculation. There is no doubt that there is dissatisfaction over Pinochet's policies. The British magazine reported Jan. 11 that Washington has sought for over a year to have Pinochet replaced. In Santiago, Leigh, known as an extreme right-winger, has openly criticized the junta's economic policies because of their disastrous social costs.



## Woman British Doctor Tortured

Chile's continuing disregard for human rights also came into the public spotlight this month when Britain recalled its ambassador to Santiago to protest reports by British doctor Sheila Cassidy that she was tortured during two months of imprisonment by the junta. Cassidy, who was released Dec. 29, charged that she had been stripped, tied to a bed and tortured with electric shock to make her disclose information that would lead police to leaders of the Left Revolutionary Movement or MIR. Cassidy was arrested on charges of giving medical treatment to an underground MIR leader. Chile denied her charges as "totally unfounded and malicious." The reply did not impress Britain, which says it will take the case before the UN Human Rights Commission. —JA



International Bulletin  
Vol. 3 No. 1, Jan. 16, 1976.

British doctor Sheila Cassidy



DICTATORSHIP PREPARING

# WAR Against Peru

The following are excerpts from a declaration put out by the Political Committee of the MIR. This declaration was published in "El Rebelde", the official organ of the Underground party.

"Among groups within the Chilean armed forces, rumours have been circulating to the effect that there is a danger of war against Peru. In the past Chilean revolutionaries haven't placed much importance on these rumours because they have been a means used by military authorities simply to gain increases in the defence budget. As well, they have simply proven to be government ruses to lead public attention away from internal political problems.

But today, the talk of war against Peru has ceased to be mere rumour. There is a great deal of evidence to suggest that the dictatorship will not confine itself to brutally repressing Chilean workers, but is also escalating preparations for a war against Peru.

Before the workers and peoples of Chile, the MIR denounces this war that Pinochet's government is now planning. The MIR calls upon all Chilean and Peruvian workers to fight towards preventing this war.

## Dictatorship Arms Itself

Whilst destroying the people of Chile with the most terrible exploitation, whilst throwing hundreds of thousands into unemployment, reducing the standard of living, of health, and education, and severely diminishing productive investments, the Junta has thrown itself into an armaments race. A conservative estimate indicates that a sum nearing 1 billion dollars is being spent in purchasing arms and in preparing the armed forces for a war against Peru.

## Militarization of Civilians

### Expansion of Armed Forces

In 1973, the Chilean Armed Forces had 60,000 members. According to a general estimate, the Armed Forces membership has presently grown to 120,000 members. And to that number, one must add nearly 50,000 conscripts. In planning the war against Peru, the military authorities haven't limited themselves to expanding the Armed Forces itself, but too, are planning to militarize civilians.

The Junta has created a new Ministry of Transport, which gives the military control of civil communications and transport. This is being done with the object of planning strategies and possible actions in the event of war. As well, the Intelligence Services are presently studying strategic industries in order to find their advantages from a military point of view.

The Junta has recruited civilians from the most reactionary political factions (in particular, the National Party and its terrorist offshoot, Patria y Libertad) to carry out various government police assignments. This is being done with the view that at some future date these civilians would be able to replace the military staff who presently perform these assignments. In this way the regular military personnel could be sent into action in Peru.

The preparation of civilians for a possible war is gradually being developed. These preparations are, of course, not immediately visible as such. They are disguised as emergency plans in case of "catastrophe". For example, alarms are being installed in schools, industries and businesses; plans are being made to evacuate buildings in case of bombings. As well, emergency plans are being carried out in the provinces, with one of the most publicized being the province of Concepcion. Again, these provisions are not yet officially acknowledged to be for the advent of war against Peru. But all this activity seems only too well designed to meet that end.

## Operational Base

### 1) Preparations:

In charge of preparing the operational base is the 6th

Divisions Commander-in-Chief, Sergeant Major Hernan Fuenzalida Vigar. The chosen area for this base constitutes a large rectangle situated between the PanAmerican highway and the sea. Its vertices are Humbestone to the SE, Iquique to the SW, Zapiga to the NE, and Pisagua to the NW.

Pisagua has been converted into a military port, closed to civilians. The population is registered by the Army and is subjected to strict surveillance. The town is divided into two zones: i) a zone of free transit and ii) a zone where transit is under strict control (this is the northern sector). There is yet another area where passage is prohibited even to soldiers without special authorization. In this last district, 122 buildings originally constructed as concentration camps, are now being used as barracks.

A military camp has been established and holds more than 150 houses, troop barracks, a supermarket, and a hospital. New roads have been built and the old ones have been repaved. Discreet work is underway in building large water and fuel tanks, great saltpeter reserves, and underground arms deposits. Also, naval installments have been reinforced, and the Armed Forces has realized improvement work in two air bases close to the operational base.

### 2) Defense Line

Defenses against enemy raids have been facilitated by natural land barriers. Moats measuring 4 meters in width and 2 meters in depth have been built as reinforcements. Borders have been reforested. The Dictatorship's strategy is anything but defensive, rather it is offensive.

### 3) Concentration of Arms

Along with implementing the necessary installations, the government is continually concentrating its arms and troops in the zone destined to be the operational base of aggression against Peru.

Our Party has been able to verify, that since the end of last year, military convoys (including tanks) frequently leave Santiago during curfew hours, and are heading northward.

### 4) Preparations of Aggression

The Dictatorship is gradually building an aggressive propaganda campaign against Peru. The Junta is insistent that Peru, with the help of the Soviet Union, has installed powerful military bases along the frontier, acquiring planes, armoured cars, and augmenting its forces of submarines.

Officials of the most reactionary political sectors have spread rumours amongst the people that there is an "imminent danger" of war; that the situation is very unstable; that they have discovered Peru's plans of attack, that it is almost impossible to avoid a confrontation; that it is necessary to establish an "Economic War", and that the people must prepare themselves to defend the country.

The Dictatorship hasn't merely set up propaganda campaigns, it is also actively operating within Peru. A campaign has been organized to provoke opposition within the Peruvian bourgeoisie, with the object of creating internal conflicts which could weaken the military government there.

The Chilean Intelligence Services are engaging agents in commercial and industrial activities in Peru, so that they may both gather military information and work to weaken the Peruvian government. The existence of the Andean Market gives them access to Peruvian industrial circles where they conduct a comprehensive program of underground agitation against Peru's military government. The worst thing is that this campaign to intensify inter-bourgeoisie contradictions in Peru is accompanied by growing military mobilization in Chile.



5] Interest Behind the War

Pinochet and his flock of criminal sidekicks wouldn't have begun this war effort if they hadn't been able to count of aid from other countries. The threat of war between Chile and Peru isn't the product of old historical rivalries, nor is it only the result of expansionist dreaming or whimsical eggression on the part of Chilean officials. There are other interests behind this war.

The conflict between Chile and Peru is the clash between 2 groups of the Latin American bourgeoisie. In this present crisis stage when U.S. domination in Latin America is weakening, they are seeking to redefine relations of dependence with Yankee power.

**The Attitude of the U.S.**

North American government policy is one of provoking and abetting Chile's plans to attack Peru. The U.S., alarmed by tightening relations between Peru, Cuba, and the USSR (above all by Soviet military advice and arms) has gone through distinctive phases in their policies toward Peru. First, the U.S. delivered arms to Chile to counteract Peruvian military power, then it instigated reactionary uprisings and tried to overthrow Velasco Alvarado. Now, the U.S. is encouraging the Chilean Junta to attack Peru.

Secretary of the U.S. Army, H. Callaway, paid a visit to Chile, in July 1974. This was seen as a supportive gesture from the U.S. with respect to Pinochet's plans of

aggression.

It isn't a question of the U.S.A. fearing a socialist revolution in Peru, for the U.S. knows perfectly well that the Peruvian government is composed of the nationalist bourgeoisie. What the U.S. fears is Russian influence in its own backyard at a time when Yankee imperialism is losing its grip in Latin America.

PROLETARIAT AGAINST THE WAR

Before the world, we denounce the Chilean Dictatorship's plans to war against Peru. We, as revolutionaries and workers condemn a war between the working class of Chile and the working class of Peru.

We will never submit ourselves to serving the interests of the Dictatorship and the bourgeoisie. The war against Peru will only intensify the resistance of the revolutionary movement.

We will also fight to end the designs of foreign bourgeois groups, as today we struggle against the military dictatorship.

We call upon all Peruvian and Chilean workers to direct arms against those governments which try to use us as cannon fodder.

For the Proletarian Revolution!.. the only means of securing peace and solidarity between the peoples of Peru and Chile.

COMISION POLITICA  
MOVIMIENTO DE IZQUIERDA REVOLUCIONARIA  
(MIR)  
Chile, June 1975

**CHILEAN PENA**

**Cormoran**

**Rayen Aucan**

**Irma**

**Quimantu**

**Chilean Dances**

**Testimony**

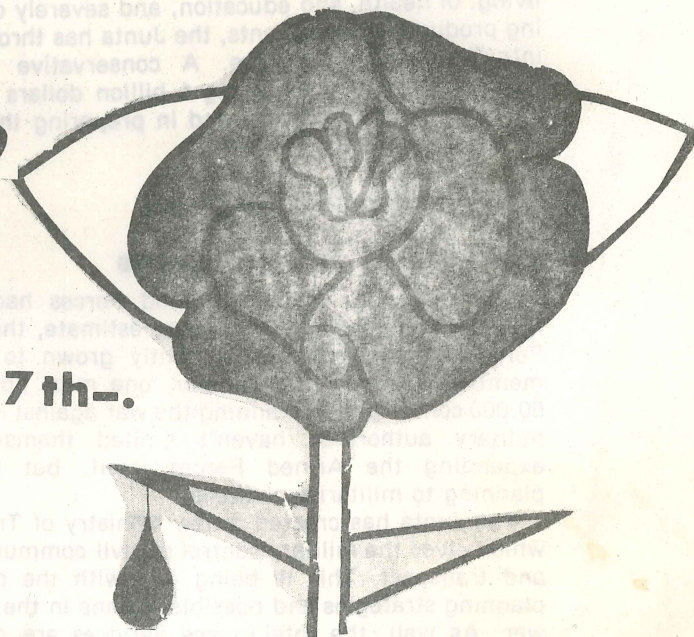
**Chilean food -anticuchos**

**Drinks**

**Kitsilano**

**House**

**2305 WEST 7th--.**



**- FEB. 14 - 7:30 P.M.**

**VENCEREMOS**

**P.O. Box 48474**

**P.S. Bentall Centre**

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**