



chile campaign.

ACTIVISTS' NETWORK MAILING.

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INTRODUCTION

This is the first Chile Campaign Network mailing to be organised jointly by NUSUK and CSC (Chile Solidarity Campaign). The network was established last term immediately following the highly successful International Student Seminar on Chile held in London in November, and it represents a major step forward in the students' contribution to the British Chile campaign. This mailing is being distributed to activists in over seventy British universities and colleges where local Chile campaign groups are gradually being organised.

This network will not only disseminate information to activists and local groups but will co-ordinate work done at this level with specific national objectives. It is therefore an activists network and the contents of this mailing should supply with the ideas, materials, and initiatives to help you in your job of raising student awareness of, and commitment to, the Chilean problem and its solution.

NUSUK's activity is now linked closely with the Chile Solidarity Campaign; something which should increase the effectiveness of our work. A brief history of the CSC is contained within this mailing. During the two years since the fascist coup, solidarity action has increased enormously and a break-down of the many different campaigns, now being organised, is also included. Two specific areas of work which can produce very heartening results have also been detailed - help for political prisoners and refugees.

Finally, there is an outline of our programme of action for this term. This will culminate in March with a Week of Action (not to be confused with the other Weeks of Action which have been very quiet affairs), during which there will be a Chilean Flag Day for fundraising which will mark our contribution to the European Day of Action agreed by all the European National Student Unions at the European Meeting in December. Obviously we will need to prepare ourselves for these events, so the earlier we start, the better.

THE NEED TO HELP THE CHILEAN PEOPLE

a. "Outcry at Cassidy Torture"

This is a typical headline that you might have read in any national daily paper during your Christmas vacations. It is a feature of our society that such personal and newsworthy tragedies can do more to highlight human suffering under repressive military regimes than years of persistent campaigning activity. Nevertheless, Sheila Cassidy's dreadful experience has shaken many people into action and shown others who may have thought otherwise that the junta's violent tactics have not decreased. Dr Cassidy, who had spent sixty days at the mercy of the junta's security police the DINA, has described the torture system as "generalised, and highly organised". She is no Marxist, Communist, subversive or guerilla who might "desire to twist the truth", but her statement on the brutality of Chilean life brings home the message with striking clarity. Large scale arrests and torture are no longer news in Chile, but Dr Cassidy was a victim of the recent persecution of the church and the closure of the Committee for Peace. This and the increased presence of tanks and military

personnel in the streets have brought the repression to a new peak.

b. The Committee for Peace

Since September this year victimisations of the leaders of the Committee for Peace in Chile have harrassed the humanitarian work being done by the organisations. Dozens of priests and nuns have been arrested in different parts of the country; nine are still in detention. Then on 11 November General Pinochet wrote to the head of the Catholic Church "suggesting" that it would be better for everyone if the Committee dissolved itself. Faced with this threat the Committee was forced to accept; it had to close.

To understand the significance of this attack we must brush aside the junta's accusations that the Committee was helping "left wing Marxists". Set up in 1973 with the participation of all the churches, by October of this year it had committees in nine of the provinces in Chile, with 103 full-time workers in Santiago and 94 in the rest of the country. Its members visited prisons, dealt with legal aid to prisoners, were in touch with prisoners families, and knew exactly what was going on in the detention centres and about the tortures and disappearances. It worked in the shanty towns and in the countryside, and it could judge the disastrous effects of the junta's economic programme.

But the Committee was also dangerous to the junta because it was trying to do something about the situation. It was studying and finding finance for various projects to help workers and peasants who had lost their job or their land. It represented an attempt at organisation and self-help which is exactly what the junta fears as it needs to keep the people repressed and disorganised. That is why it was forcibly dissolved. This action is undoubtedly a blow to the movement of opposition to the junta, both inside and outside Chile. It is so essential that the churches themselves decide they can confront the junta and win. Pinochet has extended his control to the area of humanitarian opposition, having ruthlessly crushed all areas of political opposition. But of course both types of activity still exist but in different forms. We must do everything in our power to help these movements grow and become more effective. We must step up the campaign of protest at the increased repression. Publicity about its methods of dealing with opponents is the best way of harrassing the junta, isolating it internationally and so increasing pressures at home. We must demand that our government does not help a regime it has recently joined us in condemning.

c. Help for the Chilean Resistance

From a political point of view Pinochet is playing a dangerous game which could spell political disaster. In alienating the church and the Vatican, as well as other interests already opposed to the junta, he is reducing still further his basis of support in Chile. The US has withdrawn partial support and is embarrassed by its deep involvement in the coup initiative. The junta has had to turn to the more blatantly reactionary nations of the world, including South Africa, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Paraguay.

But what of the consequences of this action within Chile? Such shifts to the right, both internationally and internally, will

not serve the interests of the Christian Democrats, who might be more tempted to work with the Left when being confronted with such a scenario. A first hint of such moves comes in reports from Chile suggesting that top Christian Democrat leaders (representing the left wing in that party) have individually instructed members outside Chile to co-operate more closely with Popular Unity leaders. This is just one example of the shift which is taking place in Chile away from acceptance or support of the junta.

We must conclude therefore that our contribution to this movement can be of great importance. The International Student Seminar held in London, represented a binding together of all student activity on Chile throughout the world. A programme of action for the European student movement has now been established and in this country students are now fully integrated into the wider actions of the CSC. All the controls are set for a major British student contribution to a truly world-wide campaign.

WHAT IS THE CHILE SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN?

a. Brief history

Chile Solidarity Campaign was founded by Liberation in September 1973, immediately after the violent military coup which overthrew the democratic Popular Unity Government of President Salvador Allende in Chile. The Campaign has grown by encouraging the affiliation of labour movement organisations, and by forming local committees throughout Great Britain. It is a united campaign which brings together the efforts of all people in Britain who are concerned about the situation in Chile. It works in close conjunction with the trade union movement as a whole, the TUC and the Labour Party, to publicise events in Chile, to persuade our government to give no form of aid or assistance to the military junta, to press for the release of trade union and political prisoners in Chile, to help resettle Chilean refugees in Britain and provide opportunities for them to work for the cause of their people, to discourage all forms of trade or contact with Chile, so as to isolate the military junta, and to work closely with the movement in other countries for effective international solidarity with the people of Chile.

b. Support

The CSC has a very wide support. Affiliations include large numbers of national trade unions representing over half the membership of the TUC. Political organisations affiliated include the Labour Party and more than sixty constituency and ward parties. Also affiliated are the Communist Party, International Socialists, International Marxist Group and local branches, the LPYS and YCL. The London Co-operative Society Political Committee is also affiliated and provides financial assistance, as well as advice and co-sponsorship of projects. Over sixty local CSC committees have been formed throughout the country and each has initiated local activity on Chile.

c. Chile Committee for Human Rights

This is a non-political organisation which works for the protection and restoration of human rights in Chile. It assists political and trade union prisoners and their families, through the Chile Relief Fund, which is a registered charity. It administers the

the Adoption of Prisoners Scheme, through which many trade union and other organisations in Britain have "adopted" a political prisoner in Chile, campaigning for his/her release, and in a number of cases securing this. Chile Committee for Human Rights has support from prominent churchmen, writers, actors, artists, MPs, etc.

d. The Joint Working Group for Chilean Refugees in Britain (JWG)

This is a committee of a number of organisations, including CSC, CCHR, UNHCR, Christian Aid, the British Council for Aid to Refugees, which administers the programme for Chilean refugees in Britain. JWG runs a reception hostel in London, from which refugees are sent to reception committees, usually based on local Chile Solidarity groups, throughout Britain. They arrange in turn for accommodation, English classes, and eventually jobs or places for study.

CSC, CCHR and JWG all work well in co-operation with one another, respecting each other's autonomy in their respective fields.

WIDESPREAD ACTIVITY - PRESENT CAMPAIGNS

As has been mentioned above, while campaigning work has grown so it has also diversified. The key to effectiveness has become the need for action on many fronts. The following is a synopsis of the major campaigns now underway of which two - the adoption of political prisoners, and refugee work - are covered more fully.

a. Support for the Seamen's Boycott

In September of last year, the National Executive Council of the National Union of Seamen voted to instruct union members not to sail on British ships sailing to or from Chile. As almost half of the trade between Britain and Chile is carried in British ships, the potential effect of this boycott is very great. Support from other trade unionists will help to make this boycott more effective, and to remove the burden of economic effects from the seamen's shoulders.

b. Stop the Submarines and Aero-engines

Two new Oberon class submarines have been built for the Chilean navy at Greenock. They are completed, but have been delayed because of wiring faults. Many trade unions, and the Labour Party National Executive Committee, have told the government that irrespective of whether the Chileans yet own them, or whether they have paid for them, these weapons must not be handed over to the Chilean junta and the training of their crews by the British navy must cease.

A number of Rolls Royce jet engines were sent to Britain for repair by the Chilean Air Force. The engines come from Hawker Hunter jets which were used by the junta to bomb the Presidential Palace and working class housing estates on the day of the coup. AUEW workers at East Kilbride, and now TGWU transport and warehouse workers have refused to handle them. The junta is threatening to sue Rolls Royce to get its engines back. These are weapons which were used to kill Chilean workers - they must not be allowed to fall into the junta's hands. Thanks to sustained

action by British trade unionists, most of the junta's Hawker Hunter jets are now grounded. They should stay that way.

Two Chilean destroyers are being refitted on Tyneside. They should not be allowed to leave.

c. Sanctions on Chile at the United Nations

Last year Britain's representatives at the United Nations presented various amendments to resolutions of condemnation of the military junta. The amendments watered down the resolutions, to the delight of the junta. Since then, the junta has completely ignored the UN Resolution No 3219 of last year (which was unanimously supported last January by the TUC General Council) which demanded that all political detainees be released or brought to trial. It also refused to permit an on-the-spot investigation by the United Nations Human Rights Commission. This year, at the General Assembly, Britain must support resolutions condemning the junta, and imposing economic sanctions and a ban on all arms sales to Chile by member nations of the UN.

d. The Debt

Britain refused last year to renegotiate the junta's debts. In other words we refused the junta's pleas for more time to pay off its debts to British exporters, so that it could finance its massive arms sales and expenditure on repression. The junta retaliated by not paying anything at all. Our government must demand immediate payment, and if it is not forthcoming, seize all Chilean assets in Britain.

e. Cut the Junta's Life-lines - Trade and Investment

The junta in Chile will only survive with the support of foreign bankers and investors. Most of the funds come from the United States, but Britain too plays its part, with financiers like Lord Aldenham, a prominent figure at diplomatic receptions in London by the Junta Embassy in London. The junta can only finance its massive defence expenditure (tripled since the coup) by selling goods abroad to obtain foreign exchange. The most important Chilean export product is copper, which constitutes 80% of all export earnings. At present there is a glut of copper on the world markets. If Britain ceased to buy Chilean copper, we would have no difficulty obtaining supplies elsewhere.

CUT, the Chilean TUC, and Madame Allende, President Allende's widow, have both called for a complete trade boycott on Chile. They stress that this will not cause increased suffering for the Chilean people, since all of the benefit from foreign trade goes into the pockets of the junta and a tiny band of Chilean and foreign financiers who support it. But such a boycott would help substantially to bring the junta to its knees, and thus bring to an end the repression and starvation which the Chilean people is suffering today.

f. Adopt a Prisoner

There are about 6,000 people in prison today in Chile. The vast majority are ordinary workers and students who have committed no crime other than to be supporters of the constitutional government of President Allende. Their conditions are appalling

and they can remain for months and even years without any charges being brought against them. They are tortured with electric shocks and subjected to sexual perversions of all kinds. Their families are left without support and suffer more than any in the deep economic crisis raging in Chile at the moment.

Reprisals against students have been particularly severe with thousands being rounded up immediately after the coup and imprisoned or shot. It was not hard to isolate the student supporters of Allende, since student leaders were known in the media and press as national figures, and student campaigning work was widespread and influential prior to the coup. Altogether between 20% and 30% of the student population was immediately suspended and many are still being held. The students' National Union, CPFUCH, was disbanded after a history of activity which extended back over fifty years. You can help these unfortunate students by taking on the case of one of them, through your student union, and fighting for his or her release and fair treatment.

The final aim is to see all prisoners set free in Chile, with their rights restored to them. There have been a number of releases over the last years but almost always on the condition that the person leaves Chile. We do not support this policy of forcible exile of people from their country. In practice, however, it is obvious that the junta has no serious intention of voluntarily restoring human rights in the foreseeable future and we must work to save as many as possible of those suffering from the repressor. What we must insist on is that no prisoner should be exiled before receiving some sort of trial, and that any group working for a prisoner should press for his basic legal rights to be respected.

First of all you should contact the Chile Committee for Human Rights at the following address: 95 St Pauls Road
London N 1

01 226 1545

They have a long list of students who are known to be detained, and would provide you with the details of an individual prisoner with the address of his/her place of detention, together with the family address if known. Get this person adopted officially by a General Meeting and get the union to publicise the importance of this move. Then you should try and make contact with the prisoner or their family and keep in touch with them throughout. If this is all you can achieve, it is a big boost to the prisoner to know that people outside the country are concerned, and it causes the military to be more careful in their dealings with him or her. Secondly, you should write to the junta authorities and press for a fair trial or for your prisoner's release. Thirdly, you should try and get an offer of work for the prisoner as this can often help obtain their release.

Little money is involved, unless you intend to send a donation, and all that is required is commitment and continuity so that you are kept in touch. The whole question of contact and material assistance will now become significantly more difficult since the Committee for Peace was the major go-between in this area of work. If your prisoner did eventually come to Britain, his or her travelling expenses would be paid by the United Nations, and you would not be expected to support them on arrival here.

One of the problems of this work is communicating in Spanish and if you cannot obtain help from your college department, then the CCHR would be able to help. You should count on the release and expulsion of a prisoner being a lengthy process. For example, it takes at least three months to get a visa to Britain, quite apart from any delays that the junta might like to impose. Nevertheless, for all the problems this method of aid is morally boosting and sometimes life-saving to political prisoners, and it can act as an excellent focus for highlighting conditions in Chile to your own student colleagues.

g. Helping Chilean Refugees in Britain

Since the coup it is estimated that over 150,000 people have left Chile. Refugees have tended to concentrate in neighbouring Argentina and Peru. But in both countries they live in a state of great insecurity, and are not allowed to work. Other refugees have left Chile directly for Europe and other countries. Many did so by taking asylum in foreign embassies in Santiago, although the British Embassy at the time of the coup steadfastly refused asylum to all who asked for it. In Britain the Conservatives not only refused asylum to those in danger of their lives in Chile, but would not allow Chilean refugees to come to Britain. After the February 1974 election, Labour decided to open the doors to refugees, and the first large groups arrived in June 1974, coming initially from Peru and Argentina.

The first refugee political prisoner arrived in Britain directly from prison in Chile in November 1974. Since then there has been an increase in the proportion of the refugees arriving who have been political prisoners until the time of their departure from Chile, and it is government policy to give priority to these people. In May 1974 the junta issued Decree 504, under which prisoners who have been tried and condemned may have their sentences commuted if they chose to go into exile. Britain gives preference to these persons since at least they have had some sort of trial, and have chosen exile. Again, many of the refugees presently in Britain or Europe were students in Chile and could continue their courses if a place in a college was found for them.

First of all you should contact the co-ordinators of the Joint Working Group at the following address:

Gordon Hutchinson and Anne Browne
446 Uxbridge Road
London W12 0NS

01 749 5851/5865.

Ask them for information about student refugees and their respective courses of study before they were expelled. It will also be necessary to get information regarding their standard of English, since in liaison with the Joint Working Group, you may have to arrange special English classes. Local education authorities will usually set up special classes for Chileans.

Secondly, you should approach your college and request a place for your student. Making contact with a specific department is helpful and you should also request that tuition fees be waived. Area-based campaigning to raise funds for a prospective student is a good idea since several hundred pounds is needed to keep your student accommodated and fed, let alone, entertained! There are always problems and frustrations but you will succeed if you are persistent and organised. Just think of the help you will be providing that student, and how his or her presence at

your college could stimulate further work on the campaign. Start work now to obtain a student place for next term.

At all stages you will receive assistance from the Joint Working Group, CCHR, CSC, and NUS, as well as from local sources if you spread the word around college committees, trades councils and community groups. Perhaps your rag events should raise some money to help your efforts.

h. Cut All Educational Links

In spite of the sacking of almost a third of staff and students, the abandonment of reforms introduced since 1966 and the remoulding of the universities on strictly authoritarian lines by rectors drawn from the armed forces, it appears that the junta is by no means satisfied with the state of Chile's eight universities. General Gustavo Leigh, one of the ruling junta, said at the Catholic University of Valparaiso in October that "the purges within the universities have not proceeded with sufficient vigour. Many of those who appeared to have changed their attitudes have shown that they were merely waiting a better opportunity to renew their political activities and their subversive work. The task of purging must proceed in a more effective and rapid manner".

Flexible courses with students selecting their own mix, elections of university staff and authorities by academics, staff and student bodies, continual assessments, the reorganisation of the universities on a departmental basis, the expansion of extension work, the setting up of a study centre in major factories, special short courses for working students and the involvement of the community, through consultative bodies, in the running and planning of the universities, have all been completely abolished since the coup.

At the same time the universities are being run down. There were 5000 fewer vacancies in 1974 than in 1973, and 7,500 fewer vacancies in 1975 than in 1974; a 10% and 15% respectively. The share of the education budget allocated to the universities has dropped from 47% in 1972 to 37% this year, while education as a whole received only 2.7% of the national budget this year, compared with 19% in 1972.

Perhaps more ominous for Chile and her neighbours are new courses in national defence and other nationalistic and military subjects for which new staff are being recruited: 96 hours of compulsory classes over a three month period, are aimed at "making future professionals aware of the dangers to our society".

Make yourselves aware of the dangers of such moves, to the Chilean people and to the extension and expansion of education throughout the world. You should raise this issue in your college committees and get the principal to issue a statement of condemnation for such manhandling of the Chilean education system. This statement should include a call for all educational links between British colleges and the Chilean universities (which include all of our distinct sectors) to be broken. Find out if, and where, such links exist in your college, get publicity for this move and inform NUS/CSC network. This will be a contribution to a European wide effort to break all educational links with Chile.

A STUDENT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

All of these campaigns can be seen in a student context and in this way become more relevant and realistic to your student colleagues. This by no means is to suggest that all your work should be narrowly student orientated, but where a student orientation would be more effective then you should use it. However, there are plans for student action which will help you to raise the issues generally, while, at the same time selecting specific tasks to be achieved at a local level.

The International Student Seminar proposed a twelve point plan for national student action to be co-ordinated internationally. One of these read as follows:

"To take all necessary steps to promote regional Chile Solidarity campaigns, in the framework of an International Week of Solidarity with Chile, by organising a mass student Action Day in Europe and in other parts of the world, holding demonstrations, marches, rallies, voluntary work days, and the collection of material aid, as well as strikes and other actions, to be determined by each national union within the framework of united action".

With this in mind the annual European Meeting of National Unions agreed to organise a Day of Action in Europe for 8 May 1976. On this day each National Union would choose a type of action which would manifest support for the Chilean resistance. It is unfortunately a difficult date for NUS and our Day of Action will be held on 11 March 1976. The reason for this change is that to build up to a truly mass day of action on Chile we will need to prepare ourselves thoroughly, a difficult thing to do immediately preceding a vacation. To hold a Week of Action, during which a Day of Action would become the focus, during the latter part of this term, will help our overall contribution to the European Day of Action. For this reason we have chosen 11 March since it marks thirty months of fascist rule in Chile. The Week of Action falls between 6 and 12 March 1976.

1. WEEK OF ACTION

NUS/CSC will be drawing up a list of activities to be undertaken at a local level during this week. Potential speakers will be booked, films and material made available. Even theatre groups and exhibitions, folk-groups and poetry readings will be available so long as local preparation is organised in advance. Regional tours of speakers, films and supporting material will be arranged centrally. CSC may use this week to organise activity in the community, making joint student/town work possible. To help, you are asked to return the enclosed form giving details of what action you can undertake during this period.

A regional tour will most probably consist of speakers bringing with them a film and a range of pamphlets, posters, and campaigning material. This person may travel by car or train and will probably be scheduled to do up to two meetings a day, at lunchtime and in the evening. The host union would be asked to pay the cost of their speaker's expenses and hire of the film etc., and some would be asked to provide accommodation. None of this will be as expensive as a one-off visit as several meetings will be

visited in a reasonably close geographical area. However commitment to do such a meeting at a cost of between £25 and £40 (more accurate figures available nearer to the date) must be made clear and you should encourage your union to agree to this commitment. In this way local and national co-ordination will ensure the largest number of meetings during the Week of Action. Additional local action should be planned to generate a "Week of Action" atmosphere which has been absent in some other campaigns.

NUS DAY OF ACTION WITH CHILE

To select one day in such a Week of Action in which all student unions could be united in a common activity involving a vast number of students throughout the UK is a difficult problem. Normal militant student activity is largely out of the question. A national strike is too ambitious, lecture boycotts would be unevenly supported, demonstrations and meetings would be administratively difficult to co-ordinate. We decided in the end to promote a national fundraising day since financial commitment is often the sign of political commitment and material assistance is so necessary for the Chilean resistance. This day will be a FLAG DAY FOR CHILE.

All the methods for fundraising employed by national charities will be used, but the message will not be one of sympathy but concrete political assistance. We are planning to produce a poster, small lapel badges of the Chilean flag for distribution to people who donate to the campaign and an explanatory leaflet. Although collecting tins will have to be obtained locally, nationally produced labels for the tins for the Chile campaign will be available.

The advantages of such an activity are significant since a small number of individuals can make a noticeable impact, it is a flexible method of mass activity since it is administratively easy to organise provided the materials are distributed in advance, and a concrete form of aid is being collected and your union's contribution can be measured. All this money will be passed on to the Co-ordinating Committee of the Chilean resistance movements which is based in Rome and has contacts deep inside Chile. If FLAG DAY FOR CHILE is successful, it will have a major impact amongst British students and additionally strengthen the resistance movements.

ACTIVISTS' NETWORK MEETING

Although these above proposals will need swift implementation, arrangements have been made for an Activists' Network Meeting to be held on 7 FEBRUARY 1976. This will immediately follow the AGM of the Chile Solidarity Campaign in London. This finishes at 5.30 p.m. and the Activists' Meeting will commence at 6.30 p.m. in the SMALL LOUNGE, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE UNION, 25 GORDON STREET, LONDON, W C 1. The meeting will examine the viability of the above proposals, and the organisation of the Week of Action, and the NUS Day of Action. Specific problems of local group organisation and activity on different campaigns will be discussed and it will be a working meeting.

DEFEAT CHILEAN FASCISM

1975 was a year of anti-fascist advance, starting with the victory of the Vietnamese people over the brutal war machine of US imperialism, and ending with signs of an overthrow of fascism in Spain. In between, imperialism was defeated in Cambodia and Laos; the Portuguese dictatorship had fallen, freeing not only the Portuguese people but those of its colonies from a repressive military regime; the European Peace and Security Agreement was signed at Helsinki marking a pact of non-interference by the World Powers, and as a result the total balance of World Power shifted dramatically in opposition to the evils of fascism and imperialist conquest. But Chile remains locked in brutal repression having fallen victim to capitalist exploitation.

Nevertheless, the world shift of power is paralleled inside Chile with the same political mistakes being made by ruthless leaders of a violently repressive social system. International friends of the junta are lessening, international friends of the resistance are increasing. A majority in the United Nations have passed a resolution condemning the junta who are daily more isolated on the world stage. But none of this would have been possible without the action of supporters of democracy throughout the world. Grandiose as it may seem, our work must be viewed in this context, and our actions co-ordinated internationally. Underneath all our organisational efforts lie the political messages of international solidarity and friendship. A mass Chile campaign within the British student movement can extend that understanding and significantly aid those forces that will topple fascist reaction in Chile, in the same way as this has been achieved elsewhere in the world.

To this end the Chile campaign is a priority in this term's international work and your involvement is paramount. Prepare yourselves for this work and win support in your local student union. Contact NUS for other information or to provide constructive criticisms of our perspectives outlined in this mailing. Return the information slips provided as soon as possible. Organise local campaign groups, select specific forms of action and carry them out, involving as many students as possible in the process. Make arrangements to attend the Network Meeting and more than anything else, work to make this campaign a real success.

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. Have you established a local group of students on this campaign?

YES/NO

2. Has your union got a policy of support for this campaign?

YES/NO

If YES please give a few details

3. Would there be any problems in organising a meeting in your college during the Week of Action?

YES/NO

If YES can you specify

4. Can you attend the Activists' Network Meeting on 7 February 1976 at 6.30 p.m. at the Small Lounge, University College Union, 25 Gordon Street, London, W C 1 (Euston Square tube station)

YES/NO

PLEASE RETURN THIS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO:

NUS
International Department
3 Endsleigh Street
London WC1H ODU

01 387 1277