

These two alternatives can be equally difficult to implement in the Chile of today, for several reasons. First, the opposition movement is truly broad and well organized, with organizations grouping literally all sectors of the masses, from workers and students, to shanty-dwellers. Second, this breadth is backed by a strong unity of the major left parties. Left unity is expressed on the mass level via the Popular Democratic Movement, and militarily via the FPMR. Third, Pinochet's economic policies and political intransigence has inclined the bourgeois, centrist opposition towards united action with the popular forces. A spokesman for the FPMR summed up the situation in an interview with *Granma* (Havana, August 3rd), «The popular movement has reached such proportions that merely cosmetic, superficial change that doesn't address the needs of the majority is not possible. That's why we think that the FPMR is a valid option for the masses now that the fight against the dictatorship has taken a qualitative shift.»

So far, Pinochet himself has only responded to these realities by rhetoric about the «war between Marxism and democracy» (sic) and the need for laws «to attack terrorism definitely», appealing to Reagan's pet themes. However, with Chile's economy in shambles, the US administration may be taking a hard look at cold facts, in hopes of finding a more clever way of suppressing the mass movement.

Pinochet's downfall would simultaneously mean the demise of the Chicago Boys' neoliberal economic policy which the US imposed on many a 'third

world' country, especially in Latin America. Chile was planned as the showcase for the 'wonders' of completely 'free' enterprise in the age of monopoly capitalism. Today, the 'wonders' are so apparent that Chile cannot pay its foreign debt. The industrial sector has actually regressed as a result of the privileges granted to financial circles tied to imperialism. Still, production is rising more than consumption, i.e., Chilean workers produce goods for export, to pay the foreign debt, while the decline in real wages erodes their own buying power - a new form of plunder, especially since the debt was incurred by private enterprise. There is no more free education, for the poor are only intended as a cheap labor reserve. Agriculture is reverting to the latifundia system due to the reversal of earlier agrarian reform. According to the trade unions, 30% of the population is unemployed or under-employed - the best way to keep wages down.

The US's treasured economic model for Latin America has backfired. Even middle class strata, who originally supported Pinochet, are feeling the pinch and joining the opposition. Pinochet's demise would be doubly uncomfortable for the US at a time when Latin American countries have joined together across political boundaries, in rejecting the debt burden imposed on them by imperialism.

#### «WE WILL MAKE JUSTICE»

The Palestinian revolution feels a special affinity with the mass struggles in Pakistan and Chile, as with all people struggling against injustice and

imperialism. Pakistan's proximity to the Middle East means that events there will affect the Arab national liberation movement. Pakistan supplies considerable military manpower, including technicians, to the reactionary Arab regimes. Zia himself fought with King Hussein's forces in the September 1970 massacre against the Palestinian people in Jordan. A blow to Zia's regime could weaken Arab reaction and imperialism's leverage in our area. Conversely, it could give a push to the Arab national movement.

In the case of Chile, we have the same enemies - imperialism, Zionism and reaction, concretely manifest in Israeli arms sales to Pinochet. Moreover, like revolutionaries all over the world, we can draw many lessons from the Chilean experience. In 1973, there was a negative lesson about the impossibility of peaceful transition to socialism in view of the refusal of the bourgeoisie and international imperialism to relinquish power. Today, the lesson being projected is more optimistic. In Chile we see the potential of the mass movement when backed up by the unity of the left forces and the correct use of revolutionary violence.

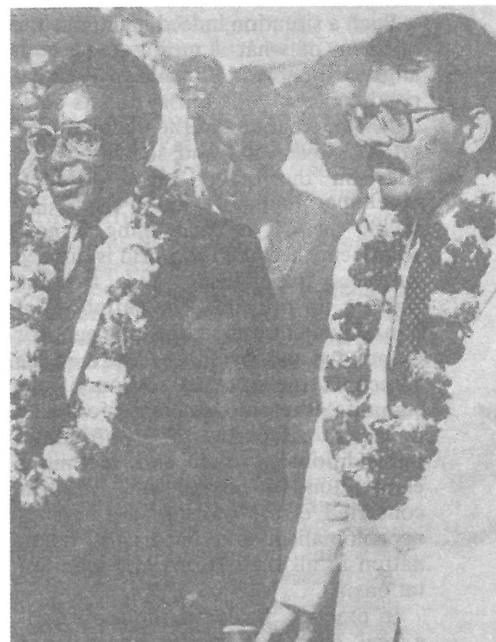
In the July general strike, the violence of Pinochet's henchmen reached the grotesque as they doused with gasoline and set afire two young Chileans who were trying to photograph a demonstration. One of the two, Rodrigo Rojas, 19-year-old student and journalist, died. Several thousand Chileans braved the regime's teargas to gather for his funeral where a student leader pledged: «We will not ask for justice, we will make justice.»

## 8th Non-aligned Summit

The 8th summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held the first week of September, marked the movement's 25th anniversary. Since its founding meeting in 1961 in Beograde, the movement has grown from 25 member states to 101, and now represents 2/3 of the world. The movement grew out of the struggle against colonialism, so it was only natural that the 8th summit focused on eliminating the vestiges of this, as found in the cruelest possible form in apartheid South Africa.

The summit's being held in Harare, Zimbabwe, emphasized the changes that have taken place since the movement was founded. Originally conquered by the archcolonialist, Cecil Rhodes, Harare, misnamed Salisbury, was the capital of the renegade settler-colonial state, Rhodesia. In 1980, as the result of a persistent people's war, the racist regime was abolished. Harare again became a capital for the African people, in free Zimbabwe, on the frontline against the racist regime in

Pretoria. Robert Mugabe, who assumed the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement at this summit, started his political career as a freedom fighter, becoming leader of the ZANU liberation organization and then the first elected prime minister of Zimbabwe after liberation. Thus, the summit's location and chairman both served to stress the abolishment of apartheid as the main issue, put on the agenda by the African masses' escalating struggle.



Mugabe with Nicaragua's President Ortega