

PDC Partisan Defense Committee

April 26, 1976

United States Committee for Justice
to Latin American Political Prisoners
853 Broadway
Suite 414
New York, New York 10003

Dear Friends:

I have enclosed copies of the leaflet produced for the Thursday demonstration called by the Committee to Save Mario Muñoz. The listing of endorsers is again outdated, but further publicity is scheduled to be produced and I will certainly get copies to you.

Mike Kelly indicated verbally that USLA would be endorsing the international defense campaign being waged on behalf of Muñoz and that a written endorsement would be mailed to us. In case the endorsement form has been misplaced, I have enclosed a copy for your use. Won't you please forward it today?

Also, Mike indicated that USLA would be willing to assist with the obtaining of endorsements. At this point, we have been unable to trace Carlos Feliciano through the telephone numbers referred to us by other endorsers. Would you be able to either provide us with an address or phone number, or would you be willing to telephone/write him for the Committee to Save Mario Muñoz. Please phone me with information on this matter.

Regards to all on the committee.

Fraternally,

Toni Randell

Toni Randell
for the PDC

Encl.

/tr

Officers:

Co-Chairmen
Charles Brover
Reuben Shiffman

Secretary-Treasurer
Toni Randell

Auditor
Nancy Russell

Staff Counsel
Valerie West

Rachel Wolkenstein



I endorse*

My organization endorses*

the international defense campaign of the Committee to Save Mario Muñoz, organized around the demands:

Hands off Mario Muñoz!

Chilean Working-Class Leader Must Not Die!

Free All Victims of Right-Wing Repression in Argentina and Chile!

Stop the Manhunt!

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____

I am willing to work with the committee.

I pledge \$ _____ to help save Mario Muñoz. (Make payable/ mail to: Partisan Defense Committee, Box 633 Canal St. Sta., N.Y., N.Y. 10013. EARMARK for Muñoz Campaign.)

*Endorsement indicates willingness to permit your name or your organization's name to be used to internationally publicize the campaign of the Committee to Save Mario Muñoz.

Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners; University of Chicago student government; John Mitchell, International Representative of the Amalgamated Meatcutters; Herbert Marcuse; Nobel laureate Salvador Luria; Daniel Berrigan, and Dick Gregory.

New York Demonstration

By 5 p.m. on April 22, the announced time of the New York demonstration, the Argentine consulate had been locked up tight, its staff sent home by the back door. Undeterred, the spirited demonstrators picketed and chanted their slogans. Participants in the united-front demonstration included contingents from the Spartacist League, Spartacus Youth League, Partisan Defense Committee, Revolutionary Socialist League, League for a Revolutionary Party, Communist Cadre, International Workers Party, Revolutionary Marxist Organizing Committee and Purchase College Cutbacks Coalition. Also marching were supporters of militant rank-and-file caucuses from the UAW and National Maritime Union.

Picketing continued while the demonstrators heard speakers from all the participating groups. Applause broke out when a telegram of solidarity was read from Martin Sostr, the black militant recently released after serving years in prison on a frame-up charge. Mario Muñoz is a symbol of the tens of thousands of Chilean and other exiles now in Argentina. Among these refugees from rightist terror are the cadres who embody the history and living memory of the earlier struggles and have seen the bloody cost of popular-frontist illusions. They must be a crucial component of the fight to wrest power in Chile from the unstable and increasingly isolated junta. But now their lives hang by a thread. Only a massive campaign of international solidarity can save them. Save Mario Muñoz. Defend the victims of right-wing terror in Chile and Argentina! ■

Written endorsements to the Committee's International Appeal were received this week from several members of the Australian Labor Party, including former Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Jim Cairns; in Canada Ed Broadbent, federal leader of the New Democratic Party, and Gordon Vichert, provincial secretary of the Ontario

Barbara Garson, author
Eugene Genovese, Prof. of History,
Rochester U.
Arthur Gietzert, Senator, Australian Labor Party
Jorgen Goderstad, Chairman, S. Central Wisconsin local, Socialist Party
Harvey Goldberg, Prof. of History, U. of Wisconsin
Dick Gregory
Will Haasch, pres., Local 507 GAU, Madison
Burlon Hall, Atty.
Frank Hardy, novelist
Harlem Fight Back
James Houghton, Harlem Fight Back
Tom Heytoff
Nat Hentoff
Janice Howard, Alderman, 7th Ward, Toronto
Independent Caucus, FFT, New Jersey State College
Ted Innes, House of Representatives, Australian Labor Party
International Socialists, Chicago local
International Student Defense Committee, U. of Chicago
International Workers Party
Dale Johnson, Prof. of Sociology, Rutgers U.
E. Roy John, M.D.
Sanford Katz, Atty.
Florence Kennedy, Atty.
Ronald Kent, Field Rep., Wisconsin State Employees Union, AFSCME
Noah Kimmerling
Rose Kirk, Chief Steward, OCAW Local 7507
Pat Knight, Pres., SSEU Local 371 (verbal)
Labor Struggle Caucus, UAW Local 6, Chicago
Lavender and Red Union

Dennis Sarrette, Pres., Coalition of Black Trade Unionists
James J. Sheehan
 Sylvia Sherman, Sec'y, Local 171 AFSCME
 Ship Painters and Dockers Union, Victoria, Australia
 Socialist Party, S. Central Wisconsin local
 Ronney L. Sorenson, Alderman Dist. 5, Madison, Wisconsin
 Martin Sostr
 Spartacist League
 Spartacus Youth League
 Stan Steiner, author *La Raza*
 J. F. Stone
 Doris E. Sriteler, Chicago Committee to Save Lives in Chile
 Walter Teague, Friends of Indochina
 Studs Terkel, author
 Rip Torn, actor/director
 University of Chicago Student Government
 United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners (USLA)
 Gordon Vichert, Prov. Sec'y, Ontario New Democratic Party, Ontario, Canada
 Richard and Cristina Whitecross
 Sidney E. William, Youth Vision Integrity
 Women and Revolution
 Women's Coffee House Collectors, Ltd.
 Bernard Wittshire, Desmond Trotter Defense Committee
 Howard Zinn
 Marvin Zonis, Prof., U. of Chicago

*Organization listed for identification purposes only

Partial listing

Individuals and organizations who wish to endorse the campaign to save Mario Munoz, work with the Committee and/or contribute financially should fill out the blank below and send to: Partisan Defense Committee, Box 633, Canal Street Station, New York, NY 10013.

I endorse*

My organization endorses*

the international defense campaign to save Mario Munoz, organized around the demands:

Hands off Mario Munoz!

Chilean Working-Class Leader Must Not Die!

Free all victims of right-wing repression in Argentina and Chile!

Stop the Manhunt!

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

I am willing to work with the Committee to Save Mario Munoz.

I pledge \$_____ to help save Mario Munoz. (Make payable to Partisan Defense Committee. Earmark for Committee to Save Mario Munoz.)

*Endorsement indicates willingness to permit your name or your organization's name to be used to internationally publicize the campaign of the Committee to Save Mario Munoz.

Mario Muñoz: Miner, Working-Class Leader, Hunted Refugee

by the Committee to Defend the Worker and Sailor Prisoners in Chile

Mario Muñoz Salas was born 8 June 1939. He began working in the mines at the age of 14. At that time the "pirquineros" (contract miners) were being exploited by Chile's mining barons with the complicity of judges, lawyers, politicians and presidents of the republic. Yankee imperialism intervened directly in the mineral-buying agencies to deprive the miners of the fruits of their years of labor.

Mario Muñoz was among the first to rebel, pushing forward the organization and consolidation of unions to defend the workers' rights. This was no easy task, for 90 percent of the miners were illiterate, many afflicted with silicosis and dying by the thousands in the most abject poverty.

In 1968 the Interprovincial Union of Contract Miners of the provinces of Valparaíso, Aconcagua and Santiago was established. Its founder and leader was Mario Muñoz. The union sought to qualitatively change the traditional struggles over basically economic demands in order to give them a political thrust. Its program envisioned a thorough reform of the Mining Codes to end private ownership of the mines and make them exclusively state property.

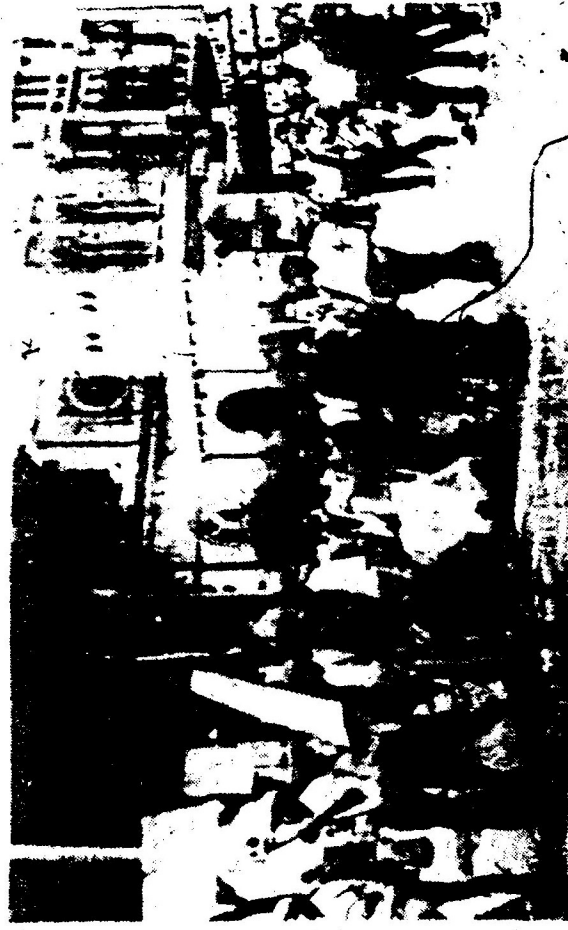
For many years Mario Muñoz belonged to the Chilean Communist Party (CP) of which he became a regional leader. Despite his party's opposition he led mine seizures, beginning with those not being worked by their owners. The first mine in the hands of the workers

Furthermore, Política Obrera affiliated to the Organizing Committee for the Reconstruction of the Fourth International, led by the French OCI has abandoned the basic principles of the Transitional Program by calling for a Latin American anti-imperialist united front to force the bourgeoisie to fulfill the program of national liberation; that is, the creation of a Latin American Kuomintang.

Thus the advent of a bourgeois bonapartist military junta in Argentina is the result of the crisis of the bourgeoisie which, unable to halt the workers' advances and to reduce social and economic tensions through traditional democratic methods, falls back upon its instrument of class exploitation and oppression: the state. The armed forces therefore take on their true role as guardian of capitalist interests, not that of "defense of the fatherland", temporarily raising themselves above the social classes.

Another chapter in the history of betrayal, reformist illusions and class collaboration in Latin America has been brought to a close. This must be added to the lessons of the Chilean popular front, where the bourgeois solution to the crisis, Kennedy's Alliance for Progress, failed completely during Frei's Christian Democratic government. Counterrevolutionary Stalinism built the Popular Unity with the bourgeoisie the Radical Party, the Social-Democratic Party, API and the mass workers parties (SP and CP), the MIR acting as their left appendage, and then led the proletariat to bloody defeat and destruction of its class organizations.

We are experiencing the crisis of capitalism, its death agony. Only the proletariat led by an authentic Trotskyist party armed with the revolutionary program can deliver the final blow. This must be a party of irreconcilable opposition to the bourgeoisie and its popular-frontist representatives. The



El Mercurio
March by "pirquineros" (contract miners) union in Valparaíso, 22 March 1971 in support of nationalization of copper mines. Mario Muñoz led the march.

the government against possible imperialist attack. The workers' demonstration ended with a rally at the office of the Valparaíso provincial governor, where Muñoz denounced class conciliation, calling the provincial governor at his side (a member of the Radical Party) a representative of the bourgeoisie.

Subsequently the UP came out against the mine seizures. The first important confrontation took place with the miners' occupation of the Bella Vista plant, whose owners were in the Radical Party. Mr. Cantuarias, a Radical and the minister of mines, tried to sneak to the miners, but Muñoz took

The workers did not wait long to react. At the Bronca de Petorca cooperative, the workers decided to detain the head of the Department of Mines in the Pedro de Valdivia mine and put him to work pushing the ore carts. Faced with the government's refusal to grant [the workers] deeds to the mine, Muñoz marched at the head of the miners to Santiago where they seized the central building of ENAMI and the Ministry of Mines. What had not been gained in nine months was now obtained in less than an hour.

Shortly before the coup a mass meeting of miners took place in the

popular-frontist representatives. The principal obstacles to the construction of a revolutionary workers leadership in Argentina today are those deserters from the camp of Trotskyism who will try to raise anew the putrified corpse of Peronism. These are the centrist and reformist renegades from the Transitional Program, the destroyers of the Fourth International; the USec Pabloism and the Organizing Committee of the OCI. The bourgeois and its system of oppression will not be defeated by anti-imperialist or anti-fascist fronts, or any other bombastic name which the betrayers may use to cover up their capitulation to the bourgeois program.

The crisis of humanity is the crisis of revolutionary leadership of the working class, and this will only be overcome by the rebirth of the Fourth International. Exploitation recognizes no national borders - only under a revolutionary leadership centralized on a world wide scale will socialism replace capitalist barbarism.

Organización Trotskista
Revolucionaria (OTR) of Chile
15 April 1976

Telegram from Martin Sostre

21 April 1976

As a recently released class war prisoner I wholeheartedly support the struggle to free all class war prisoners in Argentina and Chile as well as the struggle to save Mario Muñoz. Hasta la victoria.

Martin Sostre

not being worked by their owners. The first mine in the hands of the workers was the "Los Maquis de Pedernales," which they then renamed "La Rebelión." This was followed by many others.

The government attempted to repress the first seizure of a foreign-owned mine, but the troops were forced to retreat in the face of the resoluteness of the miners and consistent support from the peasants. Under the leadership of Muñoz, an authentic worker-peasant alliance was created in these provinces, as the miners also supported the seizures of "fundos" (large estates) carried out by local peasants.

As a result of the widely publicized union mobilizations Muñoz participated in a Channel 4 television interview. In an effort to intimidate Muñoz, the angered Minister of Mines threatened to use police force if such activities continued. Muñoz answered that if the minister were to carry out his threat it would result in the first massacre of "pacos" (cops) in Chile.

After the CP's refusal to support his trade-union policies, Muñoz quit the party and tore up his membership card in front of a mass meeting of miners, at which all present followed his example.

The September 1970 electoral victory of Allende's Popular Unity (UP) coalition did not halt the revolutionary activities of the miners. From public platforms Muñoz forced the leaders of the popular front to not oppose the mine seizures.

In 1971 Muñoz entered the Chilean Socialist Party (SP). He was immediately impelled to lead a left opposition in the party against Allende and his cohorts in high posts.

A march of miners, from Cabildo to Valparaiso took place in March of the same year. The CP, which opposed the march, closed the union hall of the Melón cement workers in the town of Calera where the marchers were supposed to eat and rest. The slogans of the march, led by Muñoz, were expropriation without compensation of the mineral deposits and armed defense of

Kadec and the minister of mines, tried to speak to the miners, but Muñoz took the floor to denounce the government deals, calling Cantuarias a thief in the service of the bosses. As could be expected, this meeting ended in disorder.

In the face of firm and resolute opposition from the miners and their leader, the parties of the UP sponsored a conference of miners at the University of Federico Santa Maria in Valparaiso. Through a campaign of slander they tried to undermine Muñoz' rising influence in the Chilean proletariat. Of 152 delegates who attended the conference, 25 were from the contract miners' union. Also invited were the principal leaders of the Central Unico de Trabajadores (CUT) [the Chilean labor federation, dissolved by Pinochet in September 1973], the CP and the SP. However, neither these nor even the presence of Allende himself could silence the voice of Mario Muñoz. The resolutions passed at this conference, which remained in the hands of the UP leaders, were never published.

In this tense climate the Allende government attempted toward the end of 1972 to create the Regional Miners Councils as an organization for bureaucratically asphyxiating the working class. The first congress took place in Copiapó, a province of Atacama. Four days before the opening the miners, with Muñoz at their head, inaugurated the congress by occupying a mine in Salado.

The mine was owned by the vice-president of the state National Mining Enterprise (ENAMI), Eduardo Matta. Again Muñoz' speech hailing the mine occupation received an ovation by the workers and in a unanimous vote they elected him president of the Regional Miners Councils.

With this new victory of the mining proletariat, another campaign of calumny was unleashed against Muñoz, accusing him of misappropriating funds, union property, etc. Economic measures were taken to undermine the support of different sectors of miners.

Shortly before the coup a mass meeting of miners took place in the building of the UNCTAD workers, in downtown Santiago, where Muñoz met with Allende. In addition to assuring him of the unconditional support of the miners to defend the government against the impending reactionary coup, Muñoz asked how long he (Allende) would continue betraying the workers' interests in open conciliation with the bourgeoisie. Some parties of the UP, principally the CP, tried to prevent Muñoz speech with goons in the service of their treacherous politics. The miners forcefully defended workers democracy and their leader, and marched afterward to the center of Santiago shouting "Break with the Bourgeoisie!" and "Stop the Fascist Coup!" As a result Muñoz broke with the social-patriotism of the SP, demanding freedom for workers and peasants (of Pungal, etc.) imprisoned by the UP government.

Because of the violent persecution against him—he was ordered shot on sight—at the time of Pinochet's coup d'état, Muñoz was forced to cross the Andean cordillera to seek refuge in Argentina. One of his brothers was murdered, beaten to death by the forces of reaction.

In Argentina he dedicated himself to defending the thousands of Chilean workers and peasants who were also forced to leave the country. The Peronist government issued a decree for his expulsion from Argentina. As a result he had to remain underground until the birth of a new son, which opened the possibility of meeting the conditions for legal immigration. This was bureaucratically postponed up until the coup. Within a few hours of assuming power, the Argentine military began to search high and low for Mario Muñoz in order to shoot him. They stopped at nothing, pursuing his entire family and venting their fury on his *compañera* and their children. The UN has taken no responsibility for his life, which hangs by a thread. Only international working-class solidarity can save him! ■

HANDS OFF MARIO MUÑOZ!

CHILEAN WORKING-CLASS LEADER MUST NOT DIE!

DEMONSTRATE:

Argentine Consulate General 12 West 56th Street
THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 5-6 p.m.

**Free All Victims of Right-Wing
Repression in Argentina and Chile!**

Stop the Manhunt!

SPONSORS: Partisan Defense Committee
Committee to Defend the Worker and Sailor Prisoners in Chile

ENDORSERS:
All-African People's Revolutionary Party
Antoine Andrien, member Haitian Fathers*
James Bond, City Council of Atlanta, Ga.*
Anne Braden**
Fred Branfman

Stokeley Carmichael, All-African People's
Revolutionary Party
Joe Carnegie, Dir., Brooklyn Fight Back*
John Carroll, Esq., Southern Poverty Law Center*
Chileans for Democracy
Noam Chomsky
Communist Cadre
Paul Cowan, Math Dept., Queens College*
Comité Pro Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en la
República Dominicana
Dave Dellinger
Desmond Trotter Defense Committee
Frank Donner, Gen. Counsel. U.E., member ACLU*
Ecumenical Program for Inter-American
Communication and Action
Alexander Erlich, Prof., Russian Inst., Columbia U.*
Eugene Genovese, Prof. of History, Rochester U.*
Burton Hall, Atty.
Harlem Fight Back
James Haughton, Harlem Fight Back
Tom Hayden
Nat Hentoff

International Socialists, Chicago local
International Workers Party
Dale Johnson, Prof. of Sociology, Rutgers U.*
E. Roy John, M.D.
Sanford Katz, Atty.
Florynce Kennedy, Atty.
Friends of Indochina
Rose Kirk, Chief Steward, OCAW Local 7507*
Pat Knight, Pres., SSEU Local 371* (verbal)
Labor Struggle Caucus, UAW Local 6*, Chicago
League for the Revolutionary Party
Gerald Lefcourt, Atty.
John Leggett, Assoc. Prof. of Sociology, Rutgers U.*
Sidney Lens, labor leader and author
Ben Levy, Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee*
Longshore Militant, ILWU Local 10*, S.F.
Conrad Lynn, Atty.
Staughton Lynd, author
Militant Caucus, ILWU Local 6*, S.F.
Militant-Solidarity Caucus, NMU*
Militant Solidarity Caucus, UAW Local 906*
Mark Naison, Mid-Atlantic Radical Historians Society*
National Jury Project
Richard Newhouse, Dem., Ill., State Sen.
Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union, District
Council 8
Dr. Philip Oke, U.N. Rep., Christian Peace Conference*
Rank and File Coalition, UAW Local 6*, Chi.
Revolutionary Marxist Organizing Committee

John Rodriguez, Member of Parliament, New
Democratic Party of Canada*
Norm Roth, former Pres., UAW Local 6*, Chicago
Richard Rubenstein, Prof. of Pol. Sci., Roosevelt U.*
Jay Schulman, National Jury Project
Dennis Serrette, Pres., Coalition of Black Trade
Unionists*
Martin Sostre
Spartacist League
Spartacus Youth League
Stan Steiner, author *La Raza*
I. F. Stone
Walter Teague, Friends of Indochina
Studs Terkel, author
Rip Torn, Actor, Director
Women and Revolution
Women's Coffee House Collectors, Ltd.
Bernard Wiltshire, Desmond Trotter Defense Committee
Howard Zinn

*Organization listed for identification purposes only
**Demonstration only

Partial listing

-COMMITTEE TO SAVE MARIO MUÑOZ-

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL (PARTISAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE): (212) 925-2426

Funds urgently needed for the campaign to save Mario Muñoz/direct earmarked checks to:
Partisan Defense Committee, Box 633, Canal St. Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10013

URGENT APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY TO SAVE THE LIFE OF MARIO MUÑOZ

The coup d'état carried out by the armed forces in Argentina has presented to the world an image of moderation and respect for human rights. But the reality is brutally different. Silently the Argentine junta has unleashed a bloody repression against all revolutionaries, trade unions and people's organizations. Meanwhile rightist organizations continue to operate with impunity, including the criminal Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA), which has redoubled its attacks and assassinations.

This is the tragic truth that the entire world must know: raids, tortures, abuses, mass arrests. The lives of thousands of Argentines are in serious danger. Militants of other nationalities who happen to be there, in particular Chilean political refugees, are likewise victims of this persecution, being turned over to the Chilean military junta or shot on the spot without legal proceedings of any sort.

Among those condemned to death is Mario Muñoz Salas, Chilean revolutionary working-class leader. The brutal persecution of which Mario Muñoz is the victim must be internationally publicized. Pursued and condemned to death by the Chilean junta, he is today threatened with the same fate at the hands of the new Argentine government, which claims to respect international conventions regarding asylum and human rights.

Only 48 hours after the demagogic declarations of the Argentine junta, a military patrol of national police, composed of 30 men in battle gear, raided his house at 3 a.m. (March 25). By mistake they first invaded the house next door, violently breaking down the doors and brutally beating those they found inside. Upon discovering their error they proceeded immediately to the house of Mario Muñoz. They entered, smashed up the interior and dragged out of the house his *compañera*, Olga Meneses Ibaseta, their five children and a couple of relatives who were present, beating them all the while.

All were taken into the street where the troops immediately began interrogating the women and children as to the whereabouts of their father, while the other relative was mercilessly beaten.

During the interrogation of the children they were mistreated and savagely beaten, which produced a reaction from all the neighbors who witnessed the terrible scene of weeping and screaming. The troops then tried to snatch the smallest child, a two-month-old baby (born in Argentina) from the arms of its mother, to use it as a hostage. She replied that even if all her children were taken from her, she would not utter a single word that might endanger her *compañero's* life. Faced with the mother's courage and firm determination and the anger of all those present, the patrol was forced to retreat; but not without first informing Muñoz' *compañera* that he was a dangerous extremist in Chile as well as Argentina, and that their orders were to shoot him on sight. Having completed this mission, they left a civilian guard in the neighboring house.

The province of San Juan has been sealed off as the hounding of Mario Muñoz continues. Interprovincial transport is being stopped and searched to look for him.

Mario Muñoz Salas, 36 years old, a mine worker: his life must be saved! By the age of 14 he was already working alongside his father in the mine; during his youth he was already involved in the struggles of his class brothers against the Yankee mining monopolies of northern Chile. Founder and leader of the Aconcagua Union of Workers and Miners; a tireless fighter, known and respected by all Chilean workers, at that time he was already being persecuted by the Chilean government in the service of the exploiters. Recognition from his class brothers made him a national leader of the Regional Miners Councils during the government of Salvador Allende. Without faltering, he took the lead in forming the *cordones industriales* [local councils] of workers, miners and peasants of Aconcagua and Valparaíso against the fascist mobilization. Until shortly before Pinochet's bloody coup he was head of the North Aconcagua Regional Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile. At a meeting with President Allende shortly before the coup, in his capacity as a national leader of the miners' unconditional defense of the government in case of an attempted

coup. At the same time, Muñoz asked Allende how long he would continue to place on the workers' backs the entire burden of the economic crisis which the country was experiencing.

In his Argentine exile he has been the only one to organize the hundreds of thousands of Chilean workers and peasants who crossed the Andes by foot, fleeing the horror and betrayal. For this crime the Argentine military junta has condemned him to death.

For him and all other revolutionary organizers, "national stadiums"* have been set up for each province in Argentina. Torture and massacres are widespread and the current number of prisoners easily exceeds 100,000. UN refugee camps are ransacked three times a week.

Mario Muñoz and his family had sought UN protection, but that organization could not take responsibility for his life; he is now a temporary refugee, i.e., if the government opposes asylum it then becomes invalid. Nor would the UN take responsibility even for the persecuted family members, instead demanding legal documents from them which would never be provided by the Argentine and Chilean governments.

Only international working-class solidarity can save the lives of Mario Muñoz and his family. The Argentine government must be forced to respect human rights. Not a minute must be lost in saving the life of Mario Muñoz! It is an urgent task for the parties and organizations of the working class to mount a powerful international campaign of pressure on the Argentine military junta and the United Nations, to ensure respect for the freedom and lives of this exemplary leader of the Chilean proletariat and his family.

—COMMITTEE FOR THE
DEFENSE OF IMPRISONED
CHILEAN WORKERS, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

*[recalling the infamous detention center in Santiago where thousands were held and tortured to death following the 11 September 1973 Chilean coup]