

RWL Information Bulletin

Published by
Revolutionary Workers League
334 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

JUN 21 1978

Vol. 2, No. 5
June 1978

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* These appended documents—reports and letters—appear here in chronological order

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For the Political Integration of Latin American Trotskyists into the RWL/LOR

By Courtney, Fernando, and Foco
(E.C.-Bureau Subcommittee), April 1978.

Eight months have passed since the group of Edmonton supporters of the Liga Comunista de Chile (LCCH, a Chilean sympathizing organization of the Fourth International) first approached the RWL with a proposal to integrate into the RWL. The RWL hailed the approach of the Edmonton-based Chilean comrades and immediately set out on a course of fusion with their group.

The RWL believes that there is a principled basis for a fusion with the Latin American Trotskyist Group (LATG, the name now taken by these Chilean exile comrades). But unforeseen barriers have surfaced. The LATG comrades place preconditions of an organizational and political nature on their integration into the section. In our view, the preconditions posed by the LATG would block any real integration of their grouping into the section.

How the RWL views the fusion

Here is how the RWL summarized its approach to unification with the LATG in a written proposal last December:

1. "The programmatic and principled basis for fusion of the LCCH comrades with the RWL exists. This is the program of Trotskyism and the Fourth International.

2. "There are many important political discussions that we must have, including both Chilean and Canadian questions. It is important to have these discussions in order to understand the work of the national section and in order for the national section to conduct work in the Latin American community.

3. "We would like to begin these discussions as soon as possible. We believe, however, that the process of discussion will continue even following a fusion of our forces. It is not necessary to resolve all differences before fusion."

The LATG view

The LATG comrades disagree with this approach. They say that there must be agreement on certain organizational and political concepts that they have developed for their work before they will come into the section.

The RWL, say the LATG comrades, must agree in advance to integrate them into the section as a

"Latin American fraction." These comrades would form the hub of a cross-country Latin American fraction that would have political autonomy from and parallel leadership structures to those of the RWL. In the event of political disagreements between the RWL and the projected Latin American fraction, the views of the fraction would prevail. Nevertheless, this Latin American fraction would act publicly in the name of the RWL/LOR, the section of the Fourth International within the Canadian state.

The LATG proposal is not really a fusion proposal; it will not bring about the "integration" of the LATG comrades into the section in Canada. It is a proposal for structuring a *party within a party*.

Latin American work: what are our goals?

Before reviewing our experience with the comrades of the LATG, we should go over the goals of the work to be done among Latin American exiles by the Fourth International in Canada.

1. Our first and primary responsibility is to continue the international solidarity work conducted by the founding organizations of the RWL/LOR. The defense of political prisoners and the fight for democratic rights in Latin America is crucial to the survival and growth of revolutionary forces in Latin America.

2. We seek to extend the influence of Trotskyism and the Fourth International among the exile militants. This is especially important within the Chilean exile community at this time.

3. We seek to recruit Latin American militants to the Fourth International and the RWL/LOR. One of the most important contributions we can make to the Latin American revolution is to recruit and train Latin American Trotskyist cadre. This process can best occur within the national section of the Fourth International (in our case, a binational section). Trotskyist cadre can only be trained in the actual experience of *party life*. Rounded Trotskyist cadre cannot emerge from exile support groups, study groups, defense committees, etc. What is needed is real participation in the life and work of an international party, the Fourth International.

This means membership and activity within the national section in the country where one lives and works.

All comrades, including those exiled from other countries, should participate in the internal life of the party. Through the process of its intervention and discussions the party must seek to forge a single, united leadership—not a federation of leaderships of separate work areas and communities.

Developing Latin American leaders

A key task of the Latin American work of the RWL/LOR must be to develop and train a Latin American cadre that can lead this work. This would certainly make the RWL more attractive in the exile communities—but that is not the main point. Developing a Latin American cadre is a task that flows from the *internationalist* character of this work. We expect that Latin American leadership cadre recruited and generated in exile will some day find their way into the leadership of sections of the Fourth International in Latin America.

But precisely because we are aiming to generate and train Trotskyist cadre that can participate in the leadership of *parties*, we believe that the most important contribution we can make is to enable leading Latin American comrades to integrate into the leadership of the RWL/LOR at all levels. We reject the notion that the *sole* activity of Latin American comrades should be work within a Latin American fraction.

The Latin American work of the RWL must be organized in such a way as to combine three crucial facets of the party's work in this arena:

a. to recruit, train and develop Latin American leaders familiar with the exile community and able to advance the positions of the RWL and the Fourth International;

b. to assure the full involvement of Latin American comrades in the political life of the party; the party leadership must become *inclusive* of Latin American leaders;

c. to guarantee the political centralism of the party. The party as a whole must take responsibility for the political line and work of its Latin American fraction.

Special needs of Latin American work

How can the party *both* provide the latitude for the full development of Latin American leaders working primarily in the exile community *and* assure the full involvement of those comrades in the political life of the section? We should beware of ready-made formulas or abstract proposals designed to solve this problem.

Due attention must be paid to the special characteristics of work in the Latin American exile community and the special needs of our fractions:

a. the central preoccupation of the exiled Chilean

comrades is the regroupment of the Chilean revolutionary left; they will mainly work within the exile community and their political work will centre on Chilean and Latin American issues:

b. problems of language, cultural differences, and lack of knowledge of the Canadian class struggle make it difficult for the exile comrades to follow, much less participate in, struggles in this country.

It is therefore crucial for the exile comrades to lead the work of the fractions in collaboration with experienced RWL cadre.

The fractions—and the national commission on Latin American work—will bear *a much greater responsibility for decision making* than other fractions and commissions of the RWL; only in such a way can the exile comrades become the effective leaders of their work.

The RWL will need to make adjustments to enable fractions to function in Spanish or bilingually; translation services will have to be made available in many meetings; we will need a Spanish language bulletin; we will need to step up the circulation of the Spanish language press of the International and of other sections; and we will need to collaborate more extensively with other sections doing work among Latin American exiles.

September National Bureau Report

The National Bureau first discussed the possibility of fusion with the Edmonton LCCH support group last September. Comrade Fernando's report to that meeting is appended here.

The key decisions made by the National Bureau in September were:

1. to recognize that any fusion with the LCCH support group would necessarily occur in Edmonton and would have to be based on concrete experiences there;

2. to assign two RWL Central Committee comrades (one of them a Latin American exile) to transfer from Toronto to Edmonton to help the Edmonton RWL branch leadership to carry out a fusion; to recognize that a specific discussion on structures for Latin American work in the event of fusion would have to be based on experience and discussion with the LATG comrades.

What the fall experience revealed

The fall experience between the Edmonton RWL and the LATG demonstrated that the LATG comrades had little *political confidence* in the RWL and were not very interested in having political discussions with us. Those experiences are described at some length in two of the appended documents to this report: a) Fernando's November 22 letter to Foco; and b) Foco's January 5 National Bureau report. We will refer to only a few of the more salient experiences here.

Upon their arrival in Edmonton, comrades Fer-

nando and Courtney communicated the National Bureau discussion to the LATG comrades and made a series of proposals designed to facilitate a fusion between the two groups.

We asked the LATG comrades to send observers to Edmonton branch meetings and to Edmonton branch executive meetings. We asked to observe LATG membership meetings. And we explained to the LATG that fusion would mean that two or three of their leaders should join the Central Committee of the section.

At the same time we stressed the importance of prioritizing political discussions between the RWL and the LATG. This would enable us to know each other better and to learn from each other.

We did not want to jump right away into detailed discussions about how we would structure a fusion. We wanted to have some experience with the LATG comrades first. Hence, we did not go much beyond the general ideas sketched out in the first bureau meeting.

The LATG comrades rejected our proposals and our approach. Every meeting with them became consumed by confused and abstract discussions about how to structure relations between the RWL and their group.

LATG about-face

Two weeks after Courtney and Fernando's arrival in Edmonton, we learned that the LATG comrades had changed their minds. They were no longer talking about "integration." They wanted solely to discuss how our two *separate* organizations should structure collaboration and joint work. Under pressure from us, the comrades finally registered this about-face in a second proposal to the RWL last November (see Appendix No.). This proposal completely excluded fusion or integration of the LATG with the RWL. The RWL rejected it.

We did attempt, however, to adjust to the about-face of the LATG. When the LATG shift became clear to us we told them that we were willing to go through a period of collaboration between two separate organizations. We saw the need to try to structure such collaboration and Fernando and Courtney wrote a proposal (see Appendix No.) that we hoped would be agreeable to the LATG. Even this interim proposal was not workable.

The LATG comrades now tell us in their balance sheet that the flip-flop registered in their November proposal was not their "true position." They wrote it, they say, as a "tactic to call attention" to our troubled relations.

Perhaps.

But we find this explanation out of harmony with the actual events that led to the LATG November document. The about-face was communicated to the Edmonton RWL leadership in words and deeds

much ahead of the written proposal. The Edmonton branch became convinced through its own experience that the LATG had shifted away from its original proposal. More than an "alarm-bell" tactic was involved.

The LATG comrades refused to come to our branch meetings or our executive meetings. They refused to invite RWL observers to their meetings. They refused to show us documents sent to them by the Latin American Commission of the Swedish section (KAF). They rejected having political discussions with us. Accusations against Courtney and Fernando, some of which are repeated in their January "balance sheet" began to circulate.

The RMG and LSA's Latin American work, they told us, had been "a history of failure." Furthermore, Courtney and Fernando were largely to blame for this. Fernando, they argued, should be demoted from the Central Committee of the RWL!

We recognized that the LATG's erratic conduct and harsh characterizations of the RWL did not stem fundamentally from ill will on the part of the LATG comrades. Rather, we traced this to political methods they had picked up in the MIR. We also noted their overall lack of knowledge of how the Fourth International and its national sections function. We also noted their fear that they might be swallowed up in a fused organization; or that the RWL would be unable to carry out consistent Latin American work in the future and the comrades wanted some guarantees on that score.

Toward the end of November the RWL took some initiatives to try to reverse the trend. We sent Fernando to the U.S. for discussions with Hugo Blanco to learn as much as we could about the Latin American work of the KAF.

We arranged to bring two other RWL leaders into the discussions with the LATG. Comrade Foco from the National Bureau and comrade Coco, a leader of the Vancouver RWL's Latin American work, spent a week in Edmonton in early December.

The RWL takes a second look

Comrade Foco and Coco's trip to Edmonton enabled a broader range of RWL leaders to get to know the LATG first-hand. It also allowed us to explode the myth that the problems between the LATG and the Edmonton RWL leaders stemmed from IMT-LTF type rivalries or misunderstandings.

The December discussions with the LATG also enabled the RWL to review and revise its approach to fusion based on an assessment of the fall experience with them.

We decided that before further discussions could take place with the National Bureau, a number of preconditions would have to be met. These are outlined in points 4, 5, and 6 of the December 6 unity proposal (see page 31). These included translation of key documents that would

provide a basis for *political* discussions; attendance at RWL branch and executive meetings; inviting RWL observers to LATG meetings; and providing the RWL with copies of documents from the KAF that the LATG had previously refused to show us.

The RWL also insisted that the personal attacks on Fernando and Courtney had to stop.

In his January report to the National Bureau, comrade Foco also explains a shift in our thinking about the degree of separate functioning or autonomy projected for a Latin American fraction composed largely by the LATG comrades. "Our experience with these comrades leads us to believe that they must be educated within the section in order to develop in a rounded way as Trotskyist militants."

Our initial thinking on this question (see comrade Fernando's September 22, 1977 report to the English-Canadian National Bureau) projected a large degree of autonomy. It was necessarily abstract because we had had no experience with the LATG comrades.

All the first National Bureau report could do was to sketch the broad outlines of how to approach this exile group. *Only the test of experience* would enable us to formulate more concrete proposals and to assess what direction to take. Fusion would have to be based on real collaboration and above all on mutual confidence..

By December it was clear that mutual confidence was completely lacking. The proposals we made then, which were ratified by the January 5 National Bureau meeting, were designed to enable us to build toward such mutual confidence.

How to structure the work

Following the December discussions with the LATG, comrade Foco sent a letter to comrade Ramiro in Edmonton, summarizing our views on how to structure our Latin American work. Here is an extensive quote from that letter:

"Who will lead the Latin American work? Those comrades who know most about the Latin American reality will lead the work. We hope this will include comrades from your group. Perhaps comrades from your group will even play the dominant role.

"As we explained in our proposal to you, we are prepared to establish Latin American fractions in those cities where we have Latin American or Spanish-speaking comrades who can carry the intervention. These local fractions, like all other fractions of the RWL, will elect their own leadership. Members of these fractions will also be members of the branches. Their primary responsibilities, however, will be in the fractions.

"In general, the local fractions will be responsible to the branches. In many important respects, however, they will be responsible to the national leadership that we want to establish for the work. For example, our orientation to the Chilean political parties will be established

at the national level and will be respected by all the fractions. Also, a campaign for political prisoners would be established at the national level . . . etc.

"All the Latin American work is ultimately under the authority of the National Bureau and the Political Committee of the RWL. The Bureau and the Political Committee may decide to invest this authority in a National Commission of the Latin American work, just as it invests authority in other commissions of the organization. But ultimately, the Bureau and Political Committee are responsible.

"The work in the Latin American and Chilean Community will be done in the name of the RWL/Liga Obrera Revolucionaria."

Some comments on the LATG balance sheet

In late January we received the LATG balance sheet, followed by a rough English translation some weeks later.

The LATG balance sheet, written after the December LATG-RWL discussions, shows little or no convergence of views between them and the RWL. It maintains the *party within a party* framework for the LATG's "integration" into the RWL and is unacceptable to us.

There are other aspects to the "balance sheet" that we find unacceptable.

The LATG document tries to establish blame for the breakdown in relations on the RWL and its leading representatives. Last December RWL leaders cautioned the LATG comrades against this approach. We explained that the difficulties in our relations stemmed from *opposed conceptions*, not from lack of good will on either side. Both organizations, we explained, had a responsibility to clear aside misunderstandings on small matters in order to have a clear and unambiguous discussion of the real issues blocking fusion.

We also told the LATG comrades that their personal attacks on RWL leaders had to stop.

The LATG comrades did not take our advice. They repeat several of their personal attacks and accusations against Courtney and Fernando in their balance sheet. In a February 15 letter to the National Bureau they add comrade Foco to their target, accusing him of slander.

The RWL's 'Phantom Family'

We warned the LATG comrades that eventually they would have to transform their attacks on individual leaders into attacks on the RWL as a whole. *This has happened, sooner than we had feared:*

Following some accusations against unnamed RWL comrades, the LATG comrades write:

". . . these are not the revolutionary methods to be used amongst us. We believe that this stems from in-

dividual attitudes of the leaders of the "phantom" Latin American fraction . . . who being aware of their failures resort to these measures to keep their positions with the RWL/LOR. The critical thing is that these opportunist practices are apparently extending to the rest of the organization, who are today talking about creating a National Latin American commission in Toronto. We ask ourselves who this national commission will represent? Apparently the "phantom family" dwells in the interior of the RWL/LOR in Canada. In the past were the "sons of the phantom." In the future the "mother" and perhaps the 'grandmother' will appear on the scene. As for the rest, it is not necessary for us to clarify that we do not have any respect for this distinguished family and we will not have discussions and refuse to have a relationship with this family. We will not integrate into the bureaucratic structure that you pretend to build." (See LATG Balance Sheet)

The RWL flatly rejects such insults and apolitical characterizations of its work and of its members involved in Latin American work. It is difficult to understand why the LATG comrades would want to have any relationship at all with the RWL if they really believed the accusations they make against the section in their "balance sheet."

Whose line will we "carry"?

The question has often been asked: "Will the RWL 'carry the line' of the Liga Comunista de Chile in its interventions into the Chilean exile community?"

The RWL and the LCCH are national components of the same world party—the Fourth International. On all the key questions of Trotskyist program and principles—questions like the Transitional program, class independence, Stalinism, etc.—the RWL and the LCCH are in basic agreement. That's why we are in the same world party.

Winning Chilean exiles in Canada to Trotskyism and the RWL means above all winning them to the Trotskyist program.

A necessary part of this process will be explaining the work and line of the LCCH inside Chile. Another element will be defense of the LCCH from repression.

We take it for granted that we will also explain the program, line and organizational norms of the RWL/LOR.

But this work does not require the RWL itself to adopt positions on the LCCH's tactical line in Chile. Nor does it follow that we either agree or disagree with the national tactics of our sister organization in Chile.

Only unusual or exceptional circumstances would justify the RWL taking positions on Chilean tactical questions. This might arise within the framework of a discussion initiated by the leadership of the Fourth International. Even then, our most likely course

would be to contribute to such a discussion through contributions from experienced leaders or tendencies.

The aim of discussions by our Latin American fractions on the LCCH line is *educational*. We are not called upon to carry out the LCCH line in this country; we are not about to hold discussions and votes on this line in our fractions. Nor are we going to put comrades under discipline to "carry" it.

It is possible that RWL/LOR comrades, in the course of discussions about the LCCH line, will find themselves in disagreement with some positions of the Chilean organization. This has already happened in the matter of the LCCH's characterization of the junta. The LCCH says that the junta is a fascist regime. But the matter is very controversial and is even being debated within the LCCH. Other Chilean groups are also debating this question.

Several leaders of the RWL disagree with characterizing the junta as fascist. There is no way that the RWL can "carry" such a line unless it has a discussion and adopts it. If such a discussion were held, a possible outcome is that the RWL would disagree with the LCCH.

How do we resolve such a problem? We believe that the best approach is to allow the matter to be discussed freely and openly in our work. Although there are disagreements among the LATG comrades about how to characterize the junta, we know that some of them consider it important to argue the position of the LCCH in their work among Chilean exiles. But other comrades may want to question this. RWL members cannot be placed under discipline to advance a line unless they have the democratic opportunity to discuss and decide it.

What we are obliged to do is make the positions of the LCCH known and to handle disagreements of the kind noted above in an *educational* manner both internally and publicly.

Integration of the LATG comrades into the RWL would not block them from promoting the views of the LCCH among Chilean exiles.

It should be clear that democratic-centralist norms will govern the political work of all RWL members in relation to political line in this country. The RWL—through its fractions, branches, and commissions and ultimately through plenums and conventions—will determine what line is to be *implemented* within Canada. For example, decisions relating to defense work; relations with other political organizations; trade-union work, etc., are determined by the section in a democratic-centralist manner.

Some comments on a red herring

While we are on the topic of how to discuss the LCCH's tactical line we want to take a few paragraphs to get rid of a red herring that the LATG

comrades raise in their balance sheet. They complain that RWL representatives (Fernando and Courtney) advocated the slogan of an SP-CP government for Chile, as opposed to the LCCH demand for a workers and popular government.

This is a distortion of a discussion that the two RWL comrades tried to have with the LATG comrades. We raised the question of whether or not the LCCH had considered ways to make their governmental slogan more concrete in terms of the mass organizations of the Chilean workers.

We asked to know what the Edmonton LATG comrades thought of calling for a CP-SP government or other formulas that would express the idea of a working-class government in party terms.

We did not advocate any particular slogan and we have no definite opinions on this question. Neither does the RWL. Moreover, in public meetings and articles both Fernando and Courtney have put forward the current LCCH slogan.

The exaggerated and prickly response of the LATG comrades to these queries did not augur well for political discussions with them in general. We still have little appreciation of their thinking on the general question of governmental slogans.

This is unfortunate because the LATG comrades have expressed grave reservations about the RWL's tactic of calling for the election of NDP governments. They stated that they feared that our approach to the NDP was opportunistic. A discussion was clearly necessary.

Obviously a good way to get at the basis of the RWL's position on NDP governments was to review the general approach of the Fourth International on the united front, workers and farmers governments, that tactic of calling on the reformist workers parties to form the government (CP-SP, labor party governments) etc. We were interested to know how the comrades applied these general conceptions to Chile as a bridge to discuss the NDP question in Canada.

We also informed that LATG comrades that the RWL/LOR is presently engaged in a continuing discussion of the NDP and the problem of governmental perspectives—one that we hoped they would participate in.

They can be assured that their questions and criticisms will be given serious consideration by our members.

Where do we go from here

Building mutual confidence in each other is now a key step to fusion of our forces.

We think that the proposals made in the January 5 National Bureau report remain a valid and necessary point for resuming fusion discussions with the LATG.

There are new developments that will enable us to strengthen our collaboration in Edmonton. The Edmonton branch organizer reports that the RWL and

LATG are collaborating closely in establishing a broad defense committee and on the defense of Galindo Madrid.

Agreement to launch the Edmonton Latin American political prisoners defense committee is significant as well because it marks basic agreement between the RWL and the LATG on the character of defense work. This overcomes a previous difference between us. Formerly, the LATG comrades viewed defense committees as vehicles for ideological debate on the far left. We both agree "that we should fight against the concept of (the defense) committee developing a focus around debate on the revolutionary strategy for Chile or any other Latin American country." (See letter from Stein to Foco, April 25)

Stein reports in the same letter, however, that the LATG comrades are not attending RWL meetings in Edmonton. This is unfortunate.

Another important arena of collaboration between the RWL and the LATG should be the forthcoming federal elections. We hope that in Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Toronto the LATG comrades will find ways to support the RWL campaign. This could take shape around issuing Spanish language literature; building Spanish language meetings in support of our campaign; participating in the RWL campaign committees, etc.

The LATG comrades may also want to play a role in helping the RWL to prepare position papers on the positions of the Co-ordinadora, the MIR and the MAPU. We will be approaching the comrades about these projects.

The goal of all our collaboration must be fusion of our forces . . . a key element in the fusion process will be political discussions between our two leaderships.

We believe that the LATG comrades should now investigate ways to get one or two of their leaders to Toronto or Montreal where regular discussions between the two leaderships can take place. It is no longer within our means to transfer our leading comrades assigned to Latin American work to Edmonton. And it is now clear that we must coordinate and lead this work from either Toronto or Montreal where our leadership is centered.

A month ago two leaders of the Latin American Commission of the KAF came to Toronto for meetings with the RWL leadership. One of them had spent time in Edmonton in discussions with the LATG comrades. He reported to us that perhaps the LATG comrades were open to reconsidering some of their organizational proposals. He thought that the two sides might be able to work out a common memorandum on tasks for Latin American work. The RWL, we said, favored a new initiative of this kind. Comrade Pablo of the LATG attended this discussion. He took on the responsibility of contact-

ing his Edmonton comrades and sounding them out. We are still waiting to hear from them.

We would welcome any such turn on the part of the LATG. It could register an important step in the

direction of fusion with the section of the Fourth International within the Canadian state.

—May, 1978

Fundamentals and Perspectives for the Latin American Work in Canada — A Balance Sheet

By the Latin American Trotskyist Group, February 1978.

The original Spanish text of the following LATG document was entitled "Balance Fundamentos y Perspectivas del Trabajo Latino en Canada." We received the Spanish text January 27; the LATG subsequently provided us with an English translation of their text and that version of the document is printed here. A check of the translation showed not only that it is very rough, but that there are some inconsistencies. But they do not alter the basic points being made. Hence, we have decided not to revise the LATG translation, but to publish it as received.

* * *

In the exterior the crisis of the Chilean left is vivid in the minds of everyone. The lack of a democratic mechanism that would permit a deep discussion and balance has led to the confining of the militants to the structures and borders within their own parties. Those who try to escape this situation and seriously attempt to seek the cause of the defeat have found more than once a strong bureaucratic barrier, followed by serious accusations and expulsions against those who seek answers to the whole last political period.

This situation has a particular characteristic in the political and ideological development of those comrades. Some even though they do not agree with the policies of their organization, still stay, because they are fearful of the 'isolation' from the solidarity work.

A demoralization process has been evident in other comrades; therefore, the recomposition will be slow, and without doubt will be influenced by the development of events in their countries. (If they do not free themselves from their present demoralizing position, that will permit them to engage in political work in the countries in which they are domiciled today.) Some comrades however, are in a good position to further the political struggle and the

revolutionary work, namely those that, resulting from their political and ideological maturity, have extracted the lessons of the last period and today are looking to the Fourth International.

The process of this development in Canada, commenced some time ago as a result of a split with the MIR of a group of comrades. This process is only the continuation of a series of splits that primarily took place in Europe, and has a continental characteristic because the militants split with their old centrist organization, specifically with the organizations who are components of the JCR (Coordinating Revolutionary Junta). These splits are also a response to the political positions developed by Trotskyist organizations in Latin America, as is the case of the LCC (Liga Comunista de Chile) whose conclusions were that the only road to develop the proletariat internationalism is by the integration through the Fourth International.

Europe is the place where this situation has had the fastest development, due to the fact that there exists the greatest concentration of political refugees. The European continent is the place where the old political direction of the Chilean left is established. Likewise, the resulting defeats in Latin America, this regrouping is not only confined to Chile, but extends to Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Brazil, etc.

In Canada the problems of the Chilean left are not absent. Nonetheless, the process of discussion and radicalization acquired a slow form of development. This is because the characteristics of the immigrant is mainly 'economic'; moreover, the shortage of 'professional militants' in all the organizations made it difficult for political work in terms of a rich debate. However, on the other hand it permits work with the exiled Latin American workers and ex-militant base. The political crisis of the Chilean left (other political Latin American organizations do not exist) became extremely tense with our split with the MIR. (It is necessary to say that before us, other comrades had split with their organizations, but they did not find other political organizations, as a result