this occasion by the North American ruler, it can be said that the general consensus concerning Nixon's speech was disappointing, even to his Latin American aids.

In the face of the cul-de-sac in which imperial policy is trapped in Latin America, Nixon repeated old promises of former US rulers and announced that his country would continue its policy of "aid" to the hemisphere, buttressing the ruptured "Alliance for Progress" with the "original" title "Action for Progress.

His proposals on customs, on the position of Latin-American products in the North American market, liberation of the so-called "restricted loans," increase of private investments (with the provision that this would not take place in those countries where there were any moves against the property of the empire's citizens), were vague generalities, words already enmeshed in mechanical bureaucracy and in many cases in conflict with the imperialist economic structure, to be dissolved in the gears of the enormous administrative apparatus of the monopolies.

PERSPECTIVES

In Latin America, it is not uncommon to hear real "revolutionary" language from individuals who are bourgeois and, in many cases, archreactionaries.

North American imperialism — and the native oligarchies that serve it as well — is concerned about the increasingly active participation in social questions of wide sectors of the Catholic Church (the Camilo Torres Movement in Colombia, Third World Priests in Argentina, the Golconda group in Colombia, etc.).

They are also concerned about the vitality of the urban and rural guerrillas, about the growing participation of students and the unity between students and workers in street fighting.

When we analyze all the factors in the continental panorama, one clear fact emerges: Imperialism is trying to find new formulas for avoiding or mediating the end of its domination of Latin America, in the face of a social and political situation throughout the continent that becomes more explosive and more rebellious all the time.

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acquired an existence of its own. The means of actions coincided with the objectives: the destruction of the State of Israel as a power structure at the service of Zionism and imperialism; the establishment in Palestine of a multiracial and multireligious state; and peaceful coexistence between autonomous Jewish and Arab groups.

The importance placed on armed action in achieving these aims led to a subsequent coordination of military strategy, and following that, forced the formation a month later of a Command for Palestinian Armed Struggle. The organizational process and the structuring of these organizations, far from obstructing the military impetus, contributed to increasing it. The actions were no longer limited to the territories occupied after June 1967. They were extended to include regions occupied in '48 and '56.

This military impetus received its programmatic content in a meeting of the Palestine National Council held in Cairo: “To carry the total people’s war to the very heart of the occupied territories.”

The thesis is clear. Not only to harass the aggressor with infiltration operations from neighboring Arab territories and, once the assigned military mission is carried out, to return to the point of departure, but also to move to a higher state: the creation of permanent resistance bases in the occupied territories themselves.

The Palestinian vanguard thus assimilated old and worthwhile experiences: the immediate need to unite the Palestine torrent which by meandering along, would never manage to accumulate enough forces to face Israel and any other forces in the Arab world that “persisted in restricting or liquidating the organization.”

The provocations, persecutions, and repeated rehearsals for extermination to which the Palestinian movement had been subjected in Lebanon are proof of this battle on two fronts.

During the Lebanese crisis in October, the Palestinian commandos were forced to fight both punitive Israeli incursions and detachments of the Lebanese security forces which tried to evict them from their camps in the South of the country.

This situation led the Voice of Al Assifa, a radio program broadcast by Al Fatah from Cairo, to state that “the Lebanese army is linked to British and US intelligence services against the Palestine revolution.”

It is worthwhile noting that the most recent attacks of the Lebanese Army against the Palestinian guerrillas took place one week after spokesmen for the US State Department expressed a marked interest in and “preoccupation” for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Washington’s attitude surely signifies its gratefulness for what spokesmen of the White House themselves
have called Lebanon's "reasonable position" toward the West. It can also be said that a large part of Lebanon's "reasonable position" is defined by its repressive actions against the Palestinian camps.

Independently of the repeated pressure the United States has been putting on Beirut's rulers in past years, in the midst of the aggressive actions of the Lebanese troops against the Palestinian guerrillas recently, it was known that units of the Sixth Fleet were ready to land in Lebanon. Later it was said that Washington postponed the operation at the last minute.

Ribih Salah, a representative of the Palestine Movement in Algiers, analyzed the plot in these terms: "The present crisis is a rehearsal to find out if the Palestinian revolution can stand that blow. If we do not put up any resistance the next step will be Jordan."

The events that took place last October in Lebanon confirmed the important role continuously played by the reactionary Arab regimes — which, along with Israel, are outstanding instruments of US imperialism — toward the Palestinian revolution and the progressive Arab regimes at the present time.

The harassment at the front and insecurity in the rearguard demonstrate that the Palestinian cause is not only a real challenge to Israel but also that the moral compulsion of its instructive example is an element which is radicalizing the Arab masses who are also subjected to oppressive Arab regimes.

If indeed much has happened in these two and one-half years since the June war, the best place to find the qualitative changes operating in the area is in the irreversible development of the Palestine liberation struggle.

On other fronts, in the mountains of Golan, all along the Suez Canal and in Cisjordan, since the end of the June 1967 war the confrontations have continued with few interruptions. The Palestinian underground current which is undermining the Zionist pillars of the State of Israel is, at the same time, feeding the revolutionary consciousness of the Arab peoples in the surrounding areas.

They torture and beat with the complicity of the judiciary.
They proceed and condemn to jail without evidence.
They freeze the wages of the great majority while they increase the enrichment of a minority.
They sell the country to foreigners.
Government corruption stands out above all else.

Montaner (ex-Minister of Livestock and Agriculture), was Minister in spite of his dealings in cattle shipping.
Charlone and Sanguinetti (Treasury, and Industry and Commerce respectively) are Ministers in spite of their implication in the EFEOCSA packing house swindle.

Peirano Faccio (ex-Minister of Industry and Commerce) involved in manoeuvring in meat and in industry, continues to hold the confidence of Pacheco (President of the Republic).
Frick Davies (ex-Minister of Agriculture and Livestock), Pereyra Reverbel (president of Usinas y Telecomos del Estado) and others, are in the books of Monty (finances).

Bartolome Herrera, despite his scandalous dirty financial deals, continues as mayor (of Montevideo).

Jorge Batlle (president of the Colorado Party) and various others continue in freedom despite their proven responsibilities in last year's fraud.

In the face of all this there are only two roads to follow: be quiet and accept it, or rise up and resist.
We base ourselves theoretically and actively on the second course, loyal to Artigas (hero of national independence) and the Tupamaros who in the past fought to the end.