

# Peruvian Regime Ousted

## Troops Send President Out Of Country

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LIMA, Oct. 3—The five-year-old government of civilian President Fernando Belaunde Terry was overthrown today in a predawn coup that put Peru's 12 million people under the apparent rule of the army.

An unsigned manifesto issued by Army public-relations officers on behalf of the "Revolutionary Government" made clear that the pretext for the coup was Belaunde's efforts to resolve a protracted dispute with a U.S. oil company. The manifesto said the army had acted to protect Peru's petroleum and other resources from exploitation and because the Belaunde government contained "unworthy persons."

The initial stages of the coup were swift and bloodless, with Belaunde being hustled out of the presidential palace and onto a waiting airplane that flew him to exile in Buenos Aires.

[He told reporters at Buenos Aires International Airport that the coup was the work of an "army faction" and did not affect the honor of the armed forces," Reuters reported. "I am enjoying a hospitality for which I am grateful but which I have not requested," he said, apparently contradicting Argentina's foreign secretary, who said he had asked for political asylum.]

Several hours after Belaunde's departure, bands of

protesting students staged a brief rock-throwing rampage that littered the streets of downtown Lima with broken windows, overturned newspaper kiosks and an occasional burning car. The students were dispersed quickly by troops using tear gas and water cannons, and one unidentified student reportedly was killed.

Several prominent civilians, led by Belaunde's finance minister, Manuel Ulloa, made attempts during the day to protest the coup and call for public resistance in the form of a general strike. At one point, Ulloa was abruptly cut off as he tried to speak over a radio station he owns, and, by late today, he and several other members of the Belaunde Cabinet were reported under de-

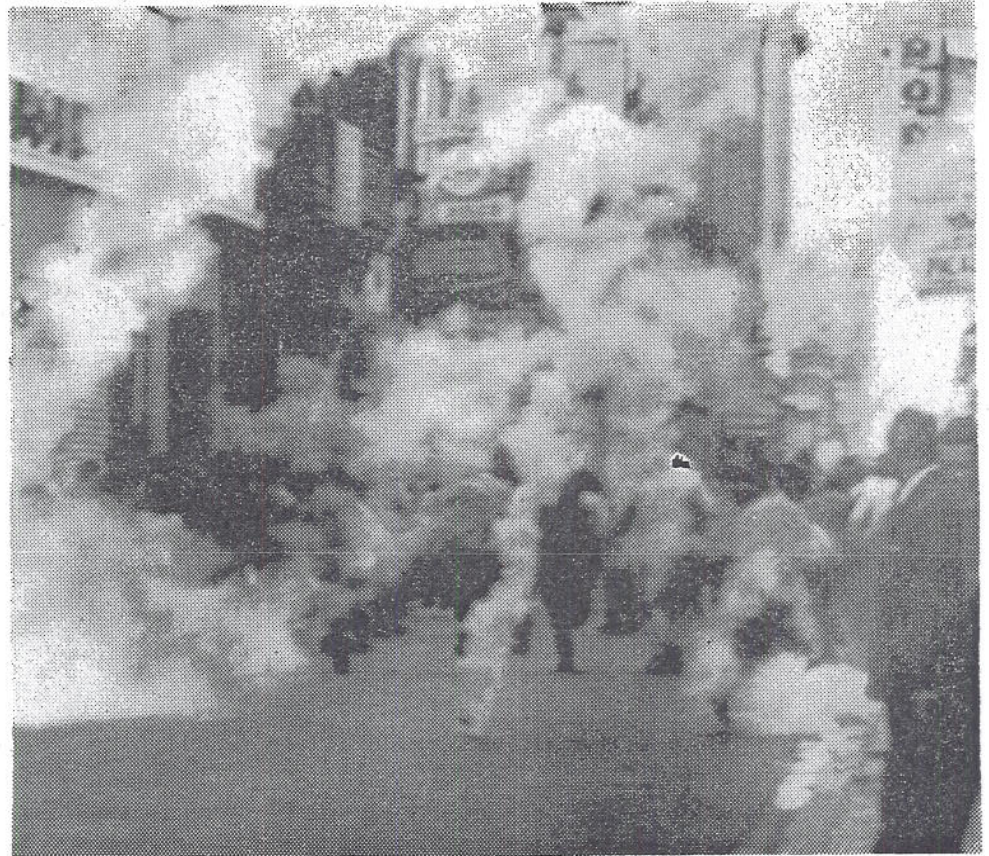
tention.

Although agitated crowds continued to mill through the downtown streets and most businesses were closed down, the army—its tanks surrounding the palace and its troops manning the rooftops of most key buildings—appeared to be in effective control of the city. Fragmentary reports from other parts of Peru indicated that the same pattern had repeated itself throughout the rest of this Andean country.

What was less clear was the precise composition of the Revolutionary Government, the extent of its backing within the three Peruvian

See PERU, A16, Col. 1

U.S. acts to mobilize  
Latinos against military  
takeover. Page A16.



Associated Press

Students seeking to protest Lima coup are dispersed by soldiers' tear gas.

# Peruvian President Is

PERU, From A1

armed forces and its plans for governing Peru.

Before his arrest, Ulloa issued a statement charging that the army had acted alone and without the support of the smaller Peruvian air force and navy. His statement appeared to be supported by reports that the three armed services ministers in the Belaunde Cabinet and the top-ranking commanders of the navy and air force were all under house arrest.

But tonight a communique was issued in the name of the Revolutionary Government saying that the air force and navy wished to deny reports that they were opposed to the coup and to express their solidarity with the army.

## Leading Figure

The coup leader and ranking figure in the new Revolutionary Government was understood to be Gen. Juan Velasco, commander of the army and chairman of the Peruvian joint chiefs of staff. Although the other coup leaders were still keeping their identities hidden tonight, informed sources identified two of them as Brig. Gen. Arturo Caverio Calixto, the director of army intelli-

gence, and Brig. Gen. Ernesto Montagne Sanchez, commander of the Lima garrison.

All three are regarded as members of a nationalistic faction within the army that had grown increasingly restive during the past year as Peru struggled with a succession of economic and political crises. On Tuesday, the oil-company crisis caused the resignation of Belaunde's fourth Cabinet in 14 months, and the new Cabinet headed by Premier Miguel Mujica Gallo had been in office a scant 24 hours when the coup came.

In Peru the armed forces have a long history of intervening in politics, and today's coup was the third within the last 20 years. Ironically, it was the last coup, in 1962, that provided Belaunde with his stepping-stone to the presidency.

Following a year of military rule, elections were held in 1963. Belaunde, backed by most of the military establishment, won election to a six-year term that would have ended next June.

During his first years in office, Belaunde, a 56-year-old U.S.-educated architect, was regarded as among the most dynamic and progressive of Latin American leaders. Throughout most of that time,

he also managed to stay on good terms with the military.

Last year, when the United States exerted strong pressures on Belaunde to prevent the Peruvian air force from buying French Mirage jets—a move that Washington feared would touch off a Latin arms race—the president backed his military commanders to the hilt, even though it meant the risk of losing badly needed U.S. financial aid.

Besides the Mirage dispute, Belaunde also began to have other serious problems last year—principally a fiscal crisis caused by mounting budgetary deficits and a recession in Peru's pivotal fishmeal industry.

## Fiscal Progress

Yet, under Ulloa, who became finance minister in May and who survived Tuesday's cabinet shakeup to remain in the new government, considerable strides had been made toward combatting the country's fiscal problems.

What proved the President's undoing was his attempt to resolve a long-smoldering dispute over the La Brea y Parí oil-field concession held by International Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The La Brea concession, which enjoys special tax concessions and subsoil rights dating back to the 19th century, has long been the target of nationalist demands for expropriation. A few weeks ago, after juggling the issue for almost five years, Belaunde announced that a solution had been reached.

The main provisions of the complex agreement called for IPC to surrender its subsoil rights and surface installations at La Brea to the Peruvian government oil monopoly, EPF. In return IPC was to be released from all financial claims against it by the government. It also would receive the right to buy the output of

# Ousted in Army Coup

the La Brea field for its refinery at Talara, Peru, and concessions for new explorations in other parts of the country.

These provisions immediately came under heavy attack from a variety of nationalists forces, who charged that the government was surrendering too much to IPC.

The dispute grew to the point where it eventually even took in Belaunde's own Popular Action Party. Last week, Belaunde supporters and a leftist rebel faction fought a pitched battle for possession of the party headquarters building in downtown Lima.

This split within Popular Action made it appear even more likely than before that next June's presidential elections would be won by the rival Popular American Revolutionary Alliance (APRA)—long regarded as a blood enemy by the Peruvian army. That, plus apparent sympathy within army officer corps ranks for the nationalists' argument that the government had "sold out" on the IPC issue, were the factors that seem to have precipitated today's coup.

It began at 2 a.m. when 30 tanks suddenly roared into the historic Plaza de Armas, which dates from the time of Francisco Pizarro and which is flanked on two of its sides by the presidential palace and the Cathedral of Lima. The ceremonial palace guard quickly opened the gates and stepped aside as a small group of officers dressed in green fatigue field uniforms swept inside.

Approximately 50 minutes later, they emerged, accompanied by Belaunde, who was described by witnesses as pale but fully dressed with only his necktie askew. As the group left the palace, the witnesses added, Belaunde shouted: "These are the traitors . . . these are the betrayers of the country . . . the cowards."

He then was put into a jeep

and whisked off. Several hours later, a radio station apparently under army control announced that Belaunde, together with three government security men as guards, had been put aboard a specially chartered jet belonging to the Peruvian National Airline, APSA, and flown to Buenos Aires.

Finance Minister Ulloa, after his radio broadcast was cut off, went to the Foreign Ministry, where he and various members of the Cabinet appointed Tuesday reportedly began discussing the possibility of a general strike. While the meeting was in progress, police arrived to arrest the participants. They were taken off in police cars to an unspecified detention point.

## Attack on Coup

A stinging indictment of the coup came from Armando Villanuela, secretary general of the APRA. He issued a statement to reporters calling the army's action "a reprehensible attack on constitutionality" and called upon the country to resist the coup.

In justifying the coup—the first in Latin America since the Argentine army overthrew President Arturo Illia in June, 1966—The Revolutionary Government's manifesto charged that "powerful economic

forces, national and foreign, in complicity with unworthy Peruvians had been frustrating the popular will for basic structural reforms to continue maintaining an unjust social and economic order."

It went on to accuse the Belaunde government of "indecision, confusion, immorality, intrigue, clandestine activities, improvisation, absence of social sense," and said that the government's handling of the IPC question was "evidence of the moral decomposition of the country."

The manifesto promised to honor all of Peru's existing foreign treaties and said that foreign investors "who observe our laws" have nothing to fear from the new government.

# Coup Stirs U.S. Bid To Mobilize Latins

Murrey Marder

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The United States registered its disappointment yesterday with the overthrow of democratic rule in Peru, and ordered consultations to emphasize it.

U.S. diplomatic missions throughout Latin America

were instructed to start bilateral discussions about the consequences of the Peruvian coup.

The procedure being invoked is an Inter-American Conference resolution of November, 1965. It provides that in event of a coup, member states should exchange views on the prospects of restoring democratic rule in the country involved, including free elections "within a reasonable period," and "whether the de facto government agrees to fulfill the international obligations" of previous regimes.

U.S. sources said last night that the control of the new military rulers in Peru appears to be an accomplished fact.

In 1962 the United States tried in vain to dislodge a military junta which seized power in Peru's last coup by withholding aid and diplomatic recognition. The resolution cited yesterday leaves it to each American nation to decide if it will maintain diplomatic relations after a coup.

Now the objective is to bring concerted influence on the Junta to try to restore democratic processes in Peru as soon as possible.

State Department Officer Robert J. McCloskey said that approximately 8600 Americans are in Peru but there have been no reports of any incidents involving them or U.S. property. The official U.S. position, he said, is that the United States is "assessing developments" and expects that "consultative procedures" on an inter-American community basis "will begin shortly."