



—AP WIREPHOTO.
GEN. JUAN VELASCO
New Peruvian leader

RESISTANCE UP IN PERU TO COUP

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Students, Cabinet, Party
Chief Fight Takeover

By JOE M'GOWAN

LIMA, Peru (AP) — Military leaders overthrew the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry on Thursday in a predawn coup that encountered stiffening resistance as the day wore on. Students fought troops and police in the streets.

Late Thursday night police fired into a crowd of students on a downtown street, hitting one in the head and apparently killing him. Five photographers taking pictures of the incident were arrested.

Whisked off by plane to Buenos Aires after the coup, Belaunde, 55, declared on arrival that he was ousted in "a barracks coup, not by the armed forces of the constitutional government."

Gen. Juan Velasco, army chief of staff and president of the joint chiefs, was made head of the new military government.

He issued a communique signed by himself and the navy and air force chiefs, indicating the three services were involved.

CABINET ARRESTED

The military leaders placed under house arrest all 11 mem-

bers of a Cabinet that the presi-



—AP WIREPHOTO.
**PRESIDENT FERNANDO
BELAUNDE TERRY**
Deposed by army.

dent had sworn in only 14 hours before the coup. The Cabinet, seventh of Belaunde's five-year regime, had been picked to deal with a government crisis touched off by a dispute over a government deal with a U.S. oil company.

Military officers were reported to have broken into a meeting at which the new

Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 2, Col. 7

ministers were framing a communique that denounced the takeover as treason and called for a rebellion.

A call for revolt also came from Armando Villanueva, chief of the Aprista party, probably the country's strongest political organization and an opponent of the military. The radio station that broadcast Villanueva's call later went silent, along with several other stations.

Skirmishes between students and police were reported to have caused several injuries, but no count was available immediately. An afternoon newspaper carried an unconfirmed report of one death.

AMERICANS SAFE

Officials at the U.S. Embassy told newsmen that all Americans in the capital were safe and there appeared to be no reason for concern.

The coup was quiet, swift and without violence. Led by a column of tanks, troops burst into the presidential palace at about 2 a. m. Their

leaders took over in the name of the revolutionary regime and Belaunde was ushered out of the building shouting at his captors "you are the traitors."

Presidential guards were replaced by soldiers carrying Sten guns, while troops and units of the national police took up stations in the parade ground in front of the palace and at key intersections throughout the city.

During the first hours of the coup, the army would not permit any communications abroad. Later that order was relaxed.

EARLY DAY CALM

As the early morning traffic began, the situation was calm. It was commented by a communique from the armed forces announcing the coup. Soldiers and secret police entered the radio stations, apparently to prevent broadcasters from inciting the public.

By 9 a. m. the Plaza de Armas was filled with people, mostly young men from the universities. They began taunting the soldiers with shouts of "traitors."

As the crowd grew, police launched a tear gas barrage and then sent a water cannon vehicle rolling toward the gathering. The stream of water sent the youths sprawling.

After the water truck passed, one group of students attempted an assault. But a policeman bowled a tear gas grenade into the group, scattering them.

MOB SETS FIRES

A mob of youths then headed down the main streets of Lima, tearing down signs, smashing windows and setting fire to cars.

La Colmena, one of the main thoroughfares, looked like a battlefield.

Young men tried to gain access to the roofs of hotels and other business buildings, hoping to hurl bricks at police below.

But most were apprehended.

The stinging odor of tear gas hung in the streets and smoke rose from burning cars.

A cardboard, hand-lettered sign was placed at the front gate of the American Embassy saying "closed". However, Ambassador J. Wesley Jones went ahead with a regularly scheduled weekly meeting inside the embassy for American businessmen in Lima.

SCHOOLS, SHOPS CLOSED

All universities and other schools and most shops in the city were closed. Most taxi drivers refused business, preferring to park their cars on side streets where they might escape the rampaging mobs.

A report from Arequipa, Peru's second city, said the provincial governor had been arrested.

Soldiers took control of Peru's telephone companies.

The coup was reminiscent of the takeover of July 1962 when the military ousted President Manuel Prado and installed a junta. Belaunde was elected to a six-year term in July 1963 with the restoration of civil constitutional rule.

COUP WAS IN CARDS

In recent months, however, Belaunde had lost support and it became apparent that a coup was in the cards.

The present crisis erupted following the signing of a new contract with International Petroleum Corp., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey. Belaunde's opponents claimed that Peru came out on the short end of that deal.

The controversy caused a split in Belaunde's party and finally resulted in the resignation of Premier Osvaldo Herccles and his Cabinet on Tuesday.

In Miami, Fla. headquarters for the oil company, a spokesman said "We can't comment now while a revolution is in progress. You must understand our position."

The spokesman said the firm had been unable to contact its representatives in Peru and had been trying all day to reach them.

Belaunde, member of a distinguished Peruvian family, had caught the public imagination as a new type of politician on the national scene.

Although his training and early professional life were in architecture, Belaunde had always been connected with politics through his father, Rafael Belaunde Diez Canseco, twice the premier.

The elder Belaunde also spent years in exile, and during those periods his son studied in France and the United States.

The elder Belaunde was a member of the Peruvian Academy of Sciences and a member of the Peruvian Academy of Letters.

1930 and in 1935 he was elected a federal deputy. In 1956, Belaunde ran for president and emerged second.