

5-1 10-4-68

Peru Coup Chiefs Face Resistance

By JOE M'GOWAN

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Spawned by street battles between students and police, resistance was stiffening today against the military leaders who overthrew the government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

In one encounter last night police fired into a crowd of students, hitting one in the head and apparently killing him. Five photographers taking pictures of the incident were arrested.

Students swirled through the streets breaking shop windows. At least 10 cars were burned. Police used tear gas in an attempt to control the outbreaks in this Andean nation on the west coast of South America.

U.S. DIPLOMATIC relations with Peru have in effect been suspended by the military overthrow of the Peruvian government, a State Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman, press officer Robert J. McCloskey, drew a distinction between a formal break in relations and a suspension, which occurs because of the uncertainty of a situation such as that brought about by yesterday's pre-dawn Peruvian army coup.

The United States has not withdrawn its diplomatic mission in Peru, he noted.

Consultations between the United States and other Latin American governments are now under way on what to do about recognition of the new Peruvian leadership, he said.

The new regime has not yet asked for formal recognition, McCloskey added.

THE NEW government,

composed of the highest ranking officers in the army, air force and navy, is headed by Gen. Juan Velasco, army chief of staff and president of the joint chiefs.

He issued a communique detailing the formation of the new government, warning against acts of violence and telling of Belaunde's exile. It was also signed by the chiefs of the navy and the air force.

Eleven members of a Cabinet that had been sworn in 14 hours before the coup remained under house arrest. They had been drafting a communique calling for a rebellion when officers broke into their meeting.

ALSO CALLING for rebellion was Armando Villaneuva, chief of the Aprista party,

Turn to Page 4, Column 6

Continued from Page 1

probably the country's strongest political organization and hated by the military.

Several radio stations, including the one on which Villaneuva broadcasts, were shut down, but newspapers continued to publish descriptions of the street violence and condemnations of the coup.

The Aprista paper, La Tribuna, issued a special edition last night with a banner headline calling for an ouster of

the "coup-makers." The back page carried a picture of tanks at the palace with the headline "Czechoslovakia? Not in Peru."

THE OUSTED ministers have called for citizens and students to unite against the military.

There are rumors of a general strike.

Flight operations at the airport were normal. The U.S. Embassy said that so far all of the 6,000 U.S. citizens in the country are believed to be safe.

Belaunde, 55, was flown to Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital, after being taken from his bedroom in the early morning hours.

THE NEW CABINET, Belaunde's seventh in five years as president, had been named to deal with a government crisis that developed as a result of a contract with a U.S. oil company.

One manifesto from the military leaders said there had been "deceitful" use of executive power in resolving the long-standing dispute with International Petroleum Corp., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The dispute had divided Belaunde and his personal candidate for president, Edgardo Seoane.

THE IMMINENT victory of the Apristas in the 1969 general election as a result of the split in Belaunde's Accion (Popular) party was seen as the real reason for the coup.

The future of the elections is uncertain. The military leaders are calling themselves a "revolutionary government" indicating they intend to rule for some time. In previous coups—Peru has had six this century—the military had announced themselves as a junta.

A communique last night announced the establishment of a set of revolutionary government statutes.