

U.S. HOPES CHILE KEEPS DEMOCRACY

Studies Recognition of New Regime—Denies Any Role in the Military Coup

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—The State Department expressed a hope today for a resumption of democratic government in Chile after the coup d' état yesterday by the armed forces in Santiago.

The United States is studying the question of recognizing the new military regime, a State Department spokesman said, adding that the Nixon Administration was in no hurry.

At a noon news briefing, Mr. Hare said that the United States approach toward diplomatic recognition had been changing in recent times, with Washington now maintaining relations even though a government might be in turmoil, as is the case with Chile.

Both Mr. Hare and Gerald L. Warren, a White House spokesman, said it was "inappropriate" for the United States Government to comment on a situation viewed here as an "internal" Chilean affair.

Otherwise, Administration officials spent most of the day denying charges that the United States was involved in the overthrow of Chile's President, Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, who killed himself yesterday, according to the Chilean junta.

Denials in Washington

The charges were made in the capitals of several Communist countries and were also voiced in this country and in Latin America by liberal and leftist supporters of Dr. Allende's socialist administration.

Denials that the United States Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the coup came from Mr. Warren and Mr. Hare.

Asked whether the United States wished a resumption of a democratic government in Chile Mr. Hare responded "Yes."

Mr. Hare and a spokesman for the Defense Department also rejected suggestions that four United States Navy ships had been ordered to halt a trip to Chile—and, with that, any implication of prior knowledge of the coup.

The Pentagon spokesman said that the American vessels—three destroyers and a submarine—left Ilo Bay, Peru, on schedule between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. yesterday to continue a tour around Latin America.

The ships, he said, were headed for Valparaiso, 1,500 miles to the south, to join Chilean Navy vessels in an antisubmarine exercise that was announced a month ago.

After news of the Santiago uprising was broadcast a little later in the morning the American ships were ordered to stay away from Chile, the spokesman stressed.

Denial on Ambassador

The State Department also denied assertions voiced by numerous Americans with Chilean connections that the United States Ambassador, Nathaniel Davis, had been involved in the coup. The assertions were based on a belief that Mr. Davis had made a sudden trip to Washington and returned to Santiago in time to be there during the rising.

The State Department said that Mr. Davis arrived here Friday, having been asked Aug. 29 by the Secretary of State-designate, Henry A. Kissinger, to return for consultations along with other United States envoys. Mr. Davis saw Mr. Kissinger Saturday and flew back to Santiago that afternoon.

A matter of concern to Allende sympathizers in the Hemisphere appeared to be the fate of thousands of political exiles from Brazil, Argentina and other Latin-America countries who had been granted asylum by Chile's leftist coalition Government.

Reports from Santiago indicated that these exiles were being rounded up by the military junta and threatened with imprisonment or worse.

Message From Kennedy

On hearing these reports, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, sent a message to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in Geneva, appealing for his intervention on behalf of "10,000 political refugees" to insure their safety.

Representative John J. Moakley, also a Massachusetts Democrat, introduced a bill in the House of Representatives today that would authorize a select committee to investigate "with sweeping subpoena powers" whether there was United States involvement in the coup.

Several hundred protesters demonstrated against the Nixon Administration in front of the White House this afternoon. Their leaflets laid blame for the coup on President Nixon, on Mr. Kissinger, and on United States companies that had big investments in Chile before Dr. Allende came to power three years ago.

The leaflets said: "Allende died to save democracy. The U.S. killed both."