

NYTimes SEP 13 1973
**ALLENDE BACKERS
WARNED BY JUNTA
NOT TO BEAR ARMS**

**Chile's Military Rulers Say
President Killed Himself
and Got Private Burial**

SNIPING IS REPORTED

**Curfew in Force in Santiago
—Truckers' Chief Calls for
End of 6-Week Strike**

By The Associated Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 12—Chile's new military rulers announced today that a private funeral had been held for President Salvador Allende Gossens, who died yesterday as troops closed in on the Presidential palace.

The four-man junta, which for many hours after the coup had been silent about the fate of the President, said today that he had killed himself. A statement to this effect was made late yesterday by the Santiago police.

The junta warned today that any supporters of the dead leader found to be armed would be "shot on the spot if taken prisoner."

Snipers Fire at Patrols
Explosions were heard dur-

ing the day in some industrial neighborhoods, and snipers, barricaded in office buildings, exchanged fire with military patrols in the streets below.

The streets were empty of civilians because of a curfew imposed after the military revolt against the first freely elected Marxist President in the Western Hemisphere. To Dr. Allende, who was elected President in 1970, Marxism meant bringing socialism to Chile through democratic means.

With his Presidency ended after nearly three years, moves were announced to end the economic turmoil that had preceded the military coup.

Truckers Asked to Return

Juan Sales, president of the Chilean Truckers Confederation, asked the nation's truckers to return to work tomorrow, ending a strike that had disrupted the national economy for more than six weeks. Some 40,000 truckers, most of them owners of their vehicles, had demanded higher fees and a promise from Dr. Allende not to nationalize their industry.

Mr. Sales, speaking on the official radio network, congratulated the truckers for maintaining the strike.

"The effort that all of you made has been crowned with the satisfaction of seeing the fatherland free," he said.

Another trucking industry leader, Leon Vilarin, congratulated the armed forces for ending their tradition of political neutrality and staging the nation's first military coup in 42 years.

Organizations representing doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses and other professionals said that their groups were ready to return to work immediately.

The middle class, which makes up more than half of Chile's population, had op-

Continued on Page 18, Column 5

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

posed Dr. Allende's socialist measures, particularly farm expropriation and factory nationalization, and they suffered from shortages that resulted from the Government's measures.

With the junta warning against any ignoring of the curfew, many people have been stranded since yesterday in office buildings and hotels. All businesses were closed today.

Communications were erratic, and it was impossible to determine conditions in other parts of the country. But the junta said in a broadcast that the nation was returning to normal.

Casualties Unknown

The first indications after the coup were that casualties were numerous. But there was no way to determine the exact number of dead or wounded. Military authorities, who control the only radio stations allowed to broadcast, did not mention any figures.

Newsmen received reports of gunfights between soldiers and armed workers occupying factories to protest the coup. Dr. Allende in his last radio message, at the start of the coup, had called on workers to occupy factories in defense of his three-year-old Government.

Police officials threatened to "blow up buildings if necessary" to silence snipers. A statement denounced the "pertinacious attitude of some subversive elements who pretend to resist the patriotic attitude adopted by the armed forces."

The statement set a deadline for surrendering arms and added:

"All persons who insist in a

suicidal and irresponsible attitude will be definitely attacked. They will be shot on the spot if taken prisoner."

The military junta said that Dr. Allende had taken his life about two hours after the noon deadline it had set for him to give up or face an assault on the palace. Tanks shelled the presidential building and two air force jets hit it with bombs and rockets until the presidential guards surrendered.

A communiqué issued this afternoon said that the first military patrol entering the building found the President's body.

It said that the President was buried at noon today with only his immediate family attending. Dr. Allende had a wife and three daughters.

Text of Statement

The communiqué, issued in the names of the armed forces and the national police, said:

"The military Government informs the population of the following:

"1. At 1350 hours, Sept. 11, through the mediation of Fernando Flores and Daniel Vergara, Salvador Allende offered to surrender unconditionally to the military forces.

"2. To this effect, it was immediately decided to send a patrol, whose arrival at the Moneda Palace was delayed by the devious activity of snipers posted mainly in the Public Works Ministry who tried to intercept it.

"3. On entering the Moneda, the patrol found Mr. Allende's body in one of its chambers.

"4. A commission from the medical services of the armed forces and the national police and a forensic doctor certified his death.

"5. At midday on Wednesday, Sept. 12, he was buried privately in the presence of his family."

A police official said Dr. Allende had shot himself once in the head with an automatic weapon that was a gift from Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba who spent a month in Chile in 1971. The official said that the weapon had been found beside Dr. Allende's body in a second-floor dining hall.

The four junta members appeared briefly on television and announced some Government plans. They said that Congress would be in indefinite recess and diplomatic relations would be maintained with all currently recognized nations, except Cuba.

Chile recognized Cuba soon after Dr. Allende took office on Nov. 2, 1970, and Premier Castro's Government has maintained a large diplomatic and aid mission in Chile.

Chile was the first South American country to breach the diplomatic and commercial isolation of Cuba imposed by the Organization of American States in the nineteen-sixties.

Two members of the new junta—Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, the army commander-in-chief, and Gen. Gustavo Leigh Guzman, the air force commander—were named to their jobs two weeks ago by President Allende, who hoped to keep the military loyal to his Government. The two other junta members are Adm. José Toribio Merino Castro, the navy's acting commander-in-chief, and Gen. Cesar Mendoza Fran, the head of the national police.