

Chilean Junta Puts Toll in Week at 95

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 18 (AP)—A spokesman for the Chilean junta, giving official figures for the first time, said today that 95 people had been killed and 300 wounded since last Tuesday when the three-year-old Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens was overthrown in a military coup.

There have been 4,700 arrests in a week of skirmishes between troops and leftist militant supporters of Dr. Allende, he said.

Earlier estimates by police sources had placed the number of dead at 500 and some said the final toll would be much higher.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, the junta President and army commander in chief, told newsmen: "We calculated we would have a five-day fight, and we were surprised instead we had reduced them in 24 hours."

He added that the situation throughout Chile was now "absolutely normal."

A number of foreigners are believed to be among the 4,700 prisoners. Col. Pedro Ewin, the Government's secretary general, said the foreigners would be tried by military courts "acting as war councils." Col. Oscar Bonilla, the Interior Minister, said a majority of the Chileans among the prisoners would be freed once an investigation was completed.

'Severe With Foreigners'

Only Pinochet has authority to impose the death sentence on those convicted by the military tribunals, Colonel Ewin said.

"The courts are going to be very severe with foreigners," Pinochet told newsmen, "because it is unacceptable that these persons, who came to receive education, appeared later as extremists, killing our own citizens."

Patricio Alwin, leader of the Christian Democratic party, the nation's largest, said that before the coup Chile was at the edge of a "tremendously bloody" uprising.

The Christian Democrats, a middle-of-the-road party, had governed Chile before Dr. Allende was elected in September, 1970, as the Western Hemisphere's first freely chosen Marxist President. They strongly opposed his efforts to socialize the economy.

The junta has said that President Allende committed suicide after troops entered the presidential palace following bomb and rocket attacks.

The palace battle was followed by four days of stiff fighting, with soldiers using tanks, machine guns and rifles against diehard supporters of Dr. Allende sniping from balconies and roofs.

Colonel Ewin said that of the 95 killed, 72 were civilians, 14 were national policemen and nine were soldiers. Speaking at

a news conference, he ridiculed figures published abroad that there were 70,000 prisoners.

Today is a national holiday, celebrating the 163d anniversary of Chile's independence from Spain. General Pinochet and the three other junta members attended a memorial mass at the Church of National Gratitude. The mass was celebrated by the primate of Chile, Raúl Cardinal Silva Henríquez, who appealed "for peace and reconciliation among Chileans."

The junta canceled Armed Forces Day celebrations scheduled for tomorrow and said it would be a regular work day, with a curfew from 8 P.M. to 7 A.M.

Colonel Ewin emphatically denied rumors of "massacres" in the ring of shantytowns around Santiago with such names as Che Guevara and Fidel Castro. Troops fired, he said, only when they "encountered resistance from fanatic persons hostile to military patrols."

Situation Calm, U.S. Says

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 18—The United States declared in the Security Council today that the situation in Chile following the coup last Tuesday seemed to have calmed and it was hoped that there would be no further violence.

"We regret the progressive breakdown of constitutional processes in Chile in recent months which culminated in the tragic events of Sept. 11," John A. Scali, the United States delegate, said, adding: "We hope all concerned will bend their efforts to their early restoration in Chile."

Spaniards Condemn Coup

MADRID, Sept. 18 (UPI)—More than 160 Spanish intellectuals, among them artists, professors and leaders of the semilegitimate political opposition, today condemned the overthrow of President Allende as "an unjustifiable military uprising."

"Chile was the testimony to the possibility of moving by a peaceful and legal road from formal democracy to authentic democracy," the intellectuals said in a statement.

"This example, which, had it been achieved, would have imposed peace as the method of achieving substantial changes in favor of justice and democracy, has been interrupted by an unjustifiable military uprising."

Special to The New York Times

ROME, Sept. 18—Eleven Chileans tonight denounced President Nixon and "North American imperialism" as having been directly instrumental in the military coup that overthrew President Allende.

The 11, consisting of ambas-

sadors and political dignitaries who represent the fallen Allende government, were headed by the Chilean communist party leader, Volodia Teitelboim. They appealed in a statement to the "democratic forces of Europe and the other continents to reject fascism and the mass slaughter that has been unleashed in Chile."

250 Bolivians Deported

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 18 (Reuters)—About 250 Bolivians, including a number of left-wing political exiles, arrived at a Bolivian frontier post in the Andes after being deported by Chile's military junta, informed sources said here today. The sources said they feared most of the 4,000 Bolivians in Chile would be deported.