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**Output Up
In Chilean
Copper Mine**

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SANTIAGO, Sept. 29—Chile's giant El Teniente copper mine suffered no visible damage during the coup 18 days ago and is now working full time, apparently without discord.

An extensive tour of the mine yesterday showed that all installations were operating, and the final product — the highly refined copper on which Chile depends for 80 per cent of its export earnings — is being shipped in increasing quantities.

According to the new managers appointed by the ruling military junta, the daily output of finished copper at El Teniente has reached 400 tons. Normal production is 600 tons daily, but output has yet to recover from the effects of the 76-day strike, which ended last June.

Interviews with miners at the site, 65 miles south of here and 7,800 feet up in the Andes mountains, as well as with officials and residents of the mining city of Rancagua, indicated that Allende supporters offered little resistance to the military takeover.

Rumors circulating in this capital and abroad alleged that militants of the extreme left had blown up the mine's refinery and that fighting was extensive.

When the first shift descended from the mine on Sept. 11, the day President Salvador Allende was overthrown, workers on the next shift were told to return to their houses. Emergency

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crews manned critical installations, as they do during the chronic strikes.

The mine was closed during the total curfew of the next two days, but it reopened under the new management led by several retired army engineers who had held key posts in the mine and had been mobilized to take charge.

Though a nighttime curfew continues, the miners are escorted to the mine to work in shifts around the clock.

Jorge Sibisa, appointed general manager of the mine by the junta last week, said that of the 13,000 workers, he had fired 316 who he said were political agents. Another 467 hired in the last six months were dropped also, he said. The workforce was about 10,000 before Allende came to power.

Local Junta

In Rancagua, Lt. Col. Christian Ackernelch said that more than 300 people were being held in the local jail. The only casualties in the coup were two civilians killed for failure to obey orders to halt during the curfew, he said. Col. Ackernelch, an army officer, and the police chief make up the junta running Rancagua Province since the coup. The junta ruling the country, based in Santiago, is made up of the commanders of the army, air force, navy and national police.

Both Ackernelch and officials at the mine welcomed a visit today by three foreign correspondents, although they came with no prior warning. Col. Ackernelch said there was no resistance to the coup at the mine.

"I was surprised," he said, adding that all "extremist leaders" were now in custody.

The men who managed the

Soviet Sailor Accuses

Chileans of Abuses

MOSCOW, Sept. 29—A Soviet seaman said today that crew members of a Russian research vessel were stabbed, tortured, beaten and insulted during the Chilean military coup.

The seaman, First Mate S. Stevayev, said the research vessel Elyptika was undergoing repairs in Valparaiso harbor at the time of the coup Sept. 11, and its crewmen were ashore.

"On the day of the mutiny, rioting soldiers broke into our hotel," Stevayev told the armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda.

"The captain was struck with a rifle butt when he tried to protest. The mutineers insulted and beat all the sailors and stole their personal belongings," he added.

"Then we were all rudely dragged to the quay where . . . under threat of violence, our sailors were forced to lie face down on the ground. Several of our comrades had open bayonet wounds."

In breaking off diplomatic relations with Chile last week the Soviet government cited specific hostile acts against Soviet citizens, including ill treatment of seamen.

mine during Allende's rule are under house arrest. Col. Ackernelch said he was also surprised that searches produced no arms caches in the mine.

El Teniente is the largest underground copper mine in the world. Only the open-pit Chuquicamata mine in the northern desert is bigger in Chile. El Teniente accounts for more than 25 per cent of Chile's total copper production, which runs to about 750,000 tons per year.

Mines Nationalized

The mine was totally owned by Kennecott Copper Corp. until 1967, when the Chilean government purchased 51 per cent control. In 1971, Allende nationalized the rest, along with the holdings of Anaconda and Cerro Corp.

Though the investments were valued at \$700 million by their owners, they received no payment for their holdings.

Yesterday, the new foreign minister, Adm. Ismael Huerta, noted that the nationalization of the largest copper mines was approved unanimously by the Chilean congress, and that it would stand. He added that compensation, the issue that most strained U.S. relations with Allende, would be reconsidered.

Sibisa said yesterday at his office in Rancagua that the two main problems left to him by the ousted upper management were "the absolute indiscipline" of the workforce and financial mismanagement.

He said supervisors were intimidated by workers who sought redress of grievances through Communist and Socialist party hierarchies instead of through management or union channels.

Workers' Committees

Workers' committees, set up under Allende to oversee production (and allegedly to spy on dissidents), have been dissolved by the new government. So has the Central Labor Confederation, of which the copper workers were a main constituent. The miners' own unions remain legal, if currently quiescent.

As for fiscal mismanagement, Sibisa said accountants were gathering evidence that income from the mine was being used to finance political activities. He said this might account for the mine's operating at a loss during a period of extraordinarily high copper prices.

In Santiago, the junta's "housecleaning" of Allende officials has left the impression that none would remain in high positions. However, Sibisa was technical manager at Chuquicamata until last year.

He works directly under the just-named executive vice president of the State Copper Corp., Andres Zausquevich, who was head of Chuquicamata under Allende until "the mine became too politicized," as he once put it.

Both Sibisa and Zausquevich are engineers and profess no party preference. Both advocate letting the big copper mines maintain the autonomy that existed under the American management, with which both have worked. Allende's copper experts sought to cen-

tralize operations in the Copper Corp. offices in Santiago. A purge is reportedly under way there.

Barracks on Stilts

El Teniente has been producing large quantities of copper for 6 years and it has enough reserves to continue producing for some time. Until modernization in recent years, the entire work force lived up on the side of the mountain at a barracks town built on stilts, called Sewell for Kennecott's William Sewell.

There was still snow on the streets of Sewell yesterday, though spring has come to Rancagua 20 miles down the valley. Some of the barracks clinging to the mountain rock are being dismantled, but about 200 families of the one time population of 15,000 still come and go along the boardwalks that connect apartments, school and shops. The only uniforms in sight were on the town's usual contingent of a few national policemen.

At the afternoon shift change, a few of the workers talked with newsmen on the shuttle train that burrows through the mountain.

"I saw the military intervention coming," said Julio Vera Novoa, 25. "I was surprised it was not violent . . . At first I thought there would be a change for the better under Allende. But there wasn't, and discipline had fallen."

Vera Novoa works on a safety crew. He says he is not

a member of any party. Not many could be found who would admit that they were.

Allende's Defenders

The many defenders of Allende in the mine are not speaking up these days. The 76-day strike earlier this year

caused a sharp polarization of the work force, with the more skilled technicians and some of the laborers pitted against most of the rank-and-file miners. At the time of the strike it appeared that a majority was against Allende.

The anti-Allende townspeople are reading the calm return to work as evidence that his supporters were even fewer than had been thought. The nominal issue in the strike was pay, but in fact, it was a dem-

onstration of opposition to the Allende government.

In Rancagua as in Santiago, Chileans have lined up at government offices to make donations for the military's program of "reconstruction" of the economy, giving wedding

bands and illegally hoarded dollars as well as the inflation-eroded local currency.

The miners at El Teniente and Chuquicamata have voted in sessions called by the management to donate several days' earnings to the cause.



Chile's huge El Teniente copper mine is functioning normally, according to the military-appointed manager who took over after recent coup.

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