

# Chile Orders End of Summary Execution

By **MARVINE HOWE**  
Special to The New York Times

**SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 24**—Chile's ruling military junta today ordered the end of summary executions, which had been authorized since the military take-over of Sept. 11.

Military tribunals, however, are still handing down death sentences. Four executions of "extremists" were announced today on order of the military tribunal at Antofagasta, 950 miles north of here. This makes a total of 81 executions reported by official sources since the military took over.

The Government's information office did not say how many summary executions have taken place, but at least 20 have been reported in the censored press, without counting those persons shot to death while—according to the authorities—trying to escape detention.

The latest incident of that kind, officially confirmed today, involved the shooting down of a Chilean journalist, Carlos Berger Guralnik, and at least 11 other political prisoners who reportedly tried to flee as they were being transferred from the city jail of Calama, north of here, to Antofagasta.

### Wife Is Notified

Mr. Berger, a radio commentator and press officer for the Chuquicamata copper mines, was slain along with 25 other prisoners, according to his wife Carmen. In a letter to the president of the Chilean Journalists' Association, Mrs. Berger said that she had been officially informed that her husband and the 25 other prisoners were shot "for trying to flee" on Oct. 19. She said that the authorities have refused to re-

lease the body or tell her where her husband was buried.

Decree 44, made public today, cancels all legislation since the coupon that sanctions summary executions and states that arrested persons must be turned over to military tribunals. The Minister of the Interior, Gen. Oscar Bonilla Bradanovic, said in a broadcast last night that "the emergency conditions" that called for harsh measures had changed.

But he stressed that the ruling did not mean that the Government would show greater tolerance to its enemies. "War has been declared and we want to see it to the end," General Bonilla said earlier at a news conference. The curfew would be continued, he said, because "we cannot turn over the night to the extremists."

General Bonilla announced that the National Stadium, where as many as 7,000 prisoners have been held, is to be evacuated by the end of the month. He said there were only 1,900 prisoners in the makeshift prison camp.

The general also took a position against abuses of authority. "The Government will not tolerate arbitrary action against workers for any motive," he asserted in a warning to businessmen, industrialists and property owners. Thousands have reportedly lost their jobs since the fall of the Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens, something that does not usually follow political changes in Chile.

### Reds Lay Coup to U.S.

By **JONATHAN KANDELL**  
Special to The New York Times  
**BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24**—

The Chilean Communist party issued its first official statement today on the overthrow of the Marxist coalition government of Chile, labeling the military revolt of a "fascist coup" directed by the United States Government and business interests.

The party communiqué also conceded that "grave errors" had been committed by followers of the late President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile, but added that "this is not the right moment to discuss the errors committed by the Government and Popular Unity."

Popular Unity was the name of the coalition of left groups, led by the Socialist and Communist parties, that formed the basis of President Allende's Government.

The military junta that now rules Chile has banned all Marxist parties, including the Communists. It has also imprisoned thousands of leftists, executed hundreds more and carried out an extensive purge in the Government and in the universities.

### Leader Facing Trial

Luis Corvalán Lepe, the Secretary General of the Chilean Communist party, was captured by the military and will stand trial on charges of high treason. A few other party leaders have been granted asylum in embassies in Santiago.

Despite the close military surveillance that followed the coup d'état of Sept. 11, seriously disrupting the activities of the Socialist party, the Communists have largely managed to maintain their organization clandestinely.