

A Big Toll in Chile

--Allende Is Buried

Junta Is Crushing Resistance

Santiago

Under martial law and a 24-hour curfew, the military junta buried Marxist President Salvador Allende yesterday and moved to crush all who resisted the violent coup that toppled him from power and ended 42 years of democracy in Chile.

The four-man junta, in its first announcement of Allende's fate, said he committed suicide in the presidential palace at the height of the coup Tuesday.

Unofficial estimates were that between 500 and 1000 persons may have died in the three-hour air and ground attack that overthrew Allende's Marxist coalition government.

CRUSHED

The junta announced last night that it had crushed the last major resistance, following plane and tank attacks against the strongholds of Allende's supporters. The heaviest such assault was directed against a textile plant on the outskirts of Santiago.

The chiefs of the armed forces formally assumed power last night and named a new cabinet to replace the deposed Allende government.

The four commanders in chief named the new cabinet at an official ceremony at the Bernardo O'Higgins Military School in Santiago, according to an armed forces

broadcast.

The new cabinet appeared to consist entirely of military men, but a complete list was not immediately available.

Earlier, the junta had is-

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sued its warning to snipers and other pro-Allende holdouts.

"All those persons who persist in suicidal and irresponsible acts will be the target of a definitive attack and those taken prisoner will be shot on the spot."

After several hours' fighting around the textile factory, the government said "a majority were taken alive" and unofficial reports said more than 1000 persons were arrested.

Troops also bombarded and then stormed sniper nests in the University of Santiago, in the industrial sector and in two leftwing newspapers.

CURFEW

Last night the junta extended until noon today the curfew, which forced Chileans to stay at home or risk being shot. It was first imposed Tuesday afternoon and originally was to have been lifted early today.

In the suburbs, Allende supporters attacked several police precinct stations, bringing swift reprisal from the armed forces that left an undetermined number of dead and wounded.

Yesterday's military announcement of Allende's death said he had been found dead in the Moneda presidential palace and was then taken to a military hospital where an autopsy by a team of army and navy doctors confirmed he had committed suicide.

The military said unidentified "members of the family" were present at the fu-

neral.

STREETS

The streets were empty of civilians because of the curfew. Many people have been stranded ever since in office

buildings and hotels — none allowed to leave even to return to their homes or to obtain food and drink. All businesses were closed.

Most of the officials of the Allende government and the leftist parties that made up the Union Popular coalition were under arrest.

Twenty foreigners — Argentines, Brazilians, Bolivians, Ecuadorians, Uruguayans, Spaniards and Poles — suspected of close ties with the Allende government were also ordered to report to police.

JUNTA

The new junta included army General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, navy Vice Admiral Jose Toribio Marino Castro, air force Brigadier General Gustavo Leigh Guzman and the national police chief, General Cesar Mendoza Frank.

The junta controlled all communications and the news media. It closed con-

gress and broke relations with Cuba. A Cuban ship was attacked by bombers in Valparaiso harbor.

RUMORS

Among the rumors and unconfirmed reports circulating in Santiago was one that Allende's wife Hortensia died along with loyal guards during the attack on the residence.

Allende had been in office 34 turbulent months when the revolt came in the midst of a crippling transportation and white-collar worker strike.

TRUCKERS

Juan Salas, president of the Chilean Truckers confederation asked the nation's truckers to return to work

today, ending the 45-day strike. Some 40,000 truckers, most of them owners of their vehicles, had demanded higher tariffs and a promise from Allende not to nationalize the trucking industry.

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