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**U.S. Expected Chile Coup  
But Decided Not to Act**

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Administration officials said today that President Nixon had received numerous reports in the last year of an impending military coup in Chile, and had decided against taking any action that would either encourage or discourage the overthrow of the Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens.

The White House and the State Department both sought to counter a view widely held in Latin America that the United States knew in advance of the plans for Tuesday's coup which resulted in Mr. Allende's death. They also denied again that the United States was involved.

"The Administration had been receiving rumors of unrest in the Chilean military for more than one year," Gerald L. Warren, the White House spokesman, said. "Sometimes they mentioned specific dates and sometimes they did not."

#### Instructions to Embassy

Mr. Warren said that "aside from these rumors, the President had no advance knowledge of any specific plan for a coup."

"Our embassy had instructions in the event that any elements in Chile came to them with any plans for an uprising not to have anything to do with it," Mr. Warren said. "And these instructions were followed carefully."

The Administration, which made no comment yesterday about the coup, seemed nettled by a spate of articles that appeared in the United States and overseas today. The articles suggested some kind of American involvement in the overthrow of Dr. Allende, who was

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second in Latin America only to Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba in criticism of the United States.

Of particular concern to the Administration was the receipt by the embassy in Santiago had of a report that the coup would take place on the day it did. The White House and State Department said that this report, one of several in the same vein, did not reach the desks of responsible officials until after the coup was actually been under way a few hours.

At the United Nations, John A. Scali, the United States delegate, held a news conference to say that "anyone who alleges that the United States or any of its agencies participated in this coup directly or indirectly does not speak the truth."

"And as a member of the Cabinet, with access to sensitive intelligence information, I know what I am talking about," he said.

Paul J. Hare, the State Department spokesman, said that Washington had been informed that a coup would take place on Sept. 8. When no coup occurred, Washington was informed by the embassy of a report of a coup on Sept. 18. Finally, around midnight on Sept. 10, the embassy "did receive reports that Sept. 11 was to be the date and this, as you know, turned out to be correct," Mr. Hare said.

"It was the best-advertised coup in history," a senior official said.

"There was absolutely no way of knowing beforehand," Mr. Hare said, "that on any of

these dates, including the Sept. 11 date, a coup attempt would be made."

Mr. Hare said that no effort was made to contact the Allende Government about the coup rumors or to meet with military men to discourage them from carrying out the coup.

Mr. Hare also repeated denials that an American task force of four ships had been ordered before Sept. 11 to turn around without entering Chilean waters for a scheduled joint exercise.

The task force was told on Sept. 10 of rumors of a coup that day, a State Department official said, but when it did not occur, the ships set out the next day from Peru, only to be turned around at midmorning, after the coup began.

#### The Ambassador's Trip

Mr. Hare also sought to deny that the coup had any special connection with the two-day visit to Washington last week-end of Nathaniel Davis, the Ambassador to Chile.

He repeated that Mr. Davis had been summoned to Washington at the end of August by Secretary of State-designate Henry A. Kissinger along with other Ambassadors for a discussion of State Department policy and problems.

"The purpose of the visit was not to report on any coup attempt," Mr. Hare said. "He returned to Chile immediately after seeing the Secretary of State-designate because of the tense situation there and the desirability of having an Ambassador in the country during this period."

The embassy in Santiago has been sent a note by the new military junta, asking that diplomatic relations be continued, State Department officials said. They said they expected that once Latin-American countries responded favorably to the junta, Washington would too.

#### Chilean Embassy: No One Quit

The Chilean Embassy here said through a spokesman,



United Press International  
**Former President Juan D. Peron talking to newsmen Wednesday in Buenos Aires. He said he believed U.S. was responsible for the coup d'etat in Chile.**

Patricio Rodriguez, that the embassy officers were "career diplomats" and therefore barred from making any comments about the government change. He said that nobody in the embassy had resigned over the actions in Santiago.

The Nixon Administration's attitude toward Dr. Allende was always cool and this did not change on his death. After refusing to comment about his reported suicide, or to issue any condolences yesterday, Mr. Hare said: "I do want to express regret over the loss of life in Chile, particularly of the Chief of State, President Allende."

The Administration resisted all efforts to persuade it to comment on the morality of the coup, in which a democratically elected government was overthrown. One official said that "we will have to work with the generals and it makes no sense to issue some moral statement about democracy."

## Demonstrators in Argentina Charge U.S. With Chile Role

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13—Students marched on the American Embassy here three times today, charging the United States with supporting the military take-over in Chile, but each time they were kept back by helmeted policemen carrying machine guns.

"Long live Chilean resistance!" the students cried. On the walls of the buildings near the embassy, they scrawled in orange paint the words "out dirty Yankees."

This is the third day of demonstrations here and in other Argentine cities against the coup in Chile.

Presidential candidate and former dictator Juan Peron called the coup "a calamity for the continent." Asked if he believed the United States had intervened, Mr. Peron declared, "I could not prove it but I firmly believe so because I know this process and I think it