

Junta Tells Why It Acted

Santiago

Chile's military junta said yesterday that the armed forces overthrew the Marxist-led government because more than 10,000 "extremists" from other countries had entered Chile.

The statement, by the junta's minister of interior, General Oscar Bonilla, was the junta's first public declaration of its reasons for toppling the leftist government in a coup Tuesday that resulted in the death of President Salvador Allende, a Marxist.

"The country was invaded

by more than 10,000 foreign extremists . . . who had nothing to do" in their own countries "and were brought here," the interior minister said in a broadcast.

Political parties opposed to the Allende government had claimed for months that leftists in Chile were arming themselves.

The armed forces had to "intervene in order to safeguard the destiny of the country, seriously threatened by extremist elements," Bonilla said.

The extremists included Mexicans, Cubans, Hondurans, Argentines and mem-

bers of Uruguay's Tupamaros guerrillas, Bonilla said. The government earlier announced it had begun deporting scores of extremists from Chile.

Thousands of Chileans came downtown yesterday to view for the first time the debris left by the tank and gunbattles during the coup and during government attempts the last four days to snuff out pockets of sniper resistance.

The lifting of an almost continuous curfew permitted Chileans to leave their homes to purchase food and

Back Page Col. 6

From Page 1

to visit the battlefield.

Bombs, rockets, tank shelling and machinegun fire left gaping holes in office buildings. Thousands of windows were broken and the historic presidential palace was heavily damaged.

The four-man military junta, operating from the Ministry of Defense building, directed continuing force yesterday against armed supporters of the Allende government. Gunfire could be heard occasionally in several areas of the city.

Official casualty figures have not been given but unofficial reports say 500 to 1000 people have died as a result of the coup. The government said many persons have been arrested.

DENIAL

A former defense minister, Carlos Prats, denied yesterday in a statement televised in Santiago that he had led an uprising against the new junta.

Leaders of Allende's Popular Unity coalition said Thursday from Buenos Aires that Prats was leading military resistance against the junta forces in southern Chile.

Prats had been army chief

U.N. Will Hear Cuban Charges

United Nations

The Security Council will meet Monday afternoon to consider Cuban complaints of attacks by Chilean forces on its Santiago embassy and a Cuban merchant ship on the high seas.

Council President Lazar Mojsov of Yugoslavia announced the decision after private consultations with the other council members yesterday.

Cuban diplomats in Chile were expelled by the military junta which overthrew President Salvador Allende. The diplomats returned safely to Havana Thursday after Secretary General Kurt Waldheim appealed to the junta for their safe passage.

Reuters

under Allende, but resigned.

A junta communique said the armed forces were

searching the country to "put down extremist forces."

POLICIES

The junta said in its communique that its policies would be those of "national unity not geared to the ineffectual patterns of the right or the left."

The junta said the Allende government "had gone beyond the limits of the law . . . in a clear and deliberate manner, accumulating in its hands the greatest amount of political and economic power . . . and putting all the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of the country in grave danger."

The 65-year-old Allende and his Popular Unity coalition — dominated by the Communist and Socialist parties — attempted to socialize Chile. The government met stiff opposition from the upper and middle class, and, finally, the military.

The military governments of Uruguay and Brazil announced establishment of diplomatic relations with the junta, and Paraguay and Costa Rica said they will continue relations with Chile under the new regime.

Associated Press