

CHILE JUNTA SAYS FIGHTING PERSISTS AND WARNS FOES

Leaflets Declare Military Will Not Hesitate to Kill Resisters 'Without Delay'

3 EXECUTIONS REPORTED

But Others Put the Figure Higher and Maintain That 3,000 Are Detained

By The Associated Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 16—The junta that toppled President Salvador Allende Gossens reported today that armed civilians were still resisting the military authorities and warned they would be killed unless they laid down their weapons.

At least three persons have been summarily executed since President Allende died in the military coup d'état last Tuesday, according to official figures. Well-informed unofficial sources put the number at more than 11 and said 3,000 people were detained at two sports stadiums.

According to the sources, arrested persons are first questioned in a small stadium near downtown Santiago. If they are accused of criminal action, they are moved to the larger national stadium in the suburbs, where "the situation is then serious."

Foreigners Reported Slain

"Many people have been condemned to death and executed in the national stadium, including foreigners," the sources asserted.

The reports of executions and a large number of arrests have not been confirmed by the junta, although it has repeatedly warned that those who resist will be executed immediately.

[Mrs. Salvador Allende, widow of Chile's deposed President, received a hero's welcome on her arrival in Mexico City, United Press International said. Page 13]

Helicopters flew over Santiago today dropping leaflets that declared the junta "would not turn away from executing without delay those terrorists who attack soldiers or carry arms."

The junta has announced the executions of three persons accused of resisting the new regime. Two were identified as "extremists" and the third was said to have been a policeman who killed two of his superiors.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte,

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president of the junta, said on a television show last night that "groups of rebels misled by Marxism" were continuing to resist the military.

"I have to protect my troops," the general said, "and sadly there are still some armed groups who insist on attacking, which means that the military rules of wartime apply to them."

The action against civilians loyal to President Allende, who died in the coup, appeared to wane last night after intense clashes in the industrial suburbs of the capital.

The number of killed and wounded since the coup remains uncertain. The official estimate provided by the junta is 16 dead and 110 injured by gunfire during military operations against holdout supporters of President Allende.

Unofficial estimates range from 500 to several thousand dead and more injured.

A delegate of the junta said in Mendoza, Argentina, that Chileans are suffering from a severe food shortage. The envoy, Jorge David, came to Mendoza to buy beef, potatoes and wheat for shipment to Chile to ease the shortages already building up during the strike-plagued final days of the Allende regime.

Curfew in Valparaiso

SANTIAGO, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—The Chilean port of Valparaiso was under permanent curfew today after an attack on naval and army installations there Friday night, a military bulletin said here.

Opponents of the military coup attacked the Arturo Prat naval school and the Maipo infantry regiment, the announcement said. One attacker was killed and one soldier wounded, it added.

100 Killed, Pinochet Says

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP)—Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, leader of the Chilean military junta, said in an interview broadcast today that about 100 people had been killed and 300 wounded since the coup d'état Tuesday.

In Santiago the junta so far has said officially that only 16 people have died and that 116 have been injured.

"There are a few centers of resistance in some parts of the capital, involving a few hundred extremists," the general said in a telephone interview from Santiago with the French

radio station R.T.L.

"They are being captured," General Pinochet added. "The rest of the country is normal."

The general repeated the junta's assertion that President Allende had committed suicide when army forces attacked the presidential palace.

"Four times the junta offered him the chance to surrender and save his life," he said. "We guaranteed this, without problem."

"But at the last moment he committed suicide with the journalist Antonio Olivares."

General Pinochet said the poet Pablo Neruda, the winner of a Nobel Prize, "is alive and enjoys the affection of all of us because he is a national glory."

Mr. Neruda, a close friend of President Allende and his Ambassador to France, was in Santiago undergoing treatment for cancer when the coup erupted Tuesday.

Bombing in Zurich

Special to The New York Times

GENEVA, Sept. 16—A bomb explosion attributed to opponents of the military coup d'état in Chile caused extensive damage early today to a building in Zurich occupied by subsidiaries of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Damage was estimated at \$165,000. No one was injured.

I.T.T. and other United States multinational firms have been denounced by demonstrators here as being behind the overthrow and death of President Allende.

Vietnam Violations Down

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Sept. 16 (UPI) — Communist armistice dropped to their lowest point in nearly a month today, with no "significant" battles reported anywhere in the country, Government military spokesmen said. A Government military officer said the Communists committed 67 violations of the cease-fire between noon yesterday and noon today—the lowest total since Aug. 21 when there were 64 violations, he said.

Pope Paul Expresses Concern for Chileans

Special to The New York Times

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Sept. 16—Pope Paul VI expressed the hope today that Chile would be spared a civil war, and called for "concord among all citizens of a people that is so worthy of esteem."

The Pontiff mentioned Chile briefly in an address before giving his customary Sunday blessing to pilgrims and tourists in front of his summer residence here. The Pope termed the recent events in Chile "a political, tragic drama."