

'Certain Ideologies' Prohibited

Classes Resume in Chile With Call for Unity

From News Dispatches
SANTIAGO, Oct. 1.—Chile's ruling military junta launched a campaign today to offset any ideological influence the leftist government of the late President Salvador Allende might have had on the country's schools.

Authorities of public and private elementary and secondary schools, which resumed classes today for the first time since Allende was deposed, were told to withdraw all textbooks that might influence pupils toward "certain ideologies."

Classes began with ceremonies in which school principals called for unity and brotherhood among Chileans and explained the changes in the educational system. All subjects that might influence pupils political were to be suspended and replaced by others aimed at "improving their knowledge of Chilean history and geography," Rear Adm.

Hugo Castro Jimenez, the new minister of education ordered. The universities remained closed pending an overall re-organization and drafting of a new law governing higher education.

Night school students were told they would have to attend classes in the late afternoon and on weekends since an eight-hour nightly curfew was still in effect.

The armed forces continued to carry out unannounced searches in factories, public buildings and residential areas for suspected "extremists." During the weekend they captured Julio Stuardo, the elected mayor of Santiago, during the Allende government.

The government announced that large quantities of military and police uniforms, presumably held by Allende supporters, were turned in to a church. Priests have been authorized to accept arms and

uniforms illegally held by civilians who did not wish to turn them over to police for fear of being arrested.

A government spokesman announced that nine suspected leftists were summarily executed yesterday. He said six men were shot after they attacked a soldier searching for arms in a shantytown in Santiago, and three others were executed in the street after they fired on a military post from an automobile.

The junta has previously announced 10 other executions since the coup. Opponents of the new government have charged that hundreds of persons taken prisoner since the coup have been shot on the streets or while in custody. Some 300 persons who sought asylum in the Argentine, Peruvian and Venezuelan

embassies were granted permission to leave Chile. A large group left for Argentina yesterday and about 100 were scheduled to go to Caracas, Venezuela, today.

Thousands of Chileans and foreigners were arrested throughout the country during and after the coup. Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who have been investigating conditions of the prisoners, today visited Dawson Island in the Strait of Magellan where 35 top officials of the Allende government are being held. The Red Cross representatives declined to comment on what they saw.

Police said that a 10-year-old boy confessed to having looted the home of Nobel Prize-winning poet Pablo Neruda who died last week. Police said the boy was one of three who systematically looted the house

before the poet's death. Neighbors and friends of Neruda have blamed junta forces for the looting.

The junta announced a program to improve what it said were the "subhuman" living conditions of the two million Chileans who live in poblaciones or inexpensive housing developments surrounding the major cities. The population of Chile is about 10 million.

Retired army Col. Waldo Brucher, who visited several poblaciones during the weekend, said the new government would provide "immediate aid" to localities to improve housing and sanitation conditions in poor neighborhoods.

The poblaciones were the basis of Allende's political strength and many bore names like New Havana or Campanario Ho Chi Minh, that clearly indicated the political preferences of their inhabitants. The Allende government put a high priority on providing improved housing and social services for the poblaciones.