

'Major Pepe' Executed In Chile

Valdivia, Chile

Chilean leftist extremist Jose Gregorio Liendo, known to the underground as "Major Pepe," was executed yesterday, military spokesmen said.

Valdivia is about 530 miles south of Santiago.

The army said his execution was in compliance with the verdict returned against him by a military court. He had been convicted, among other things, of acting as chief of a terrorist group that attacked a police outpost at Neltume.

United Press

Kissinger's Denial of CIA In Chile Coup

Washington

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said in a transcript of Senate testimony released yesterday that the CIA played no role in the overthrow of Chilean President Salvador Allende and the military coup left the White House in "total confusion."

He said top administration officials were cautious not to repeat the U.S. action after a 1964 military coup in Brazil, "where we rushed out recognizing the government" and give rise to charges of CIA involvement.

The transcript of Kissinger's September 17 testimony was released by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after 17 pages dealing with national security wiretaps on 17 newsmen and officials in 1969 and 1970 were deleted.

Supporters of the Allende government accused the CIA of aiding the coup in Chile last September 11. But Kissinger said the agency "had nothing to do with the coup." He said he made that statement "to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I only put in that qualification in case some madman appears down there who without instructions talked to somebody."

Kissinger said the Washington Special Action group — an administration organization chaired by Kissinger and including the deputy secretaries of all departments — met "automatically" after the coup. "Tuesday morning (September 11) was total confusion as to what was really going on down there (in Chile), and who was doing what to whom," Kissinger said.

He said the action group made a "holding decision" to maintain neutrality, and that the only "complete decision" was to change the course of U.S. ships heading for Chile for routine maneuvers with the Chilean navy.

"We took the decision," Kissinger said, "that we would not say anything that indicated either support or opposition — that we would avoid what we had done in Brazil . . . where we rushed out recognizing the government."

United Press