

# WKP Post Frei Labels the Leaders of Chile 'Fascists'

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EDUARDO FREI  
...a 65-page broadside

## Indian State Curbs Employee Families

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 — All people joining government service in the north India state of Punjab will be asked to sign a pledge not to have more than two children, the state government announced today.

Balbir Singh, minister of state for family planning, told the legislative assembly in Chandigarh that those already in service with two or more children would be asked to sterilize themselves or use contraceptives.

He said women would not be entitled to maternity leave after the second child. Travel and medical allowances would be granted for the first two children only.

India's population is growing by about 13 million a year and more states are expected to follow the Punjab example in an effort to keep the birth rate down.

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Foreign Service

**BUENOS AIRES** — Former President Eduardo Frei after withholding criticism of Chile's military leaders for more than two years, has published a sharp attack labeling them as fascists. In an uncharacteristic response, the junta at first let Chileans read the attack.

More recently, according to reports reaching Argentina from Santiago, the government has denounced Frei and banned public discussion of his book. But copies of the limited edition are circulating in both countries — raising the question of why the junta let it be published at all. Frei continues to live in Chile.

The government of Chile, he said in the book, is in the hands of "the most extreme groups, whose fascist character is displayed openly."

Frei, 65, who was president from 1964 to 1970, said he expected to be vilified for the book but could no longer keep silent in the face of continuing attacks on his Christian Democratic Party.

The mere existence of the Christian Democrats threatens the government, he continued, because it reminds Chileans "that there once existed a government . . . in which there was progress and liberty, there was economic development and justice, and that there exists the possibility of advancing without falling either into fascism or communism."

Frei was permitted to print only 1,000 copies of the 65-page book entitled, "The Mandate of History and the Demands of the Future." However, when it appeared in mid-January, the junta-tolerated Santiago newspaper La Tercera im-

mediately reprinted the entire work.

"The essay sends arms to the enemy," editorialized the official daily El Cronista. A columnist wrote that "the Marxist battle to relapse power now moves by way of the Christian Democrats."

Political parties are "in recess" in Chile, where Frei's party lost the 1970 election to Marxist Socialist Salvador Allende — who was overthrown in 1973.

Explaining the decision to allow Frei to publish, the newspaper El Mercurio said it was "in deference to an ex-president."

Permission reportedly was given while the president, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, was in the southern town of Puerto Montt.

Pinochet's response was swift. "Some small politicians who have no sense of country," he said, "these Kerenskys who are preparing once again to take power, are wrong . . . We will not let them . . . If they think something can divide the armed forces, I say also from here that they are wrong."

The Chilean right used to attack Frei even as president by comparing him to Kerensky, who turned over power to the Communists in the Soviet Union.

Two weeks after Frei's book was published, Pinochet banned further discussion of it in the media.

Frei accused the leaders of trying "to make it seem as though a vote against the government is a vote against Chile . . . They affirm that Chile is the victim of a gigantic plot of international communism."

Listing the range of universities, governments, newspapers, churches and

organizations that have criticized both Chile and communism in the past, Frei said: "To suppose that all these are puppets of Communist propaganda is to think that they are irremediably stupid or ignorant. If the first were true, the only intelligent beings that remain in the world would be those who inspire this view in Chile."

"If it were the second, it would mean that communism has dominated everyone."

To say that Chile's critics themselves abuse human rights may be true but that does not excuse Chile, Frei went on.

"We must ask whether human rights are really respected in our country. Yes or no?" Citing those who say yes, he asked, "Is everyone wrong but us?"

Frei, who has taken the role of a tactful elder statesman since leaving the presidency, until now has remained silent on another subject — charges that the CIA lent support to his political campaigns.

In the book, he rejected charges that he has received CIA funds in his 1964 campaign for the presidency, which he won by a wide margin over Allende. Citing unnamed U.S. Senate documents as clearing him of such involvement, he reminded his readers of his government opposition to the 1965 U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic, his start toward nationalization of the copper industry and other independent stands. He did not mention other evidence that has linked CIA money to efforts against Allende.

Opposition to Allende, he said, "was the struggle of a country that did not want to fall either into violence or into extremism."

The Chilean armed forces, Frei went on, have traditionally supported technical advance while guaranteeing Democratic processes, a function to which he would return them.

"Military interventions that have been transformed into dictatorships have ended with their prestige gravely undetermined," he said.

Frei reserved his most detailed critique for the government's economic policies, which he said depend on tricks and distortions for their apparent progress against inflation. Although the rate is down from 338 per cent in 1974 to 311 per cent in 1975, he said, the price has been an average loss per capita of \$70 in income.

"The economy is now incapable of absorbing production, that until recently was insufficient," and so production continues to decline, he said.

"Every day there are fewer jobs, fewer opportunities for youth, fewer opportunities for employees and workers to earn a living. . . . We must ask if the opportunity is being created to unite Chileans or if the fissures which divide us are deeper than ever."

Calling for elections and for a plebiscite on a new constitution, Frei urged his readers to have confidence that the country can find new solutions to its problems.

"The country wants to return to liberty, but not to anarchy. It wants to return to peace and normalcy but not to hate and vengeance. The country wants authority and not disorder," he said. "To postpone a solution is to aggravate the situation."