

ALLENDE OUT, REPORTED SUICIDE; MARXIST REGIME IN CHILE FALLS IN ARMED FORCES' VIOLENT COUP

U.S. NOT SURPRISED

But Officials Are Wary
of Any Comment on
Santiago Events

By DAVID BINDER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—United States officials were not surprised by the Chilean armed forces' revolt today, but they declined to comment for the record, to avoid even a hint of commitment to the overthrow of President Salvador Allende Gossens or involvement in it.

According to information from the United States Embassy in Santiago, none of the 2,800 American citizens in Chile appeared to have been harmed in the rising, a State Department official reported. The embassy lies directly opposite the presidential palace, where Dr. Allende held out for a time this morning, and the official said the embassy building had been nicked by small-arms fire.



Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, left, the commander of Chile's Army, is a member of the four-man military junta that overthrew President Salvador Allende Gossens, at right.

Associated Press

Some of the American corporations whose properties in Chile have been seized indicated in the wake of the coup there that they might consider resuming operations if American investment was welcome. Page 18.]

Of the American residents of Chile about 2,300 live in and around Santiago, and half of those are United States Government employees and their dependents. The rest are mainly businessmen, students and missionaries.

The United States Government—which had a record of interfering in Chilean politics, principally with money, before Dr. Allende came to power in 1970—has maintained the position of a disinterested bystander since then, except for protests against his expropriation policy.

U.S. Investment Plummeted
The expropriations, principally of United States-owned copper mines and International Telephone and Telegraph installations, have reduced United States investments from \$750-million just before Dr. Allende came to power to under \$70-million today.

Reports of the coup caused copper futures to rise by 3 cents to 78.40 cents on the New York Mercantile Exchange, but an American official warned against the idea that a new regime might restore nationalized property.

"They haven't got any money anyway," he explained, "and all parties support nationalization. So any Anaconda shareholder

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U.S. UNSURPRISED BY COUP IN CHILE

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who thinks he is going to get his money back is going to be disappointed."

The central element in Washington's attempt to be even-handed toward the Chilean developments is military aid and cooperation.

Four United States Navy ves-

sels had been headed for Chile today from Peru as part of joint hemisphere naval maneuvers; they were redirected from Chilean ports as soon as news of the revolt came, the State Department said.

U.S. Aid Has Continued

The United States, which provided \$1.7-billion in economic and military aid to Chile from 1946 through 1970, continues to give assistance in both fields.

In fiscal 1973 United States credits for Chilean military purchases and training totaled

\$12.4-million, while economic aid, including school lunches, amounted to about \$3-million.

Six months ago the economic and military credits were justified by Washington as "an important means of demonstrating our continuing interest in the well-being of the Chilean population and of maintaining long-standing and friendly relations between the U.S. armed forces and their Chilean counterparts."

It is noted here that the Allende Government welcomed

the military aid and rejected offers of Soviet arms.

"We have no vital interest in Chile," a Washington analyst observed. Privately, however, the Nixon Administration is distressed that Chile, with a long record of democratic constitutional practice, proved unable to resolve the current crisis by parliamentary means.

Military interference has been absent from Chilean politics since 1932. Officials here expect the military leaders to try to restore at least some parliamentary rule soon. "There is

no Nasser, no colonel in the Chilean armed forces," another analyst remarked.

In conversations three weeks ago United States diplomatic and intelligence analyst predicted that a military coup would occur soon because of increasing nervousness in the armed services over the expansion of groups of armed factory workers in bases around Santiago. In the proclamation by the military junta that seized power today, the factory groups were cited as a reason for the revolt.