

JUNTA IN CHARGE

A State of Siege Is Declared by Four Military Chiefs

By The Associated Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Wednesday, Sept. 12—President Salvador Allende Gossens was toppled in a violent military coup yesterday, and Santiago police officials said that he had committed suicide rather than surrender.

Dr. Allende, who was the first freely elected Marxist President in the Western Hemisphere, was said to have killed himself about two hours after the armed forces struck. Finally siding with angry civilian opponents of the leftist Government, they moved planes, tanks and ground troops against the presidential palace.

A military junta took control of the Government and declared a state of siege. Its members were identified as Gen. Augusto Pinochet, Ugate commander of the army; Gen. Delaire Gustavo Leigh Guzman, commander of the air force; Adm. José Toribio Merino Castro, acting commander of the navy, and Gen. Cesar Mendoza Frank, chief of the police force.

Photographer Views Body

The chief photographer of El Mercurio, a major Santiago newspaper, said he had been conducted by military authorities to presidential palace to view the President's body several hours after the suicide was reported. The photographer said the body was hunched over on a blood-covered sofa in the anteroom of the palace's huge dining hall.

According to the photographer, Dr. Allende had shot himself once in the mouth.

Dr. Allende, who was midway through his six-year term, had refused military demands that he resign and had tried to hold out in the palace with his personal bodyguards and special presidential police for several hours.

Residence Also Bombed

Dr. Allende's official residence also was bombed when guards there "resisted the armed forces and police," a communique by the military junta reported.

No casualty figures were given. A United States Embassy spokesman said no United States citizens were known to have been wounded.

Longdistance telephone and telegraph service in this city of three million people was shut down until nightfall. Radio stations were taken over by the army and music was interrupted only by junta communiques.

Sporadic firing continued through the day between army patrols and small bands of Dr. Allende's leftist supporters who sniped from office buildings.

A new civilian police chief

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NYT

Chilean Armed Forces Depose Allende

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was named and he immediately ordered his men to stop opposing the armed forces.

President Allende, a physician, had warned repeatedly in recent speeches that "fascists" were planning a coup against him. He emerged last week from a Cabinet crisis that followed the resignations of the army, navy and air force commanders from his government.

Dr. Allende replaced them with lower-ranking officers, but the shuffle did not appease his opponents, who increased their demands that he step down.

The junta moved against President Allende as a general strike by merchants went into its fourth day and 50,000 private truckers remained off the job for the 47th day.

In their first communiqué, the armed forces leaders said

they were demanding Dr. Allende's resignation "in the face of the extremely grave economic, social and moral crisis that is destroying the country." The communiqué added that the military men were "fighting for the liberation of the country from the Marxist yoke."

First word of the revolt came from the port city of Valparaíso and Dr. Allende rushed from his residence to the place. Shortly after 8 A.M. yesterday he made a brief statement over the Socialist party's radio station, saying "a sector of the navy" had rebelled and "I am awaiting now a decision from the army to defend the Government."

Bombs Strike Palace

Ten minutes later he went on the air again, saying "irresponsible elements" were demanding that he quit. "I will not resign, I will not do it," he added. "I state my decision to resist with whatever means available, even at the cost of my own life."

The heavy action centered at

noon on the presidential palace, a fortress-like building that once was a mint and covers a block in the heart of the city.

Bombs and rockets smashed into the graceful interior patios and Allende's office was reported badly damaged. Several tanks opened fire at the front of the building when President Allende's guards refused to surrender.

Fires broke out and a column of black smoke rose from the building. Spectators gathered at intersections but then darted for cover as bullets struck near them.

Guests in the luxurious Carrera Sheraton Hotel fell to the floor as their windows were shot out. They were led to a relatively secure area at the rear of the second story.

It was the first time in 46 years that military men in Chile had overturned a civilian government. Chile thus becomes another on a growing list of South American countries to come under military rule.

Only 4 Civilian Regimes

The revolt left only four South American governments in the hands of civilians: Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela and Guyana. The other governments are directly ruled by the military, as in Brazil and Peru, or under heavy influence of military men, such as in Uruguay, which came under armed forces domination last May.

Dr. Allende took over the presidency in 1970 with the goal of turning Chile into a Socialist state. But his efforts ran into stiff opposition from Congress and the middle class.

After the revolt began, troops of the army and other services seized radio and television stations and a communiqué was broadcast.

The communiqué said: "Proclamation of the military government junta.

"Bearing in mind

"1. The very grave economic, social and moral crisis which is destroying the country,

"2. The incapacity of the government to adopt measures to stop the growth and development of chaos,

"3. The constant increase of armed paramilitary groups organized and trained by the 'pro-Allende' Popular Unity [coalition] which will bring the people of Chile to an inevitable civil war, the armed forces and carabineros [paramilitary police] declare:

"1. That the President of the republic must proceed immediately to hand over his high office to the Chilean armed forces and carabineros,

"2. The Chilean armed forces and carabineros are united to initiate the historic and responsible mission to fight for the liberation of the fatherland from the Marxist yoke, and for



United Press International

An anti-Allende demonstration in Santiago last week. One sign says "Mr. Allende, Enough!" "Trucks, No!" is a reference to the trucking industry, which went on strike to oppose Government attempts to control it.



Associated Press

Dr. Allende receiving the presidential sash from Tomás Pablo, Senate leader, as he assumed power in Santiago on Nov. 3, 1970. Behind Dr. Allende were Eduardo Frei Montalva, the outgoing President, and military aides.

the restoration of order and constitutional rule,

"3. The workers of Chile may be certain that the economic and social benefits they have achieved up to the present will not suffer fundamental changes.

"4. The press, radio transmitters and television channels of the Popular Unity must suspend their informational activities from this moment onwards; otherwise they will be assaulted by land and air,

"5. The people of Santiago must remain in their homes to avoid [the killing of] innocent victims."

The communiqué was signed by the commanders of the army, navy, air force and national police.

Dr. Allende had named the army and air force commanders to their posts only two weeks ago in one of his frequent recent attempts to keep the military with him. Other top officers were also in the Cabinet.

Student Stabbed to Death

STANFORD, Calif., Sept. 11 (UPI)—A Stanford student was stabbed to death early today outside the university library. Investigators said they had no clues. The victim was David S. Levine, 20 years old, a physics major and son of Gilbert Levine, a professor at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Puerto Rican Nationalist On Trial in G.E. Bomb Plot

Opening statements were made yesterday in the trial of Carlos Feliciano, a Puerto Rican nationalist accused of trying to blow up the midtown offices of the General Electric Company in 1970.

Mr. Feliciano would face up to 15 years in prison if convicted of attempted arson in the first degree and related charges of possession of bomb components and a pistol stemming from the early morning incident on Feb. 9, 1970.

The General Electric offices are at 570 Livingston Ave., at 51st Street.

Justice Arnold G. Fraiman is conducting the trial of the 44-year-old Mr. Feliciano before a jury of three women and nine men in the state supreme court in Manhattan.

2 Indiana Papers Resume

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 10 (UPI)—Anderson's two daily newspapers resumed publication Monday. The afternoon Bulletin and the morning Herald were struck June 26 by three craft unions. Resumption of publication came after International Typographical Union members ratified a new contract.