

Chile Junta Breaks Ties With Cuba

Santiago

Chile's new military junta swore in an army general as president, formed a cabinet and broke diplomatic relations with Cuba yesterday in a sharp reversal of Chile's foreign policy.

General Augusto Pinochet, 57, commander in chief of the army, became president of the four-man junta and swore in a 15-member cabinet composed mostly of military men. The government replaced that of Marxist President Salvador Allende, who the military said committed suicide during Tuesday's coup.

Allende supporters said in Buenos Aires, Argentina, that an anti-junta uprising had begun, but the junta's foreign minister, General Ismael Huerta, said the junta was in full control of the entire country.

CURFEW

A temporary lifting of a curfew in Santiago yesterday and plans to withdraw the curfew during the day again today further indicated that the junta felt the situation was stabilizing.

The two principal parties opposed to the Allende government — the Christian Democrat party and the National party — issued com-

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muniquees officially backing the junta.

In Buenos Aires, leaders of Allende's ousted Marxist regime said anti-junta forces are organizing in southern Chile.

The information could not immediately be confirmed from other sources, and reports from southern Chile said the situation there is calm.

PARTS

Leaders of the toppled Marxist regime said the former commander of the Chilean army, General Carlos Prats, is leading troops from the south to attack the junta forces in Santiago.

"The legitimate constitutional government is continuing to defend itself," the coalition leaders declared. There was no confirmation of the reports from other sources.

The Popular Unity leaders said army troops in Punta Arenas had remained loyal to Allende, and said they had a message from Concepcion, Chile, relaying word that Prats had taken over command of troops and volunteer workers.

But a dispatch from Punta Arenas at Chile's southern tip, 1400 miles south of Santiago, said troops there were doing normal duty. The dispatch said General Manuel Toerres de la Cruz, commander of the fifth Army Division, had reported calm



AP Wirephoto

GEN. PINOCHET UGARTE
A 1971 photograph

throughout the southernmost region.

SANTIAGO

In Santiago, the curfew was lifted for 6½ hours to permit residents to stock up on food and other supplies. The curfew had been so strictly enforced that civilians couldn't leave their homes even to borrow a cup of sugar from next-door neighbors.

Hundreds of others in this city of three million had been stranded in downtown offices and hotels. The city comprises nearly a third of Chile's population.

Shooting broke out in scattered parts of downtown Santiago yesterday just as

the curfew began and shortly after it took effect again in the evening.

Junta troops have been battling pockets of sniper resistance in the city.

The curfew today is to extend from 10 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

A communique issued on the state radio network yesterday appealed to Chileans to go to medical centers during the day to donate blood "of whatever type."

The appeal followed unofficial reports that 500 to 1000 people have died in the coup and its aftermath and that wounded.

The military authorities have not mentioned casualties; many others have been ties.

The swearing in ceremony for Pinochet as the junta's new president and for the junta's cabinet was broadcast briefly on state controlled television network.

An announcer told the audience: "We can realize that in the faces of the new ministers one notes a great determination and will to face the task of the national reconstruction."

BREAK

General Huerta, the new foreign minister, advised the Cuban ambassador, Mario Garcia Inchaustegui, that the junta, in one of its first acts, broke diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Inchaustegui and 160 members of his mission drove to Pudahuel International Air-

port during the night and left for Havana yesterday morning in a Sovietair liner.

The military junta said that 150 Cuban "extremists" also had been expelled from Chile.

The government of Mexico announced that Allende's widow and her family have been granted political asylum in the Mexican embassy in Santiago.

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