

WXPost SEP 15 1973

# Junta: Chile Is 'Normal'

## Others Report Many Arrests, Casualties

From News Dispatches

SANTIAGO, Sept. 14—Chile's new military junta announced today that it was in complete control of the country and would continue to rule as long as circumstances demand.

A junta communique said that "industries have resumed and the people are absolutely calm." It added: "Activities in all of the country are normalizing and mopping up operations are going on without any type of resistance."

The communique denied reports from supporters of former President Salvador Allende in Buenos Aires that former army commander Carlos Prats was leading resistance to the military junta in the southern part of the country.

Later, Prats appeared on television from Santiago to confirm that he had not led an uprising against the junta.

Nevertheless, there were reports from news agencies and persons in radio and telephone contact with Chile that fighting was continuing in areas, where there had been strong support for Allende, a Marxist, who died during the coup.

There were also reports of large numbers of casualties and widespread arrests. The four-man junta prohibited foreign correspondents from reporting on the number of deaths or filing "alarmist" reports.

The conservative newspaper *El Mercurio* listed the names of 16 persons killed during the fighting. The Cuban news agency, *Prensa Latina*, put the number at between 4,000 and 5,000.

A policeman reported that 30 bodies were found in one of the many buildings where there had been fighting in Santiago. A hospital reported having 500 dead with bodies piled in wards because of lack of space in the morgue.

In its communique, the junta gave the first description of what its political position would be, saying its program would be one of "national unity not geared to the ineffectual patterns of the right or the left."

It said the Allende government, which had vowed to bring socialism to Chile without destroying its democratic institutions, "had gone beyond the limits of the law . . . in a clear and deliberate manner, accumulating in its hands the greatest amount of political and economic power . . . and putting all the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of the country in grave danger."

The two largest political parties that had opposed the Allende government expressed approval of the military takeover last night.

The statement by the Christian Democrats, the country's largest political party, said the junta's goal "to restore peace between Chileans . . . requires fair and unified action by everyone." It added that the Chilean military's tradition of

See CHILE, A6, Col. 1

### CHILE, From A1

noninterference in politics "inspires confidence that as soon as they finish the task they undertook . . . power will return to the people."

The conservative National Party called on all Chileans "to support without reservations the corrective action of the junta."

The junta communique said the armed forces were searching the country to "put down extremist forces." Yesterday the military said they would expel from the country all of the Latin American leftists who had taken refuge there during Allende's rule. At the same time, relations were broken with Cuba and the entire Cuban diplomatic mission was put on a plane to Havana.

The junta's interior minister, Gen. Oscar Bonilla, said the military took over the government because more than 10,000 foreign "extremists" living in Chile, including exiled guerrillas from Uruguay and Brazil, posed a threat to the country. The armed forces had to "intervene in order to safeguard the destiny of the country, seriously threatened by extremist elements," Bonilla said.

Organizations in the United States which have been expressing concern about the fate of the foreign exiles in Chile also estimated their number at 10,000.

The military said that many Chileans and foreigners were being detained at the Ministry of Defense, the military academy, various military posts and the dressing rooms of the national soccer stadium.

A television station broadcast films of 60 prisoners in the dressing rooms, their hands clasped behind their heads.

The Associated Press said many high officials of the Allende government were arrested, including former Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda; Jose Toha, who served as defense and interior minister in different cabinets, his brother, Jaime, a former minister of agriculture, and Orlando Letelier, former ambassador to Washington.

There were widespread reports that could not be confirmed that many former officials and supporters of Allende's Popular Unity coalition had been executed by the military.

The North American Congress on Latin America, a group of radical students of Latin American affairs in the United States, monitored reports from Cuba and Interpress News Service, which has ties to Christian Democratic parties in the hemisphere. They said that these sources and ham radio reports from Santiago all reported widespread fighting and the execution of many of Allende's associates and supporters.

NACLA quoted Interpress service as saying that at least 300 foreign exiles were killed during and after the military takeover.

The coup was "an attack not only on the popular government of Chile but the entire

anti-imperialist movement in Latin America," a NACLA spokeswoman in New York said.

The frontiers and airports remained closed for the fourth day.

Censorship was imposed on the Chilean media and foreign journalists' dispatches.

There was some telephone communication to other countries, but at various times the lines went dead.

The junta announced that 26 newspapers and magazines were told to suspend publication indefinitely because they were opposed to the junta's goal of "depoliticizing Chile."

The new government also announced that life was normal in the provinces, including the southern industrial city of Concepcion and the main port, Valparaiso. It added that the armed forces controlled most factories in Santiago, many of which had been occupied by workers who supported Allende and which, according to many reports, were the centers of resistance to the military takeover.

Radio reports allegedly from a resistance network inside Chile were received in Mendoza, Argentina, near the Chilean border.

Agence France-Presse quoted some of these reports as saying that some left-wing political leaders had gone underground and were organizing resistance. They also said that there had been hard fighting around factories and workers' neighborhoods in Santiago.

Two Chilean air force planes arrived in Mendoza today, loaded food, and took off again for Chile. They refused to take newsmen back to Chile with them.

In a note circulated to foreign embassies in Santiago, the junta, headed by army commander Augusto Pinochet, said it considered itself the legitimate government of Chile and expressed its wish to continue diplomatic relations.

The military governments of Uruguay and Brazil were the only ones to recognize the junta immediately.

Hortensia Bussi de Allende, the president's widow, told a Mexican reporter that she was allowed to attend her husband's burial but was not permitted to look under the sheet that covered his body.

Mrs. Allende and about 120 other persons were given asylum in the Mexican embassy. The Mexican ambassador told newsmen in Mexico City in a telephone interview that the group would fly to Mexico Saturday aboard a plane sent to Santiago by Mexican President Luis Echeverria. The ambassador was also quoted as saying that police had surrounded the embassy to prevent others from seeking asylum there.

The president's widow described the rocketing of the Allende home, and how she managed to escape when the planes left briefly, apparently to refuel. She said that during the shooting she lay on the floor holding the telephone trying to reach her husband, who was at the presidential palace.

Mrs. Allende said the military flew her to her husband's burial in the family plot at the plush resort of Vina del Mar, on the Pacific coast, but her daughter was unable to go to the funeral because she had no safe conduct pass.

There were many conflicting reports about whether Allende committed suicide, as reported by the military. The North American Congress office in New York, which monitored reports from Santiago, insisted that "he died fighting."

Agence France-Presse quot-

ed "friends and colleagues of the president" who were with him when troops attacked the palace, as saying that he killed himself with an automatic weapon.

### *U.N. Council to Meet on Cuban Complaint*

The U. N. Security Council will meet Monday afternoon to consider Cuban complaints of attacks by Chilean armed forces on its Santiago embassy and a Cuban merchant ship on the high seas during Tuesday's coup.

Informed sources said none of the members objected to the convening of the council to consider the Cuban complaint, but that the United States, France and Britain questioned the usefulness of a meeting at this time.

Cuban diplomats in Chile were expelled by the military junta which overthrew President Salvador Allende. The diplomats returned safely to Havana Thursday.

U. S. Ambassador John A. Scali referred to the events in Chile at a press conference Thursday during which he emphatically denied, citing intelligence information, any U. S. involvement in the coup.

In Moscow, Soviet commentators blamed "international imperialism" today for masterminding the coup, but avoided mentioning the United States specifically.

Viktor Borovsky, commentator in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, charged that "foreign protection" stood behind the "Chilean oligarchy who unleashed bloody terror" in Chile. The government newspaper Izvestia also blamed unidentified "imperialistic circles."

President Tito of Yugoslavia denounced the coup in Chile as work of "international reaction and imperialism," and charged that "hired generals viciously murdered" President Allende.

Tito's speech coincided with a series of meetings, apparently officially inspired, to protest the Chilean coup. Tito made no direct reference to the United States, but there were protests in front of U. S. diplomatic offices in Zagreb and Belgrade.

There was criticism of the coup in the United States as well. Fifty-seven professors from Stanford and San Jose State universities in California sent a telegram to Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urging that the United States suspend military aid to the Chilean junta.