

Junta Crushes Uprising in Chilean Port

This dispatch was passed and altered by official censorship.

By Marlise Simons

Special to The Washington Post

SANTIAGO, Sept. 15—Troops of Chile's ruling junta have crushed an attack on military barracks and other military installations in the port city of Valparaiso. Some of the "extremists" responsible for the attack were captured and summarily executed, the junta said.

This announcement by the government's official radio added that all communications with Valparaiso, the chief base of the Chilean navy, were interrupted until further notice.

According to the broadcast, the attack took place yesterday, but no further details were disclosed. Interior Minister Gen. Oscar Bonilla said in a press conference that "all Chilean soldiers, from the highest generals to the lowest troops, are following the same course."

The four-man junta, headed by army commander Gen. Augusto Pinochet, deposed the leftist government of President Salvador Allende Tuesday. Allende died during the fighting in which there were heavy casualties.

In the northern city of Antofagasta further clashes have occurred between the military and members of the Revolutionary Movement of the Left, other official announcements said, adding that there are still "some points of resistance around Santiago."

In a television appearance last night, air force commander and junta member Gen. Gustavo Leigh stated that "urban and rural guerrilla groups were organizing." The general added that the government would soon put a stop to that.

As the curfew was lifted at 10 a.m. today, Chile's capital city appeared to be quiet again and thousands of curious were inspecting the damage done by bazookas, machine guns and dynamite in the last few days.

During the night, heavy firing was heard in various suburbs around the capital where the military launched flares to facilitate what were described as arms raids. Films of one such raid appeared last night on the one television channel allowed to broadcast. They showed tanks surrounding a shanty town and soldiers moving in to search the small houses.

Now that four days have passed since the overthrow of Allende, a Marxist elected in 1970, the policies of the new government are beginning to take shape. Military decrees have forbidden all political parties and closed the Congress. According to Gen. Leigh, a new constitution will be drafted which will permit



Gutted cars outside Chile's presidential palace indicate extent of fighting.

United Press International

CHILE, From A1

the "necessary changes" to be carried out.

The junta reaffirmed its determination to remain in power indefinitely, saying it will not call for elections until the military has cleaned out "all extremists" and "organized" the country. The Supreme Court, which has frequently blocked attempts at social change by the Allende government, will be allowed to function, the junta has said.

'Foreign Extremists'

In his TV appearance last night, Gen. Leigh severely attacked the "13,000 foreign extremists" for introducing ideas "alien" to Chilean society. Observers here conclude that the frequent references the military have made against foreigners are aimed at a large number of political exiles from countries such as Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Bolivia who found a refuge from political persecution at home during the Allende government.

The Mexican embassy reported that 332 persons, who had sought asylum were inside the embassy building. A plane sent by Mexican President Luis Echeverria to evacuate exiles was to arrive here today, but sources close to the embassy said that no exit permits had been given for most of the refugees.

In a statement published in the conservative newspaper El Mercurio, one of two permitted to publish under the present censorship, Chile's Catholic Church expressed its deep concern over the situation. A letter signed by Raul Cardinal Silva Henriques the bishops appealed to the government for leniency and for respect for those who died, including "he who was until recently president of the republic." Many of those who resisted the military takeover, the letter said, did so "out of idealism."

The leadership of the Christian Democratic Party, until the coup Chile's largest opposition group, have supported the new military government, although no reaction has been received here from former President Eduardo Frei, the party's leader.

The party, which has long been divided over the Allende government, has now reportedly broken up. Some members, it was learned feel that the military coup was inevitable. Others are ashamed that their everhardening position and their failure to have an effective dialogue with the Allende coalition may have brought on the violent coup.

Many of the later are reportedly "confined to their homes for their own protection."

Gen. Carlos Prats, Allende's longtime friend and supporter and former commander of the army, last night appeared on TV to deny rumors that he was leading an uprising against the military. The general, who was forced by the army hierarchy to leave his command post last month, chokingly announced that he had "no intention of contributing to further bloodshed" and that he had asked for permission to leave the country even before the coup.

(Argentine border police said Prats crossed into Argentina by car with the permission of the junta.)

Since yesterday, many of the trucks which have been on strike since July 27 have resumed hauling freight along the nation's roads. The strike leaders, who often declared that their strike was aimed at "bringing down the government, immediately pledged their support and cooperation to the new junta.

[News agencies reported that the junta ordered bankers and storekeepers to return to work today, and prepare to resume full services by Monday. Government employees were ordered to return to work Monday or risk losing their jobs. International communications were slowly reestablished. The borders remained closed, and no passenger flights were allowed to land at Santiago's airport.]

Concern Expressed For Exiles in Chile

From News Dispatches

Two human rights groups based in Vienna called yesterday for international help for the political refugees who, the groups said, face forced repatriation from Chile.

The joint appeal reflected fear that leftist political exiles welcomed by the deposed gov-

ernment would be forced by the new military regime to return to their countries to face prison or even death.

Amnesty International, an independent group that helps political prisoners, and the International Commission of Jurists made the appeal in telegrams to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the Organization of American States.

"We strongly urge your immediate intervention to seek agreement of other Latin

American countries to grant traditional asylum to such persons and to persuade military authorities in Chile to permit them to leave Chile for the country of their choice willing to receive them," the messages said.

In Barcelona, Spain, where an incendiary time bomb exploded in the archbishop's palace at dawn, causing severe damage, neighbors said large letters were painted on a wall reading "In Memory of Allende."