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**Chile Junta**  
**Vows to End**  
**Resistance**

*This dispatch was passed by official Chilean censorship.*

By Marlise Simons

Special to The Washington Post

SANTIAGO, Sept. 16—The president of Chile's new military junta, Gen. Augusto Pinochet has announced that he is "deeply worried about Chile" because of a group of "mentally deranged Chileans" who have not given up their resistance to the new government.

With censorship still in effect in Chile, the extent of such resistance is not known, but in a television broadcast last night, Gen. Pinochet warned that he would not tolerate any opposition.

"I am not a murderer," said the general, "but if people insist on fighting, we will act as we do in time of war."

Pinochet also said that the violent overthrow Tuesday of President Salvador Allende's socialist-led government was necessary "to save the country." Allende died during the coup.

"We are a junta of old generals without ambitions. We are men without a future who can bring a future. Democratic normality will eventually return to Chile," he said.

Following the general's broadcast, and underlining his words, a news program showed films of searches and arrests at the steelmill at Huachipato and at the University of Concepcion, a large city some 300 miles south of Santiago. Concepcion has been known as a major stronghold of the Leftist Revolutionary Movement, whose members are among the most militant of Chile's revolutionaries.

The films showed heavily armed soldiers, some accompanied by field artillery, conducting the raids, and the departure of truckloads full of captive students and workers. According to the news program, similar raids and arrests

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were made in the cities of Valparaiso and Valdivia.

A conservative daily newspaper has reported that prisoners are being sent to Alexander Selkirk Island, about 500 miles off the coast in the Juan Fernandez archipelago. Other prisoners are being held in Santiago's national soccer stadium where troops dispersed anxious crowds waiting to catch a glimpse of a friend or a relative.

It was also learned that coal miners at the Lota and Schwager pits outside Concepcion had refused to work, but reports indicated that activities at the mines were returning to normal today.

Although frequent exchanges of gunfire were heard in different parts of Santiago during the night, today the capital looked almost relaxed again.

People strolled in the parks and paused to read the newspapers. Restaurants opened their doors for the first time since soldiers, tanks and fighter planes attacked the Allende government six days ago.

In the crowded cathedral people attended a Mass celebrated by Raul Cardinal Silva Henriquez, who said prayers "for all those who died in recent days."

The cardinal, a friend of Allende's who last July called for a dialogue between the government and the opposition "to avoid civil war," asked his congregation to pray for peace and harmony, which he said "will be difficult to obtain in the present atmosphere of poison and personal vengeance."

For the moment it seems impossible to establish the number of persons killed and wounded in this week of national nightmare. One police sergeant who brought several wounded colleagues to a Santiago hospital during the fighting said that the morgue had been so full that corpses had to be laid out in the wards.

"The dead are many," he said. "They are from all sides, soldiers, police and civilians."

There are also indications that people breaking curfew regulations have been killed in recent days. An eyewitness related that while crossing Santiago's downtown area near the central railway station on Saturday morning, she



**GEN. AUGUSTO PINOCHET**  
... 'situation normal'

had counted "about 20 bodies lying on the streets and pavements."

"Most of them appeared to be young boys," she said, "although their faces were covered with papers."

Meanwhile the new military junta is preparing to take over the government bureaucracy. It has made a number of military and civilian appointments at various government levels, including a new Cabinet with only two civilian members. It dissolved the Congress which was dominated by opponents of the Allende government.

Chile's Central Bank will reopen on Monday under the chairmanship of army Gen. Eduardo Cano, it was announced.

The junta has given prominent display to the news that Brazil, Uruguay and Spain have been the first countries to recognize the new government.

*Transmission of this dispatch was interrupted because of the curfew still in effect in Santiago. News agencies reported the following:*

The junta has announced the summary executions of three persons since the coup, two "extremists," and a policeman who allegedly shot two of his superiors.

Associated Press quoted "well-informed unofficial sources" as saying that 11 persons had been executed and that 3,000 were detained at two sports stadiums in Santiago.

According to these sources, arrested persons are first questioned in a small stadium near downtown Santiago. If they are accused of criminal action, they are moved to the



larger national stadium on the outskirts of town where "the situation is then serious."

"Many people have been condemned to death and executed in the national stadium, including foreigners," the sources asserted.

The many reports of widespread arrests and summary executions have not been confirmed by the junta, although it has repeatedly warned that those who resist will be executed on the spot.

Helicopters flew over Santiago today dropping leaflets that said the junta "would not turn away from executing without delay those terrorists who attack soldiers or carry arms."

A representative of the junta said in Mendoza, Argentina, near the Chilean border, that there is a serious food shortage in Chile. The envoy, Jorge David, came to Mendoza to buy food to ship back to Chile to ease the food shortages caused by a transportation and shopkeepers strike in the last days of the Allende government.

Agence France-Pressé quoted a defense ministry source as saying that the junta has decided to expel or put on trial the thousands of foreign leftists who sought refuge in Chile during the Allende government. The junta has estimated their number at between 13,000 and 14,000.

### **Junta Leader Says**

#### **'Fewer Than 100' Died**

Agence France-Pressé

PARIS, Sept. 16 — Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of Chile's military junta, said today that "fewer than 100" persons were killed in the coup that overthrew the leftist government of Salvador Allende.

Gen. Pinochet spoke by telephone to a reporter of Paris-based Radio Luxembourg. The reporter obtained the interview, broadcast this morning, after telephoning Santiago and waiting 24 hours for a reply.

Gen. Pinochet said, "Chile has now practically returned to normal life. In some parts of the capital there are still some Marxist and extremist pockets that we are eliminating by taking prisoner those who are occupying them."

"The situation is normal throughout the country. We believe that in about five days the situation will be com-

pletely normal. The whole government is at work. All the banks are in operation. Business activity will resume shortly."

Asked about the circumstances of Allende's death Tuesday Gen. Pinochet replied, "The junta four times offered President Allende the opportunity to surrender, assuring him that his life would be spared with no problems. But at the last moment he killed himself."

Asked whether Allende had really committed suicide, as reported by the junta, Gen. Pinochet replied: "I'm certain of it. I saw Allende dead myself and I have photographs of the scene. I can send them to you if you like."

Concerning the number of casualties in the coup, Gen. Pinochet said there were fewer than 100, with 300 wounded at the most.

Pinochet was told that some reports reaching Europe said 20,000 had been killed.

"That's wrong," Gen. Pinochet replied. "Such a report is absurd."

Pinochet was asked about reports that Nobel Prize winning poet Pablo Neruda was killed in the fighting in Santiago.

"No, Neruda isn't dead," Gen. Pinochet answered. "He is free. He is moving about as freely as anyone can who, like himself, is old and sick. We are not killing anyone and if he dies, it will be a natural death."

"Where is he? In Santiago?"

"He is in his home on Black Island, [a town on the coast] which is quite a large property. He enjoys our complete respect. We all love him, because he represents something of national value."

On Chile's international relations, Gen. Pinochet said: "We want to have relations with all friendly countries that want to help us. France is a country that we much admire and for which we have great affection. You can see I've got French ancestry."

Gen. Pinochet explained that his ancestors were from Brittany, and his wife's family was French Basque.

Speaking of his military career, Gen. Pinochet said, "It is that of a soldier, from military school to general's rank."

"I ascended the military hierarchy step by step with no other ambition than to pursue my career," he said.