

Admirals Try to Stamp Out Marxism

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VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 27—The Santa Maria Technical University is shut, except for the four clerks weeding Marxist literature out of the library, the sailors guarding the entrance and the newly appointed military administrator.

The administrator, a retired naval officer, was named by the new military junta, which overthrew the leftist government of President Salvador Allende.

This school, once the pride of the Chilean education system, had succeeded in some measure in avoiding the ideological polarization that characterized the three years of Allende's rule.

But Adm. Hugo Castro, who is expected to be named minister of education for the new junta, says the school was dominated by Marxist extremists.

"It was a nerve center that we had to control from the outset," said Castro, recalling the first moments of the coup two weeks ago. Heavily armed sailors took

over the campus, perched high on the rocks above this Pacific port, at 4 a.m.

(Valparaiso is the home of the Chilean navy, traditionally the most conservative of the three branches of the Chilean armed forces. Its representative on the junta, Adm. Jose Toribio Merino, attempted to ban miniskirts and women's trousers, a move vetoed by the other three members of the junta, Richard Gott of the Manchester Guardian reported.

[Now, in Valparaiso, where it has absolute control, the navy is giving the country an object lesson in how to stage a rightist coup, Gott said. The principal task is to root out anything connected with Marxism.]

As elsewhere throughout this city of almost a million, the surprise at the coup was complete, and resistance almost nil. Until today, according to Vice Rector Claudio Moraga, only one student—a socialist student-government leader—has been detained.

According to one of the admirals now ruling Valpa-

raiso, some 1500 suspected extremists are held in a cargo ship in the harbor as investigations continue.

The military authorities admit that in the raid on the university they found none of the arms the local anti-Allende newspaper said were there.

Adm. Castro said that no politics would be allowed in what he and others call the "housecleaning" period of military rule. He talked of a thorough restructuring of the national educational system, "with emphasis on mining, industrial and maritime specialties instead of sociology and philosophy."

[Gott quoted Adm. Castro as saying: "The universities were too politicized. They were filled with a desire to fulfill their slogan, 'Universities for All.' But that is not the task of a university. For example, they had a lot of contact with the workers. They wanted workers to go to the university. But they should go elsewhere. They don't have the proper academic qualifications."

[Retired Capt. Juan Naylor, the new administrator of the university, told Gott the library had been closed because "The librarians have been working for four days getting rid of all Marxist literature." Asked where the library was, he replied: "In truth, I have never been there."

[Naylor said he believed that his task was to eliminate politics from the university, Gott reported. "We shall do this first by destroying Marxism and secondly by destroying every kind of politics," he said.]

Adm. Castro and his colleague, Adm. Arturo Troncoso, both 51, discussed educational philosophy in the context of the coup in which they were prime actors and the new form of government that they expect to grow from it.

They said the military takeover was triggered by intelligence revealing Marxist plans for seizing dictatorial powers through violence on the eve of Chile's national day, Sept. 18. They added, however, that many



admirals, including themselves, had for months been discussing with the professional associations that also opposed Allende the outlines of what sort of government the military would run.

These professional groups have expanded their influence rapidly in the last year.

The admirals' explanations of what the junta seeks sounds much like those of Jaime Guzman, a spokesman for the associations: A government in which people are represented by professional organizations rather than by political parties.