

Chile Jails Communist Leader

From News Dispatches

SANTIAGO, Sept. 28 — Chilean troops hunting leaders of the deposed leftist government of the late President Salvador Allende have captured Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the recently outlawed Communist Party.

Corvalan 57, a teacher and top party theoretician, was second on the list of 17 most wanted fugitives circulated by the ruling military junta.

His capture came one day after the military government offered a reward of \$1,800 for information leading to the capture of any of the men on the list. The announcement said that any money found on the captured person would also be handed over to the informant.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Gen. Ismael Huerta said that Chile is prepared to reopen talks with U.S. copper companies on compensation for their holdings which were expropriated by Allende's government.

"We will take part in new negotiations as long as our sovereign rights are respected," Gen. Huerta said at a news conference. He added that the nationalization of Chile's five biggest copper mines, approved in 1971 by all of the country's political parties, would not be repealed.

The military junta announced that it had dropped one of the two civilians from its 15-member Cabinet, naming Vice Adm. Hugo Castro Jimenez to replace Jose Navarro Tobar as education minister.

The search for leaders and sympathizers of the former government continued, with troops raiding many neighborhoods and private homes. Thousands of people have been arrested, including many leaders of Allende's government. The most important are being held on an island in the Strait of Magellan.

The list of 17 most wanted fugitives read like a "Who's

Who" of the left wing of the Allende administration. Many of the persons on the list were believed by both the junta and its opponents to be organizing a resistance movement.

Among those on the list were Socialist Party leader Carlos Altamirano; Miguel Enriquez Espinoza, president of the Revolutionary Leftist Movement, a group that opposed Allende from the left, and Miriam Contreras Bell, Allende's private secretary. A French journalist who was with Allende during the coup said after arriving in Cuba that Miss Contreras is one of the few people who was with the president when he died and might help resolve the controversy over the junta's statement that Allende committed suicide.

Gen. Cesar Mendoza, head of the paramilitary national police and a member of the four-man junta, said there was a nucleus of guerrillas in Chile, but "measures have been taken to neutralize them."

Agence France-Presse reported that there were brief but violent clashes last night between guerrillas and the armed forces in the Andes near the Argentine frontier.

While the new military rulers provided only a trickle of information about executions by firing squad and summary shootings by police, leftists circulated tales of military violence, saying they were being methodically hunted down and shot. The government has denied these reports.

Reuter reported that there were almost 200 new graves at Santiago's General Cemetery dated between Sept. 11, the day of the coup, and Sept. 18. Most bore the dates Sept. 14 and 15.

Many of the mourners in the cemetery were young wives, Reuter said. Two women said that the men they had buried were shot after troops arrested them at their homes.