The writer of this dis- pachment was in Chile at the time of the military coup and recently left the country.

By Marlise Simons
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BUENOS AIRES — "We have reached our goal now. Our mission is accom- plished," said a member of Chile's neo-fascist Fatherland and Freedom movement shortly after a military coup deposed the leftist government of President Salvador Allende.

Now, three weeks after the coup that all but ended, it is too soon to evaluate the role of the far-right movement in the coup.

News Analysis

events leading up to the mil- itary takeover. But the par- ticipation of far-right elements in the coup has always been clear.

Two weeks before the coup, the movement's secretary general Roberto Thieme, 32, said in an interview: "Our purpose is to accelerate the country's chaos and to pro- voke a military takeover as soon as possible." Thieme added that it wouldn't be long before the goal was ac- complished.

"We know that most of the officers are ready to move. Only the top com- mand is still undecided," he said.

Shortly afterwards, when Thieme was arrested by Al- lende's secret police, a high government official con- ceded privately that there might be "a grain of truth" in Thieme's assessment. "But basically" he said, "it is a gross exaggeration."

Charges Dismissed

Last week the new mil- itary rulers let Thieme out of jail, dismissing the charges placed against him by the Allende government: subversion of the armed forces, acts of sabotage, criminal association and ille- gal possession of arms.

The member, who con- fessed to the charge of sub- version of the armed forces since Fatherland and Free- dom had claimed a role in an unsuccessful military coup of June 29.

Now, after a spell of mili- tary rule and hundreds and perhaps thousands of deaths, Fatherland and Freedom shows no doubts what postwar about the meth- ods of the armed forces. Having publicly taken credit for numerous terrorist acts, the movement's shock troops are not easily taken at face value.

If anything, these most conservative members of Chile's far right are con- cerned about the lack of "political definition still ex- isting inside the military junta." The conservative sectors of Chile have not had a taste of power since Eduardo Frei, a Christian Democrat, was elected on a reformist platform in 1964.

So Fatherland and Freedom and the National Party from which it was born are strain- ing to assess the military's political stance.

While there are signs of disagreement inside the mil- itary Cabinet and some of its members seem inclined to less than an ultraconserva- tive posture, it seems for the moment, that the ideo- logues of Fatherland and Freedom need not be threatened.

Both the junta and Fa- therland and Freedom have spoken of the "purity" of the "military movement," of Chile's need to stop import- ing "foreign ideologies" and return to "nationalism." They have agreed that Chile is a country "poisoned by its political awareness" and by the "Communist cancer," and they have called for a halt to "the struggle of the classes."

Likelwise Roberto Thieme and junta member Gen. Gustavo Leigh agree on the need for outlawing Marxist parties for a new constitu- tion and an "integral parlia- ment" in which the military youth, women, unions and professional associations will play an important role.

The new "unionism," or "corporatism" as it is dis- cussed in government and Fatherland and Freedom circles, implies a greater po- litical role for professional associations and "employers' unions" (confrerations of owners of industry, land and businesses). Such concepts, a leading Christian Demo- cratic Party member said, are "comparable to the Spanish and Portuguese govern- ment's systems, and provide the best way to re- serve political power for the economically dominant classes."

In an interview before the military coup, Patricio Ay- win, leader of the Christian Democratic Party, showed his unease about the ideas of the Fatherland and Free- dom movement, made up largely of angry and wealthy young men.

"They are the sort of peo- ple from which the Nazis used to recruit," he said.

Movement Dissolved

Meanwhile, the ultraconserva- tive movement has re- sponded to the military or- der to do away with political parties. Pablo Rodriguez, the movement's founder who returned to Chile from political exile just two days before the coup, announced that the movement has been dissolved. Privately how- ever, one leading member said that Fatherland and Freedom will return as a new organization, "as a na- tionalist movement, to integ- rate Chile's youth into a new functional democracy."

Meanwhile, here agree that the political pro- file of the military junta, and for that matter, Fa- therland and Freedom as well, will require some gestation time to become more coher- ent. Meanwhile they are re- viving the controversial question of the movement's financing.

Before the coup, Chile's leftist press frequently ac- cused the United States and specifically the Central In- telligence Agency of provid- ing funds to opponents of Allende, but no details to substantiate the accusations were provided.

From well-placed sources it was learned that on the home front Fatherland and Freedom received generous financial support from the confederation of industrial- ists, who were much harmed by Allende's expropriation polices, and from the land- downers association which has fought land reform pro- grams since the days of President Frei. The most visible arm of Fatherland and Freedom is the radio station owned by "Sociedad Agricultura," the landown- ers' group, which broadcast party headlines and, in the words of one of its employees, "did much to ridicule President Salva- dor Allende."

Abroad, according to se- cret police reports from the Allende government, Fa- therland and Freedom re- placed the center-left "Operation Bondeir-antes," a training camp held this spring at Santa Cruz, a Bolivian town near the Bra- zilian border. Close to 200 members of Fatherland and Freedom were given para- military training, these secret reports said, "by mem- bers of the Bolivian and Brazilian police who had been previously trained in the U.S. Canal Zone in Panama."

Exiles' Donations

Money has also been do- nated by Chileans in exiles in Argentina and the United States, these police reports indicated.

Although the movement has now reportedly dis- appeared, the political influence of many of its members and sympathizers has clearly not dis- appeared.

A number of them have joined the military govern- ment. One former diplomat, Alvaro Puga, director of the "Agricultura" radio station was present when a foreign correspondent was recently "interrogated" by seven mil- itary officers about "inaccurate dispatches." Ac- cording to one of his col- leagues, Puga now coordi- nates military press inform- ation.

The official spokesman of the junta is Federico Wil- loughby, previously em- ployed briefly by the United States Information Agency, the Ford Motor Co., and un- till recently, by the right- wing landowners' group.