Letelier Killer's Link to Other Plots Hinted

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Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, March 7-F.B.I. summaries of secret interviews with the Chilean agent who admitted killing Orlando Letelier in Washington and the agent's travel records show that he was in three

other countries at times when prominent

opponents of the present Chilean regime were assassinated or attacked.

The evidence suggests to Federal authorities and lawyers familiar with the case that the assassination of Mr. Letelier, a former Chilean Foreign Minister, was not an isolated incident but part of a pattern. However, to obtain the extradition of the assassin, an American citizen named Michael Vernon Townley, now 36 years old, the United States promised the Chilean Government that it would not turn over to other governments any evidence that appeared to implicate him in other attempts on the lives of opponents of the regime.

The promise was contained in an agreement signed by United States Atterney Earl J. Silbert one day before Mr. Townlev was expelled from Chile and turned over to American authorities. In the April 7, 1978, agreement, a copy of which has been obtained by The New York Times, Mr. Silbert said that information obtained during the investigation would be

Plea-Bargaining Agreement Signed

With Mr. Townley in their custody, the United States prosecutors set about getting him to talk. On April 17, on the advice of his attorney, Seymour Glanzer, he signed a plea-bargaining agreement in which he promised to provide complete information about criminal activities in the United States or affecting American

the United States agreed to seek his parole after three years and four months in prison and not to prosecute his wife, Mariana Inés Callejas de Townley.

By his own admission, Mr. Townley killed Mr. Letelier, a leading opponent of the military junta headed by Gen. Augusto Pinochet, on Sept. 21, 1976, on the orders of the Chilean scret police, then known as the National Intelligence Directorate, or DINA. Mr. Letelier and an assistant, Ronni Molfitt, were killed when a bomb that Mr. Townley said he had taped to their car exploded as they were driving on Massachusetts Avenue. Washington's "Embassy Row."

Mr. Townley also has admitted making an unsuccessful assassination attempt against two other political opponents of the Chilean junta in Mexico the year be-

Cuban Exiles Indicted

Summaries of the Townley interviews by agents of the the Federal Bureau of Investigation and travel records of Mr. Towaley obtained by The Times show that he was in Argentina at the time that a leading critic of the Pinochet regime and his wife were killed and in Italy when wife were seriously wounded.

Largely as a result of Mr. Townley's used only to prosecute violators of United, testimony and supporting evidence, a enforcement officials explained that the States law and "that there will be no Washington grand jury last August in- Mexican trip could be considered a crime other use of this information by the dicted five Cuban exile leaders based in indictable in the United States because it United States and it will be conveyed only New Jersey and Florida and three offi-fallegedly was planned with the leaders of to the Government of Chile to be used by cials of the Chilean secret police on the Cuban Nationalist Movement in its investigators for possible prosecu- charges connected with the murder of Miami and because the explosives were Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt. Mr. Town- going to be triggered by a radio device lev's testimony also helped persuade a bought in Miami. jury last month to convict three of the Cubans, members of a violent anti-Castro group called the Cuban Nationalist Movement. The two other Cubans are fugi-

The three Chilean intelligence officers, including DINA's former commander, Gen. Manuel Contreras Sepúlveda, are under arrest awaiting a decision by

citizens of which he was aware. In return, I request that they be extradicted to face trial in Washington.

In his interview with F.B.I. agents, Mr. Townley said he was certain that General Contreras, then head of DINA and a close associate of General Pinochet, had directly authorized the assassination of Mr. Letelier. General Contreras, Mr. Townlev said, was the only official authorized to issue foreign currency for missions, to issue false Chilean passports, to request the cooperation of a foreign intelligence service in a foreign country and to authorize any DINA mission abroad.

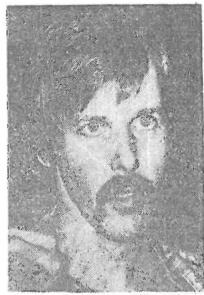
Partly because of jurisdictional limits of United States law and partly because of the two agreements, the official notes of the F.B.I. interviews of both Mr. Townley and his wife touch only briefly on his work for DINA in Europe in 1975 and 1976 and make no mention of a trip he took to Argentina in 1974.

The one assassination mission outside the United States discussed by Mr. Townley in the interviews, as well as in his grand jury testimony and before the trial jury, concerned an unsuccessful attempt to murder two former Chilean politicians in Mexico City in February 1975.

The targets, Mr. Townley said, were a former Chilean Vice President and his Carlos Altamirano, a Chilean Socialist leader, and Velodia Teitlbolm, of the Chilean Communist Party. Two Federal law

Exiled General Slain

Mr. Townley's testimony about the Mexican trip was corroborated by his wife in an interview with F.B.I. agents, a summary of which has been obtained by The Times, and by travel records showing that he was out of Chile from Feb. 6 until May 17, 1975. He traveled under the Chile's Supreme Court on a United States name of Kenneth W. Enyart, one of his in Italy.



Michael Vernon Townley

frequently used aliases.

While the mission to Mexico was not successful, it apparently was not the first time that DINA had called on Mr. Townley. On Sept. 30, 1974, Gen. Carlos Prats and his wife were killed in Argentina when a bomb exploded in their car. General Prats was living in exile in Buenos Aires.

Chilean travel records obtained by The Times indicate that Kenneth Enyart left Chile for Argentina on Sept. 10, 1974, and returned by way of Uruguay on Oct. 1, the day after the death of General Prats.

After his trips to Argentina and Mexico, but before the mission to the United States to kill Mr. Leteller, Kenneth Enyart was out of Chile between July 19 and Oct. 14 of 1975, the travel records show. Mr. Townley testified before the grand jury in May 1978 that he was in Europe during this period.

On Oct. 6, 1975, Bernardo Leighton, a former Chilean Vice President, was shot in an unsuccessful assassination attempt