

# Letelier Killer's Link to Other Plots Hinted

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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 Attorney Earl J. Silbert one day before Mr. Townley 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 used only to prosecute violators of United States law and "that there will be no other use of this information by the United States and it will be conveyed only to the Government of Chile to be used by its investigators for possible prosecution."

## 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

citizens of which he was aware. In return, 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 secret police, then known as the National Intelligence Directorate, or DINA. Mr. Letelier and an assistant, Ronni Moffitt, 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 before.

## Cuban Exiles Indicted

Summaries of the Townley interviews by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and travel records of Mr. Townley 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 a former Chilean Vice President and his wife were seriously wounded.

Largely as a result of Mr. Townley's testimony and supporting evidence, a Washington grand jury last August indicted five Cuban exile leaders based in New Jersey and Florida and three officials of the Chilean secret police on charges connected with the murder of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt. Mr. Townley's testimony also helped persuade a 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 fugitives.

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

request that they be extradited 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. Townley 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 Carlos Altamirano, a Chilean Socialist leader, and Velodia Teitelboim, of the Chilean Communist Party. Two Federal law enforcement officials explained that the Mexican trip could be considered a crime indictable in the United States because it allegedly was planned with the leaders of the Cuban Nationalist Movement in Miami and because the explosives were going to be triggered by a radio device bought in Miami.

## 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. 5 until May 17, 1975. He traveled under the name of Kenneth W. Enyart, one of his



Associated Press

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. Letelier, 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 in Italy.