

Chile Questions 2 Men on Washington Assassination

By **JUAN de ONIS**

Special to The New York Times

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 1—A Chilean judge began questioning two men today in the investigation by the United States of the assassination in Washington of Orlando Letelier, a Chilean exile leader.

Capt. Armando Fernández Larios, a member of the Chilean Army, and Michael Vernon Townley, an American electronic technician who has lived in Chile since 1957, were questioned by Judge Juana González on the basis of about 50 questions sent by the District of

Columbia court where a grand jury is sitting on the case.

Captain Fernández and Mr. Townley went to the United States on official Chilean passports about one month before Mr. Letelier and his American assistant, Ronnie Moffit, were killed by a bomb on his automobile.

United States Attorney Eugene M. Propper, who has been handling the investigation since the day of Mr. Letelier's death, Sept. 21, 1976, was here awaiting the results.

The interrogation took place in closed court, but Alfredo Etcheberry, a Chilean lawyer retained as local counsel by the

United States, was present, as were lawyers for the two men.

The goal of the questioning of the two men was understood to be to clarify their relationship with the Chilean secret police, formerly known as the National Intelligence Directorate (Dina), and why they had used false names to visit the United States.

The investigation has developed evidence of relationships between Dina agents and Cuban exile groups, opposed to President Fidel Castro, that are operating in the United States. The Chilean military regime that overthrew the leftist government of the late President Salva-

dor Allende Gossens has publicly supported the anti-Castro movements.

Mr. Letelier, who was ambassador to the United States and later Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defense under President Allende, was a member of the Chilean Socialist Party.

Santiago Curfew Ended

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SANTIAGO, Chile, April 1—The nightly curfew imposed here in September 1973 when the military took power has been ended by order of the regional military command.

The curfew—from 2 A.M. to 6 A.M. on weekdays and from 3 A.M. to 6 A.M. on weekends and holidays—had become a symbol of military order and control.

President Augusto Pinochet said recently that he would maintain the curfew

largely because he had been asked to do so by women who said the curfew got their husbands home at night.

Gen. Gustavo Leigh Guzman, the Air Force commander, said that the ending of the state of seige on March 11, and its replacement by a less rigorous state of emergency, had made the curfew unjustifiable because there was no serious internal security threat.