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Enclosure to A-54

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Participants : Mr. Frank Teruggi, Sr.  
Ms. Anna Langford  
Mr. Frederick Purdy, Consul  
Mr. James E. Anderson, Vice Consul

Place & Date : Consulate, Amembassy Santiago -  
February 22, 1974 - 0900-1140

Subject : DEATHS: Conversation with Father of  
Frank R. Teruggi

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PART I

Mr. Teruggi started off the conversation by saying that he understood that Mr. Edward Horman had indicated gratification to the Embassy for its assistance in the case involving the death of his son Charles and then later had proceeded to the United States and voiced contrary opinions. He indicated he would be seeing Ambassador Popper the afternoon of February 22 and he wanted to make his position on this subject very clear prior to departing. In other words, he was not happy with Embassy action to protect his son.

At this point Ms. Langford interrupted and said that since there had been so much misquoting would Mr. Purdy allow her to tape this conversation.

Mr. Purdy concurred. (He intended to tape the conversation too, but his recorder mal-functioned and no record resulted.)

Mr. Teruggi then said he would like to see "all the files that you have on the case involving my son."

Mr. Purdy replied that it was his understanding that all the significant information we had had been made available to him

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2

either through the Department of State or through Congressman Young. Also, that these files were considered confidential and he was not at liberty to show them to anybody.

Mr. Teruggi then said he would like to know all the details of who in the Embassy had talked to Chilean military authorities and at what level.

Mr. Purdy replied that we were in continual communication relative to the death of his son through diplomatic notes and informal contacts at various levels.\*

Mr. Teruggi said he wanted the names of the persons who were queried.

Mr. Purdy replied that he hoped Mr. Teruggi understood that an Embassy in dealing with a foreign government must go through the Foreign Office of that government, that this is true in the United States - the Chilean Embassy has to go through the Department of State - and we here have to go through the

*Added at request of D-17*

\* As the Department is aware from Embassy reporting, and as Mr. Teruggi has been informed in the chronology of Embassy activities to investigate the death of his son, there were numerous contacts made at various levels of the Chilean Government by Embassy officers. The Ambassador, the Chargé and other Embassy officers raised the Teruggi case with Junta members General Augusto PINOCHET and General Gustavo LEIGH, the Minister of Defense, the Junta Economic Advisor who in turn raised the issue with General Leigh, the Junta Press Secretary, the Chief of Army intelligence, the Junta liaison officer in the Foreign Ministry, the Secretary of Government, as well as making repeated representations to the Foreign Ministry, the Under Secretary, and lower level officials of the Foreign Ministry. Unfortunately, the extent of Embassy activity on the Teruggi case outside of the Foreign Ministry may not have been made entirely clear during this conversation.

UNCLASSIFIED

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3

Foreign Ministry. In this particular case our notes were addressed to the Foreign Ministry and it was up to them to contact the proper people in their government to get replies to any questions we may ask.

Mr. Anderson interjected at this point and indicated that by diplomatic tradition these notes are prepared in the third person.

Mr. Teruggi then said that Kate Marshall in the Department of State had told him we were in contact at the highest levels and asked if this were true.

Mr. Purdy replied that it was his understanding that Ambassador Davis had discussed the cases of Frank Teruggi and Charles Horman with Foreign Minister Huerta and had even discussed it directly with members of the Junta. Mr. Purdy indicated that he, himself, at a party, had mentioned the case to General Leigh of the Junta, who had indicated that he was aware of the Embassy's interest in the deaths of the two United States citizens. Mr. Purdy mentioned that naturally he could not pursue the matter further at that time because of the circumstances.

Mr. Teruggi then said that on the afternoon of February 21 he had met with General Bonilla, the Minister of Interior, at which time General Bonilla had taken out a file and had provided him with essentially the same information that was contained in the note which had been translated and forwarded to him by the Department of State. (This would be note of December 13, 1973 from the Foreign Ministry in which both the Horman and Teruggi cases were discussed.) Mr. Teruggi said that he had then presented General Bonilla with a copy of the letter he had received from David Hathaway. General Bonilla had the letter translated to him, looked at his Aide and said "Why hadn't I been made aware of the details in this letter?" He then told Mr. Teruggi that, based upon these new facts, he would reopen the investigation relative to the death of his son. General Bonilla then said "Mr. Teruggi, if your son died in the hands of the Chilean military, I am very sorry."

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

4

To the Consular Officers Mr. Teruggi said he found General Bonilla very receptive, apparently surprised by the items contained in the Hathaway letter and, he felt, sincere in his promise to check further into the case.

Mr. Teruggi then said he had been here four days and had been able to get information to the Chilean Government to enable it to re-open the investigation while the Embassy and the Department of State had done nothing in over four months.

(Comment. Mr. Teruggi showed the letter very briefly to Mr. Purdy and then withdrew the letter. The Consular Officers are not exactly aware of the full contents of the letter. One of the points which concerned him was that Frank J. Teruggi, Jr. had been detained for a brief period of time in the NCO School of the Uniformed National Police.)

Mr. Anderson at this point drew to Mr. Teruggi's attention the fact that the note received from the Foreign Office and dated on December 13 indicated that the Foreign Ministry had sent the pertinent questions and other information to both the civilian police and the Ministry of Interior. He pointed out although we could not be assured that General Bonilla saw these, since it is his Ministry we could only assume that he was aware of the case. At this point there was some discussion of diplomatic procedures, mainly handled by Ms. Langford.

Mr. Teruggi then observed that the Embassy apparently "sticks by its story" that we did not hear of the detention of his son until the morning of September 24 when it was informed by Mr. Stephen Volk.

Mr. Purdy replied that we understood that Stephen Volk had indicated that he had reported the detention the morning of September 21 but it was our understanding that he had later retracted this.

Mr. Teruggi indicated that it might have caused confusion but he knew Stephen Volk did not report the detention until the morning of September 24.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

5

Ms. Langford then said "it appears that your records are very improvised," because she could see the box in which we were retaining the temporary registration and information on United States citizens during the immediate post-coup period.

Mr. Anderson said that it might appear that they were improvised, however, she must remember that we had quickly to establish a method of keeping in touch with Americans. He said that he was one of the officers who stayed in the Consulate for two and one-half days while there was a complete curfew in order to answer questions from Americans and give them assistance. In doing this he asked each caller to give his name, address, and telephone number and placed it on a mimeographed form and then kept it in that box for future reference. Mr. Anderson stressed that we made every effort to get the name of any caller even though it might have been duplicated in the regular files.

Ms. Langford then asked if this box were protected.

Mr. Purdy replied that the box was kept in his office and that the Consulate was opened and closed by an American official and that only the American officers and the Chilean local employees had access to these records.

Ms. Langford then asked if it were his opinion that it were possible for somebody with an ulterior motive to have extracted any of the records.

Mr. Purdy indicated that he strongly doubted this had occurred.

Mr. Teruggi then asked if, based on this, we felt we would have had a record had either his son or anyone else called about him.

Mr. Purdy replied that he believed that would be the case.

## PART II

In speaking of his meeting with General Bonilla, Mr. Teruggi said the information given him by the General was the same as that contained in the State Department "report." He asked why no new information had been secured by the Embassy since the date of that report.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

76

Mr. Purdy replied that no new information had been provided by the Chilean authorities, even though the Embassy had made numerous contacts requesting clarification of the case.

Mr. Teruggi said he had visited the NCO School and the commander there had told him that no one from the Embassy had been there to check.

Mr. Anderson explained that this was not true because he and Mr. McNally had gone to the School on October 1 and had seen the record of the detention there of Teruggi and Hathaway.

At one point in the conversation Mr. Teruggi said that he had talked to the commander of the Carabinero NCO School on February 21. The commander had told him that if he wanted any information he would have to go through proper channels. He said he asked the commander if anybody had made any inquiries of them and the commander said no, no one had asked about his son having been there.

Mr. Anderson asked for the name of the officer and Mr. Teruggi said he didn't know. Mr. Anderson then said that they had recently changed commanders of that school and that officer must be new.

Mr. Teruggi said, no, that he specifically told him he had been at the school in September when the coup d'etat occurred.

Mr. Anderson then told Mr. Teruggi that he had been misinformed because on October 1 Mr. Anderson and Mr. McNally had gone to the NCO School, had been shown the papers listing both Teruggi and Hathaway and the signature where they had been accepted by officers at the National Stadium from personnel of the School. We were not allowed to read these papers to any great extent but we saw them. Mr. Anderson can definitely state that inquiries were made to the School relative to the subject.

Mr. Teruggi reported that Bonilla had said that Americans who had been detained were always given special attention. He also asked about the release statements that were sometimes required before prisoners were released.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

87

Mr. Purdy replied that this process started approximately September 21, the same day that Frank was reported released but was not used in all cases.

Ms. Langford asked if the Embassy would re-open the case now that General Bonilla had offered to investigate further.

Mr. Purdy replied that we had never considered the case to be closed and that we would be happy to investigate any information provided us.

Mr. Teruggi said he felt the Embassy did not use sufficient pressure to get a full report from the Chileans. He added that the Dutch had told him that they secured the release of their citizens simply by threatening to break relations with Chile.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that this threat would not have worked for the United States at the time of Frank's detention because the United States had suspended relations with Chile and these relations were not reinstated until later.

Mr. Teruggi said that two Holy Cross priests (Flynn and Doherty) had told him that the way to get anything done would be to contact the Dutch Embassy. They reported that a "black Dutchman" had gotten into the Stadium on numerous occasions and had gotten Dutch citizens out.

Mr. Purdy said he knew of only one occasion on which a Dutch officer had gotten into the Stadium but that the Dutch themselves had admitted this had been a lucky mistake and they had not been successful in repeating it. (Dutch Second Secretary Hoytink, the source of the above information given to Mr. Teruggi, told Purdy at a recent social occasion that the Dutch had not had any spectacular luck in freeing their citizens, some of whom had been detained for a long period of time.)

Mr. Teruggi also indicated that it was the Dutch who had told him that his son had been "dead a few hours" when his body was delivered to the morgue.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

98

Mr. Anderson said that according to his recollection, the circumstances did not support the report that he had been dead "only a few hours" when the preliminary autopsy was performed. Mr. Anderson said he had been shown the records in the morgue and he believes that the date of the preliminary autopsy was September 24, that is, two days almost after the body was brought to the morgue.

Ms. Langford asked what the preliminary report said, and Mr. Anderson replied that it merely listed the death as multiple bullet wounds and described the clothes on the body when it was brought to the morgue. (Note: The report also said that the body had been brought to the morgue at 2115 hours by the military, and that the body had been found on the street. This was not mentioned to them.)

Mr. Purdy asked Mr. Teruggi if it was true, as he had heard, that his son had called home after the coup d'etat and had said that if in trouble he would "head for the mountains?"

Mr. Teruggi replied that Frank had called him on the 15th of September to say he was ok and that his family should not do anything about sending him money to return home. On the 17th he again called and spoke to Mrs. Teruggi and said he thought he might be able to get out of Chile via Argentina. Mr. Teruggi added that David Hathaway had subsequently told him that he felt that Frank had not really considered this possibility seriously. He also mentioned that his son and Hathaway had stayed away from home the first few nights after the coup d'etat. (Although we didn't reveal it, the Consulate was unaware of this.) Mr. Teruggi then mentioned that the report that General Bonilla showed him still mentioned the original charge that Frank had been picked up for violating the curfew.

Mr. Purdy asked if Mr. Teruggi inquired of General Bonilla as to why this was later deleted from subsequent report?

Mr. Teruggi said he had not done so because it did not make much difference.

UNCLASSIFIED



UNCLASSIFIED

109

Ms. Langford said the Embassy knows that the Chileans are "B.S.ing" us and wondered why the Embassy didn't point out the discrepancies to the Chileans?

Mr. Anderson and Mr. Purdy emphasized that we had questioned the Chileans about these discrepancies on various occasions and at various levels.

Ms. Langford said there must be some way of exerting more pressure.

Mr. Teruggi said that Congressman Young also had told him that he could not understand why the Embassy could not get more information from the Chileans.

Ms. Langford said "we have to start on the assumption that they killed him." She said that even the neighbors around near where Frank and David lived had said that Frank was not released on the same evening. She also said General Bonilla had assured them that no prisoners were released near the curfew hour.

Mr. Teruggi reported that the first he had heard about his son's arrest was on September 28 when Charles Anderson of the Department called him. He reported that Anderson had told him that the Chileans had informed us that Frank had been released and told to go to the Embassy, but had not done so.

Mr. Purdy and Mr. Anderson indicated that this was the first time that they had heard this bit of information.

At this point Mr. Teruggi said "I guess I might as well tell you about a report that I have just recently received." This he described as a third-hand report from a very reliable source gotten through a foreign diplomatic mission concerning a word of mouth report about Frank's last hours. He added that the report had been written in Spanish but had been translated for him. At this point he broke down in tears and later said "it's sickening reading." He indicated that he did not wish to release the report until he had discussed it with Mrs. Teruggi upon his

UNCLASSIFIED

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11/10

return home. He said, however, that the report proved that his son had not been released as indicated by the Chileans but had died while still in military hands. At several points in discussing this report Mr. Teruggi used the phrase "if this report is true."

Mr. Anderson asked why the persons giving the information had not brought it to the attention of the Embassy and Mr. Teruggi replied that when they heard he was coming to Chile they had given the information to the European Embassy which had subsequently given it to him. He did not indicate how the person had known of his trip.

Mr. Teruggi asked Mr. Anderson if he had seen his son's body.

Mr. Anderson answered in the affirmative and said that he had not been that close to the body because there had been too many people in the room and Mr. Anderson had gone back and stood by the door and watched the proceedings and thus did not approach the body directly.

Mr. Teruggi interjected, "yes, Stephen Volk had told me you stood by the door." He then asked if they had turned the body over.

Mr. Anderson said that what had occurred was that when they entered the area where the bodies were, Mr. McNally and one of the morgue employees had gone one way looking for the body carrying the appropriate number and Stephen Volk had gone the other way and stopped before the body he identified as that of Frank and which turned out to have the appropriate number. At this point Mr. Anderson went to the door. Volk and McNally then looked at the body. One of the morgue attendants raised first one foot and then the other foot and then went back to the first foot again. Mr. Anderson indicated that at that point no one could tell us which foot bore the scar. Mr. Anderson then asked one of the morgue attendants who was standing with him at the door if he would mind looking into the mouth to see if two teeth had recently been extracted. This person then put on gloves, raised

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

12 //

the head and opened the mouth but indicated that he could not be sure. Mr. Anderson indicated he could not recall that the body had been turned over.

In this regard Mr. Teruggi referred to the left side of the neck where he thought a cut was very visible. Mr. Anderson said that this wound was on the right side rather than the left.

Mr. Purdy then said he had also seen the body and that he had seen a mark in the cheek which to him looked like a pimple but which people have later said is what a bullet hole looks like.

Ms. Langford asked if there were any evidence of torture on the body when it was seen by Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Teruggi discusses having information in Spanish telling the last twenty-four hours of Frank's life. Mr. Teruggi also asked Mr. Anderson if he had seen any signs of torture or if an autopsy report would normally have indicated if someone had been tortured.

Mr. Anderson replied that he saw no signs of torture and he just did not know whether torture would have been visible on a body or whether an autopsy report might say in that regard.

Ms. Langford then said "Did the body have all of its fingers and toes?"

Mr. Anderson replied that he had not seen any missing toes or fingers.

Mr. Purdy also said that he had seen the body and had seen no indications of torture.

Mr. Anderson said to Mr. Teruggi that he would like to clarify one possible misinterpretation that Mr. Teruggi might have, namely that the identification of the body had been conducted by the GOC, including the dental identification. The latter point, however, is somewhat incorrect in that Frank's own dentist accompanied by the surgeon who had extracted the two teeth had first identified

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

1312

the body at the request of the Embassy and their information had been made available only to the Embassy. It is true, however, that the GOC later used the same x-rays to reconstruct a dental identification.

Mr. Teruggi asked if we had heard of a Professor Paul Sigmund of Princeton University.

Mr. Purdy replied that the name sounded familiar but he could not identify the professor. (Mr. Teruggi did not give any further information about the professor.)

Ms. Langford again brought up the subject of increasing the pressure on the Chilean Government.

Mr. Teruggi said that Charles Anderson (Department, SCS) had told him the Chileans would never admit it if they had killed his son. He added, however, that General Bonilla had seemed to acknowledge a Chilean military role in his son's death when he said "If I find he died while in military hands, I'm very sorry."

Ms. Langford said she was not at liberty to disclose the source, but she knew that during the ten days immediately after the coup d'etat, the Embassy was telling people there was no danger to Americans and was even sending them to see the police. She said she understood for example, that Charles Horman had come to the Consulate seeking help.

Mr. Purdy interjected that he knew of the source of information for the last item. He said it was Mr. Frank Manitzas, who has been "less than reliable" on his reporting of the occurrences in Chile, especially with respect to the Embassy's role. For example, he had said that he saw Charles Horman in the Embassy at a time when he was in Villa del Mar.

Ms. Langford said no, that he was not the source of the information and Mr. Purdy said he might not have been the one who talked to her, but he was the originator of that false piece of information, the discrepancies of which he has never clarified.

UNCLASSIFIED

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14 13

Mr. Anderson then interjected and said that he thought he could reply to Ms. Langford's question but that it would have to be broken down into two time frames. The first being in the early days of the coup until about the 20th or 21st of September, when we were advising people to stay home and stay off the streets and that they would probably have no problems, but that they should communicate with us in case they had any trouble. During this period the Consulate had been in close contact with Braniff and was also keeping lists of people who had to leave on a priority basis or some other problem. We were also advising Americans to keep in contact with Braniff themselves. The second period started about September 21 when American citizens said they wished to leave were, in effect, told to go to the International Police to obtain their exit permits. To expand on this latter point, he explained the difference between a normal exit permit and the safe conduct issued by the Foreign Ministry. He added that foreigners in Chile, as temporary residents or residents, had had to obtain such exit permits even before the present government came into power.

Ms. Langford said she was glad we had explained this to her because she could now see what was meant and this point would no longer bother her.

Mr. Anderson went on to explain that we did not send these people to the International Police to obtain their exit permit empty-handed, but we had prepared letters which we presented to them for their use in achieving that purpose.

Ms. Langford asked if she could have a copy of one of these letters and it was given to her.

Ms. Langford then said that she was "teed-off" because Ambassador Popper had not agreed to deliver Mr. Teruggi's letter to General Pinochet.

Mr. Teruggi said that as it had turned out he had had no problems in delivering the letter himself to the General's office.

Ms. Langford then said that the Ambassador's not being willing to prepare a letter to introduce Mr. Teruggi to General Pinochet showed a lack of interest in the Teruggi case. She went on to relate how even though she does not consider Mayor Daley of Chicago friendly to her, she gives people letters when asked to do so, as part of her job as Alderwoman.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

1514

Mr. Purdy then said he would hope that they understood that Ambassador Popper had his own very good reasons for not wishing to prepare such a letter, as he had explained in the first meeting with the Group.

At this point Mr. Teruggi, looking at his watch, said he knew we were busy and that he was taking a lot of our time. He started preparing himself to leave.

Mr. Anderson interjected to say that he, Mr. Anderson, wished to make sure if there was any doubt in Mr. Teruggi's mind about certain points - one of these being whether or not his son was registered. Mr. Anderson could only repeat that we found no indication that his son had been registered, but he wished to stress that this made no difference in our efforts to attempt to locate his son after his arrest came to our knowledge.

Mr. Teruggi said that he believed this to be true and the registration was probably now a moot point, but he felt his son had in fact registered and we could not locate it because of some administrative or other reason.

Mr. Anderson again repeated that the lack of registration did not hinder our investigation and we wanted to make this clear. If Frank had registered and had a photo with his registration, the only difference it would have made possibly would have been to allow a comparison of the photograph with that body later identified as being his son.

Mr. Purdy read to Mr. Teruggi portions of the telegrams that we had sent to the Department reporting on the tentative identification of the body by the Chilean authorities and requesting information from Frank's passport application. He also read the Department's reply giving this information.

At this point, Mr. Teruggi read portions of a handwritten letter from David Hathaway which said that Fred Purdy, when he picked him up from the National Stadium, had said he had had a harder time identifying him because he was not registered but we had been able to identify Teruggi rapidly because he had registered.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

1615

Mr. Purdy said he could only assume that Hathaway had come to this conclusion because the Consulate had the type of information on Teruggi that normally would have been secured from a registration. He again pointed out that this information was not from a registration but from a combination of Chilean Government and United States passport record sources.

Mr. Teruggi said he was satisfied that his trip had been worthwhile because he had succeeded in re-opening the investigation about his son's death. He said General Bonilla had promised to get all the information which he did not have at his fingertips. He also indicated he felt that General Bonilla was sincere and forthright and there would be no attempt to cover up any more.

Mr. Purdy said he certainly hoped something came of this offer by General Bonilla.

Mr. Teruggi observed that soon after he had heard of his son's death he had made some bitter remarks to television reporters in Chicago in which he asked why the State Department had not, immediately after the coup d'etat, warned the Chilean military not to harm American citizens. He repeated this point several times.

Ms. Langford popped in and said, "As you know, they were murdering people in the streets."

Mr. Anderson said he was not aware that anyone was "murdering people in the streets" and Ms. Langford said "You must know they were doing that."

Mr. Purdy interjected to say that murder is a rather specific legal term that he was not sure applied in this case.

Mr. Teruggi said that at any rate he hoped the experience of his son's death would help to avoid such future tragedies as those of Frank and Charles Horman. Mr. Teruggi mentioned that Linda Wine, a friend of Frank's, had visited the Teruggi family in Chicago and said she had spent "hour after hour" at the Consulate trying to find out what had happened to Frank. He asked if we knew Miss Wine.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

17/6

Mr. Anderson said he had talked to Linda Wine as part of our investigation of the Teruggi incident.

Mr. Teruggi then said that Linda Wine told him that she had been present, but he did not know whether in the Embassy or in the Consulate nor to which person she was speaking, when the death of his son had been confirmed. She said that an American had asked her about the relations between Teruggi and his family, which she found very strange.

Mr. Anderson replied that he did not know specifically to what Linda Wine was referring. However, he had talked to her the day the death was confirmed and had asked her if Frank had communicated frequently with his family, to which she had replied she did not know. Mr. Anderson then asked her if Frank Teruggi had ever mentioned any health problems of his family. Mr. Anderson then told Teruggi why he had asked her these questions. He pointed out that we have two ways of communicating with family members in the United States: (1) by direct cable to the parents or (2) through the Department of State. Anderson said he did not want to have on his conscience sending a cable directly to the family if someone in the family had a heart problem or some other illness which could cause either their death or hospitalization when such a cable were received.

Mr. Teruggi accepted this and said that that probably was the conversation referred to and that he could now understand why the question was asked. He guessed that Linda Wine had probably misinterpreted the question.

As they were getting ready to leave, Mr. Teruggi thanked Mr. Anderson for sending his son's personal effects to him and asked if there were any pictures or other items on the wall of his room.

Mr. Anderson said that the only thing he noticed on the wall was a beginner's scale for a flute player, which he had removed and sent along with the flute.

Mr. Teruggi asked if there was anything else.

UNCLASSIFIED



UNCLASSIFIED

18 17

Mr. Anderson responded that, as many young people are prone to do, he had a "dirty picture" on the door. Mr. Anderson said he removed this but did not feel it was appropriate to send it with the effects.

Mr. Teruggi smiled and said some of the workers where he worked have dirty pictures in their lockers. He then said that it was his understanding that Frank had pictures of some of his friends -- both Chilean and Americans -- on the walls.

Mr. Anderson said he did not see them, nor had Francesca mentioned them. Mr. Anderson then made a rough translation of the statement made by Francesca (true name: Irene Muñoz Gomez, fiance of David Hathaway).

Mr. Teruggi then decided to reveal some information which he had not disclosed earlier. He said he now has a witness whose name he did not reveal who said he personally had called the Consular Section of the Embassy to report the arrest of both Hathaway and Teruggi at approximately 1100 on September 21. This person later identified as being a Mr. Alfonso Fuenzalida who is one of the Directors of MANPOWER, next door to the Consulate, said he had talked to an unidentified staff member of the Consulate. Teruggi indicated that "Francesca," the fiance of Hathaway, had gone to talk to Fuenzalida because she knew him and knew he was a friend of the Hathaway family. According to Fuenzalida he had told her that he had a friend who was a general and he would get in touch with him to see about the case. When asked by Mr. Teruggi, he also said he had called the Consulate. (It is interesting to note that despite the fact that it was a Friday, and the Consulate was open, "Francesca" did not walk across the street to make a personal report and was apparently aware that Fuenzalida had made such a call. It is also interesting to note that she made no mention of this in her signed statement made to Consular Officers. Mr. Anderson had asked her why she had not reported the arrest of Teruggi and Hathaway immediately. She replied that she was not concerned because her family had military contacts and she thought Hathaway and Teruggi would be alright. She did not mention either the visit or the phone call by Fuenzalida at that time.)

UNCLASSIFIED

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19 15

Mr. Purdy shrugged and said I can only tell you that we have no reference to or recollection of that phone call.

Mr. Purdy explained how calls were received on the Embassy's switchboard and usually referred to the Consulate in cases of this kind. He repeated that no one at the Consulate had any recollection or record of any such call, or for that matter, any reports about Frank Teruggi prior to that of Stephen Volk on September 24.

Teruggi, prior to departure, asked if Francesca or Hathaway had said anything about Frank's books being all wrapped up because "this is the sad part, he was going to leave the next day."

Mr. Anderson said he did not see any wrapped-up books of this type when he visited the boy's house. There were some books in his room but none of them were wrapped.

Mr. Teruggi said "No, because the wrapped books were the ones they (the Chilean military) stole." He then went on to relate that he could remember when Frank was a junior or senior in highschool. He walked into a room and Frank was lying across the bed reading a book by Lenin. He asked him what he was doing reading that and Frank replied, "Dad, don't you think we should know what other people think?" Since he could not reply to that, he left. Mr. Teruggi said apparently children of this age in the States have more freedom to read what they want than people in other countries. At this point Mr. Teruggi again said he had taken too much of the officers' valuable time and thanked them for meeting with him and Ms. Langford. On the way out, in the hallway, Mr. Teruggi asked Mr. Anderson if he had seen Mrs. Tipton's office telephone number written on the phone book in the house where Teruggi was living? Mr. Teruggi, Sr.'s own home number was also written there.

Mr. Anderson said he had not seen that.

Mr. Teruggi said he had called Mrs. Tipton about it and she said he could have called almost any time about any matter. Mr. Teruggi gave the impression he was satisfied why the number was there.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

28 19

Mr. Anderson asked if it was possible that "Francesca" had written the number because of conversations about a visa?

Mr. Teruggi said he thought it was in his son's handwriting.

We offered to provide them transportation to their hotel, but they indicated they preferred to walk.

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