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Cited by Kissinger

BY DON IRWIN

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said Thursday that the Central Intelligence Agency operated covertly in Chile to head off "one-party government," but not to "destroy or subvert" the regime of the late Chilean President Salvador Allende.

Declaring that Allende, a Marxist, had "moved to throttle all opposition" after he gained office in 1972 with a plurality of only 37% of the popular vote, Kissinger told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S. aim was "to keep in being the (political) parties that contested the election."

"Our concern was with the election of 1976 and not at all about the coup that occurred in 1973," Kissinger said in reference to the military revolt in which Allende died.

The question of the CIA role in Chile was raised by Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida), despite the objections of chairman J. Fulbright (D-Ark.) that the issue had no place in a hearing designed to elicit Kissinger's views on the progress of U.S.-Soviet detente.

The committee, Fulbright noted, agreed Tuesday to conduct hearings on the Chilean matter following completion of staff documents bearing on compilation of charges that high officials, including Kissinger, misled Congress on the CIA role in Chile.

Church was undeterred, and Kissinger responded guardedly to his questions until Fulbright cut him off.

Kissinger's other testimony included these points:

—That he expects an agreement on Jewish

emigration from Russia to be concluded "in the near future." It should, he said, "significantly diminish the obstacles to emigration and ease the hardship of prospective emigrants." He said that attempts to force further concessions by trade sanctions would be futile and warned that "a renewal of the cold war will hardly encourage the Soviet Union to change its emigration policies or adopt a more benevolent attitude toward dissent."

—That the United States deliberately entered the second phase of the arms limitation talks at Geneva Wednesday without stating a hard position. He said he intends to discuss the U.S. proposals with Soviet leaders when he visits Moscow next month because Soviet leaders prefer to deal with vital issues directly at the highest level.

—That the effort to achieve a 10-year agreement on limitation of strategic weapons in the so-called SALT 2 talks is designed to slow down planned weapons deployments and make it possible to set ceilings on weapons that will make future reductions "a realistic objective."

—That he enjoys an "extremely constructive" relationship with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, despite reports to the contrary. Their differences, he said, are "in emphasis . . . but not in philosophy."

Kissinger came before the Foreign Relations Committee after a White House meeting at which he and President Ford briefed congressional leaders of both parties on

covert CIA operations. House Speaker Carl Albert said it dealt primarily with CIA activities in Chile, for which expenditure of over \$8 million was authorized between 1970 and 1973. The White House said the meeting covered the range of covert CIA activities.

Later in the day, Sens. Lowell P. Weicker (R-Conn.), and Howard H. Baker (R-Tenn.), introduced legislation to create a joint Senate-House committee to oversee CIA operations.

Kissinger told the Foreign Relations Committee that President Ford was prepared to work with Congress to develop procedures to increase the CIA's presently tenuous accountability to Congress, but he did not comment directly on the proposal.

Church raised the question of Chile after a preliminary observation that a totally pragmatic foreign policy can become "utterly unprincipled." Observing that Chile is not a nuclear power, he asked Kissinger how he could justify a policy of "unfettered intervention in Chile designed to stabilize a government that had been freely elected."

Kissinger began a general discussion of covert operations of the United States, observing that he could not be specific in public testimony.

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