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Hill to Investigate CIA Acts in Chile Against Allende

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Star-News Staff Writer

Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations, is expected to reopen hearings on U.S. clandestine operations in Chile following disclosure that the so-called "40 Committee" of the National Security Council authorized expenditure of millions of dollars against the late Marxist Salvador Allende between 1964 and 1973.

Church is expected by Capitol Hill sources to confer with other subcommittee members and staff to decide what to do about discrepancies in the testimony given before several committees on Chile by officials of the State Department and the CIA.

One Senate source said, "Someone obviously has been lying about the U.S. role in Chile." Several officials indicated Church is virtually certain to order an immediate investigation by the subcommittee staff and follow that up by reopening the hearings. Church could not be reached for comment.

CIA DIRECTOR William E. Colby testified last April that the "40 Committee," chaired by Henry A. Kissinger, who is now secretary of state, authorized expenditure of nearly \$11 million by the CIA to subsidize news media and politicians against Allende in 1964 and again in the 1970 election period to bar his ascendency to the presidency.

Colby also testified in secret session before a House Armed Services Committee that funds were authorized as late as the summer of 1973 to "destabilize" the regime of Allende.

But at the same time last April, then-Asst. Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Charles A. Meyer told the Church subcommittee under oath that the United States pursued a policy of nonintervention in Chilean affairs during the Allende period. His successor, Jack B. Kubisch, now ambassador to Greece, and Deputy Asst. Secretary Harry Shlaudeman gave similar testimony to House committees.

(An official familiar with Meyer's testimony told the Star-News the former assistant secretary attended some meetings of the "40 Committee" but that the State Department's representative was U. Alexis Johnson. This official said Meyer gave "scrupulously honest" answers at the Church subcommittee hearings but was not asked questions that would have required replies acknowledging what the United States was doing in Chile in the 1970 electoral period. Neither did he volunteer information which would have brought the matter to light.

(The U.S. funds were used to support anti-Allende political parties and the anti-Allende newspaper, El Mercurio. But Meyer was not asked specifically about these enterprises, the official said. Meyer's statement that the United States "bought no votes, funded no candidates and promoted no coups" was literally accurate.)

KISSINGER'S only known testimony on intervention in Chile was given before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September during his confirmation hearings. He denied that the United

States played any role in the coup d'etat of last Sept. 11 but apparently was not asked about previous covert activities against Allende. However, U.S. sources said yesterday Kissinger presided over every meeting of the "40 Committee" from the moment he became President Nixon's national security adviser in 1969.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson did not directly answer a question yesterday as to whether Kissinger saw any inconsistency in his role as chairman of the "40 Committee" and as secretary of state in charge of overt foreign policy. Anderson gave reporters a list of the membership of the "40 Committee" and said that all decisions of the committee are unanimous. Further, he said, all "40 Committee" decisions are approved by the President and there is "a regular procedure to convey these decisions" on intelligence activities to the appropriate congressional committees.

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