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Approved For Release 2005/08/03 : CIA-RDP80B01495R000300060010-5

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM	CBS Evening News	STATION	WTOP TV CBS Network
DATE	October 17, 1974	7:00 PM	CITY Washington, D.C.

REPORT ON CIA: Part I

WALTER CRONKITE: In recent weeks the Central Intelligence Agency has become the center of national debate because of its secret political operations in Chile.

Here's Daniel Schorr with the first of a two-part report on the spy agency.

DANIEL SCHORR: Some things have changed, like being able to stand in front of CIA Headquarters and talk about what goes on in there. But what's going on has been going on for about a quarter of a century until disclosures about Chile blew the lid off covert political operations.

DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY: I think that the United States needs to be able in some situation that's important to it -- to be able to do something between making a diplomatic protest, on the one hand, or sending in the Marines, on the other. And there are interim steps that we can do through discreet help to certain friends in some situations that can help our country.

SCHORR: Around CIA the old hands look back on situations like Iran, 1953, helping to unseat left-wing Premier Mossadegh and restore the Shah; Guatemala, 1954, a coup against pro-Communist President Arbenz; the Congo, 1960, the revolt against left-wing President Lumumba. Then there were the more directly military CIA operations in Indochina and, less bragged about, the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Castro's Cuba.

COLBY: In the 1950s there was a general concern about the expansion of communism worldwide and the necessity for a containment policy. Now at that time it was of great importance to us, it was felt, to meet various challenges in various parts of the world. Today under a new policy, the policy of our current reduced involvement abroad and particularly under our effort to achieve detente with the major communist powers, there's obviously not the need for this that there was

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SCHQRR: But there is some?

COLBY: There can be. I can envisage situations in which a little help to some friends can help a great deal.

SCHORR: Such a situation, so it was thought, was Chile in 1970; Salvador Allende, a Marxist frontrunner for President raising the prospect of the first freely elected communist government.

National Security Chief Henry Kissinger told his told supersecret inter-agency Forty Committee, according to leaked minutes, "I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people." So into "stop Allende" operations, the CIA poured eleven million dollars. CBS News has seen some of the secret documents.

First, subsidies to opposing parties. Allende won, but narrowly, requiring a runoff vote in Congress. Then a \$500,000 plan, later dropped, as unfeasible, to buy anti-Allende votes in Congress, to pay persuadable congressmen, said one memo. Finally with Allende in power, annual CIA budgets, the last a million dollars for fiscal '74 to sustain the opposition in a hope of beating Allende in the '76 election; this cited as evidence the U.S. was not involved in last year's coup against Allende. But U.S. money may have trickled into supporting demonstrations that helped set the stage for the coup. Thus the U.S. was dragged into a chain of events that led not to restoring democracy, but installing military dictatorship. And Congress wants to know who did it.

Kissinger suggests the CIA was more or less self-starting, his approval more or less routine. His secret testimony after the coup to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee went like this. The CIA was heavily involved in 1964 in the election, was in a very minor way involved in 1970 elections, and since then we have absolutely stayed away from any coups. What Colby stressed: CIA acts only on instructions from the top.

COLBY: The basic authority in the statute is the National Security Council, which is advisory to the President, and so, therefore, under the general policy set by the President. We are the technicians. We can determine what is possible and what isn't. And we make specific recommendations, and then the approval or disapproval is given.

SCHORR: Ray Cline, former Deputy Director of CIA, watched the plans for Chile as State Department Intelligence Chief. And he says it was a Nixon-Kissinger decision.

RAY CLINE: I don't think that it should come as a surprise to you that President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger operated in almost all fields of government on an Olympian plane which was sometimes not even disturbed by contrary opinion and seldom influenced by it. They felt they had a policy understood by the two of them which was, in their minds, in the best interests of the United States, I suppose, and they certainly intended to carry it out.

SCHORR: Failure, they say, is an orphan. And Kissinger and the intelligence community are busily trying to abandon Chile on each other's doorstep. But the real issue now is current and future covert operations and who manages them.

Daniel Schorr, CBS News, at the CIA.

CRONKITE: Schorr will continue his report on the CIA in a later broadcast.

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DATE	October 18, 1974	7:00 PM	CITY Washington, D.C

A REPORT ON THE CIA: PART II

WALTER CRONKITE: U.S. Interference in Chilean affairs, especially the CIA financing of newspapers opposing Chile's now ousted Marxist government, has been strongly criticized by the Inter-American Press Association meeting in Caracas. The CIA activity has proven to be a sore spot in the spy agency's once impregnable shell, as Daniel Schorr reports.

DANIEL SCHORR: CIA is no longer the silent, long-suffering service it used to be. From Watergate to Chile, it finds ways now to pass the word that it's been pushed around by the White House.

RAY CLINE: I think you cannot separate CIA covert action from our foreign policy, because, after all, the decision to use covert action is a foreign policy decision made at the highest levels of the government, not in CIA.

SCHORR: For the intelligence community, now under attack in Congress, CIA's ex-Duputy Director Ray Cline wants it known covert operations are carried out only on orders of the National Security Council's Forty Committee; that is, on Henry Kissinger's orders.

CLINE: It is essentially a presidential authority group. They can only act with the approval of the President and Dr. Kissenger, who's the only man who could speak authoritatively for the President.

SCHORR: Kissinger passes the buck back by hinting that CIA has been free-wheeling in the past, but no longer.

SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER: I do not think it would be appropriate for me in the nature of what is a covert operation to go into the scale. But I believe that if one compares the scale now, or the 2005/08/03 by CIA-RDP80B01495R000200060010-5 onward, to the previous periods, one would find that the political direction has been tightened up and the number has decreased.

SCHORR: For CIA, whose hero is Nathan Hale, the martyred spy, people are expendable; the enterprise must be protected. The problem now: to ride out the congressional storm over Chile without losing basic authority for covert operations, as well as intelligence gathering.

President Ford's acknowledgement and defense of these operations did not end the controversy; it may, in fact, have sharpened it.

Now CIA has agreed to add one more group in Congress, a selected House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, to those it briefs on its operations. It has not, contrary to reports, assured anybody that it's ended its political operations, or will end them, in the foreseeable future.

CLINE: I think it would be very short-sighted to pass some sort of legislative self-denying ordinance against the United States ever employing covert political actions.

You can look around the world and find quite a few places it would not be surprising in the next two or three years if there was a rather strong outcry as to "where the hell is CIA; why aren't they doing something to help our friends?"

SCHORR: CIA Director Colby recently returned from the Persian Gulf looking into things. For professionals like Colby, the Chile revelations represent one more flap to be endured.

DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY: I've had conversations with foreigners who have expressed concern as to whether they can share secrets with us with the hope that these secrets will remain secret. And these are both individual foreigners and foreign intelligence services that contribute to our knowledge of the situation within their country or in an neighboring country.

We have had a series of house problems over the years from the period of the Bay of Pigs to the uproar over Vietnam to the period in 1967 of the National Student Association, and so forth, and this is another one of those items of excitement that come up from time to time when one of our situations comes to light.

SCHORR: So as a professional, you say when something like this blows open, you just take it as a professional would, pick up the pieces and go on?

COLBY: It's part of the hazards of this -- of the profession.

SCHORR: The era of covert operations isn't ending, just evolving. There's reason to believe that right now in there they're working on contingency plans, if called upon, for ~~Approved For Release 2005/08/03 : CIA-RDP80B01495R000300060010-5~~ Portugal, Spain, Italy, the Arab oil states could be the next target.