

SECRET

23 November 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Staff Meeting Minutes of 23 November 1982

The DDCI chaired the meeting. []

25X1

The DDCI noted that he was impressed with the graphological and psychological study of written documents done by OTS which aided the Secret Service in catching an individual who threatened the President and asked Hineman to determine whether a letter of commendation to OTS should be written. []

25X1

The DDCI asked Sporkin to give him a briefing on the Foster vs. US patent claim in which the plaintiff is claiming \$100 million from CIA. []

25X1

[] reported that the [] relook is being reorganized and he will keep the DDCI apprised. []

25X1

25X1

25X1

Taylor announced that [] will become the new Director of the NIESO. (C)

25X1

[] asked that all requests from Hill staffers for jobs with the Agency be sent to him for handling. He noted that some of the job requests are being accompanied by strong recommendations by Congressmen. []

25X1

25X1

Gates briefed on the current Andropov appointments. []

25X1

Gates discussed the proposals for an international financial early warning system and noted that the NIO for Economics and the Director of OGI will prepare a coordinated plan to be presented to the DDCI. The DDCI commented that the Director had recently disapproved a plan to establish a separate NIO for Economic Early Warning since he felt a mechanism already existed. []

25X1

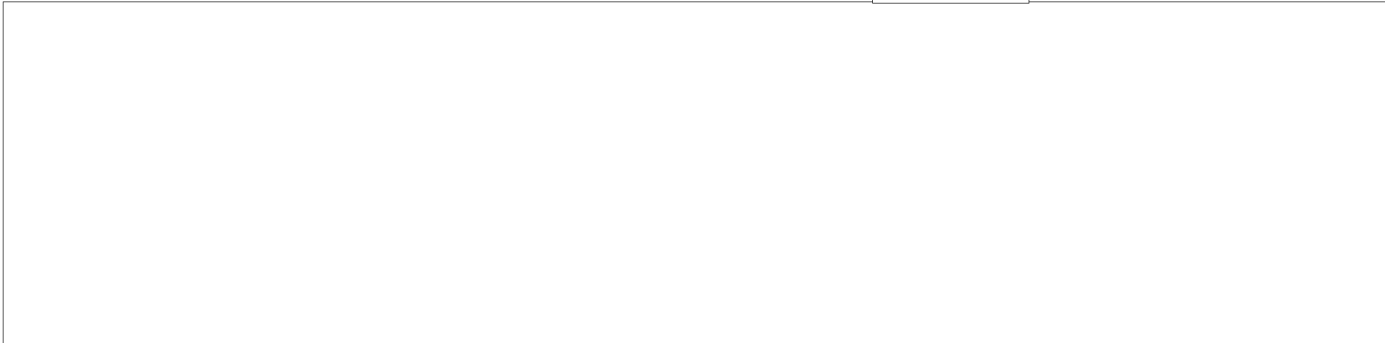
Glerum reported that the DCI is still concerned over the Agency's contribution to the Combined Federal Campaign. Glerum noted the Agency has reached more than 90 percent of its goal and asked all the component heads to ensure that their employees' pledge cards are returned as soon as possible.

25X1

SECRET

The DDCI initiated a discussion on the Seymour Hersh article on Chile in today's Washington Post (attached). In response to the DDCI's question, Briggs said as far as he could recall, the Breckinridge Committee, which investigated allegations of CIA operations to destabilize Chile, never turned up any evidence which indicated the CIA was tasked to assassinate Chilean President Allende. The DDCI asked Taylor to call Breckinridge, who is now retired, to get his opinion of the Hersh article.

25X1
25X1



Attachment

SECRET

OPERATIONS CENTER CURRENT SUPPORT GROUP

News Bulletin

From the WASHINGTON POST, PAGE A-2

23 November 1982
Item No. 1

New Charges Reported In CIA Plot on Allende

By John Dinges
Special to The Washington Post

CIA activities to prevent Salvador Allende from assuming the Chilean presidency in 1970 were more extensive than previously acknowledged in official accounts, author Seymour M. Hersh asserts in the December issue of *Atlantic Monthly*.

Hersh charges, based on the account of an unnamed "close associate" of then-CIA director Richard Helms, that President Nixon "specifically ordered the CIA to get rid of Allende"—an order that Hersh contends amounted to a go-ahead to assassinate Allende if necessary.

"Helms told the associate there was no doubt in his mind at the time what Nixon meant," Hersh writes.

The "close associate," Hersh writes, was relating Helms' personal account of a Sept. 15, 1970, Oval Office meeting of Nixon and then national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger, who the source said later "pressured [Helms] again on the subject."

Helms testified in 1975 hearings before the Senate Intelligence Committee that Nixon's orders at that meeting referred to Allende's overthrow and did not "in his mind" include assassination.

Hersh's account, which is adapted from his forthcoming biography of Kissinger, does not contain the kind of smoking gun evidence that would drastically alter the picture drawn in the 1975 Senate hearings.

Testimony then revealed that the CIA financed an unsuccessful covert propaganda campaign against Allende's election, and later participated in various plots with Chilean politicians and military leaders to keep him from taking office after his plurality victory in September, 1970.

The article, however, has direct

accounts from a half-dozen alleged participants in the Chile operations, including two deep-cover CIA operatives whose identities were previously unknown.

The agents, called "false-flaggers" by the CIA because of their use of false Latin American passports as cover, were veteran agents assigned to give CIA money and instructions to "extreme right-wing terrorists," including cashiered Gen. Roberto Viaux and other Chilean military leaders plotting against Allende, Hersh writes.

Viaux led a kidnaping attempt Oct. 22, 1970, that resulted in the murder of the head of the Chilean armed forces, Gen. Rene Schneider—an operation the CIA has disavowed.

Hersh quotes the U.S. military attache in Chile at the time, Col. Paul C. Wimert Jr., as saying he "figured they [the false-flaggers] had been sent to Santiago to arrange for Allende's death."

According to the article, an aide in the National Security Council, Yeoman Charles E. Radford, told Hersh that he saw option papers that discussed ways to assassinate Allende. Hersh's article does not cite any evidence that plans to kill Allende were put into operation.