

# CHILE'S REDS OPEN DRIVE AGAINST U.S.

Author Says C.I.A. Agents  
Invaded to Back Frei

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Special to The New York Times

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With an eye to the 1970 presidential election, Chile's powerful Communist party has opened a campaign to prove that the nation has been "invaded" by dangerous secret agents of the United States.

The party's official newspaper, *El Siglo*, is strongly promoting a book by its political editor, Eduardo Labarca Godard, scheduled for publication next Saturday.

The book, "Chile Invaded," is considered likely to have considerable impact here because of past disclosures from non-Communist sources of covert American political activity in Chile.

It contends, among other things, that Eduardo Frei Montalva, the Christian Democratic President, defeated the Marxist candidate in 1964 mainly because of financial and other support by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

The book draws heavily from press disclosures in the United States in early 1967 concerning the degree of the intelligence agency's involvement in student movements, charitable foundations and political organizations, some of which were linked to Chile. It also has an appendix of names of men identified as C.I.A. agents in Chile, drawn mainly from the East German book "Who's Who in the C.I.A." by Julius Mader, published this year.

The East German book has been characterized by American sources as wholly inaccurate. One American official here, described in Mr. Labarca's book as a C.I.A. agent, said, "It's crazy."

But it was an open secret that President Frei's 1964 campaign was strongly backed by various American and West European organizations. Mr. Frei's Marxist opponent, Salvador Allende, also received strong campaign assistance from abroad, mainly from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Labarca, as a former Communist party student activist, was in the thick of the fighting between international student groups sympathetic with Communists and those in sympathy with the United States.

## Spying Still Suspected

Since 1967, when President Johnson ordered the intelligence agency out of student activities, Mr. Labarca says, the "advanced"—that is, leftist—student groups in Latin America have made great progress. But he warns that the agency's spies are still active among Chilean students, collecting information to be used in assessing the political views of future national leaders.

He names Aurelius Fernandez, an assistant to the United States Ambassador, Edward M. Korry, as the agency's main current contact with Chilean students. Mr. Fernandez, who is on leave from Chile, was not available for comment.

Mr. Labarca charges that the intelligence agency, using various charities as cover, pumped funds, publicity equipment, including vehicles and motion picture equipment, and surplus food into Chile in 1964 to support Mr. Frei's campaign.

Among the most important of the charities used, the author says, was Caritas, the international Roman Catholic organization. The book devotes a chapter to the political activities here of a Belgian Jesuit, the Rev. Roger Vekemans, whom Mr. Labarca calls "the man with the golden hands."

Another chapter describes Project Camelot, a short-lived research program of the United States Department of Defense undertaken in Chile last year. It was abruptly terminated as the result of a Chilean congressional investigation.

"Personally," Mr. Labarca said in an interview, "I think our congress was tipped off about Operation Camelot by the C.I.A. itself. It was a question of competition between the C.I.A. and the Pentagon's intelligence apparatus."

President Frei is constitutionally ineligible to succeed himself in 1970 and his party has not yet picked a candidate. The Marxist coalition of Communist and Socialist parties is expected again to back Mr. Allende, who is currently President of the Chilean Senate.

Mr. Labarca says that his party expects strong opposition by the intelligence agency in the next election, but that the main danger this time will be military intervention. "The United States will never willingly permit an elected Marxist government to take office in Chile," he said.

Mr. Labarca's book is seen as a Communist move to play on general nationalist fears of American intervention, with the object of uniting the entire Chilean left.

"I'm surprised that the Communists are taking up the business of campaign financing at this time," an American official said privately. "If they want to play that game, I'm sure we'll soon start hearing disclosures of where their people were getting money in 1964. The bag-carrying that goes on between Chile and Eastern Europe by means of various cultural-exchange missions would make an interesting story."

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