**CIA Against Allende**

**Emerging Patterns of American Activities in Chile**

By WALTER LOCKE

For Chile-watchers, it came as no surprise to learn that the United States Central Intelligence Agency coordinated the overthrow of yet another "anti-American" third-world government. Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) released this month a company of previously-suppressed testimony given by CIA director William Colby to a House subcommittee last April which outlined the Agency's strategic use of $25 million between 1970 and 1973 to "destabilize" the Chilean economy and facilitate the overthrow of President Salvador Allende's Popular Unity government.

The testimony further revealed the disbursement of an additional $13 million to prevent Allende's election in 1964. For none, however, did Colby's revelation cause considerable equivocation. The New York Times daily declared on September 13, two days after the coup, that "there is no evidence that the Nixon Administration seriously considered maneuvers against Dr. Allende suggested in 1970 by the CIA or the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank..." On the same day in Newsday, Patrick O'Hanlon perceptively countered the Times' consistent denial of U.S. government and corporate intervention in Chile, writing: "It is considered of the Times to absolve the United States in the triangulation of assassination in which the only country in Latin America that had enjoyed it for any length of time. Anyone who was at all acquainted with the Chilean social and economic situation in the last few years had no doubt that the government's disbursement of an additional $13 million to prevent Allende's election in 1964."

One notable-surprising revelation of Colby's testimony was Henry Kissinger's role as top policymaker for the CIA's Chilean missions. All decisions regarding funding clandestine operations, and as far as fact...there is no subject on which the U.S. government has been more unsuccessful in making clear its intention than its own clandestine policy, especially on the issue of counterintelligence actions.

A second startling revelation was the way in which the CIA financed right-wing demonstrations against Allende and his policies. The CIA helped fund American Institute for Free Labor Development (AFLID), which was also responsible for funding American Institute for Free Labor Development (AFLID), which was also responsible for funding the ITT game-plan for creating economic chaos publicized by Jack Anderson.

One of the CIA's most successful operations was the direct funding of anti-Allende funds to right-wing congressional opposition groups, paramilitary organizations, and associations of small businessmen by the Rockefeller-controlled Council of the Americas through its operational base in Brazil. The Council's activities included the creation of the "Forte Committee" and the destruction of anti-Allende funding to right-wing congressional opposition groups, paramilitary organizations, and associations of small businessmen by the Rockefeller-controlled Council of the Americas through its operational base in Brazil.

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Many CIA agents operated through the U.S. Embassy in Santiago (Six are listed in Julian Wolf's 1968 set of CIA agents). Only a few had previous experience in other Latin American embassies during coups in those countries. Ambassador Nathaniel Davis was especially well-known for his activities in Guatemala in the late 1960s. Davis traveled to Washington four days before the coup took place. Shortly after the coup he was transferred out of Chile. On May 20, 1973 at 6:00 a.m., aboard the Chilean cruiser Arquim Piati in the port of Arica, an important U.S. Embassy officer met with the entire top command of the Chilean Navy and a representative of the Army's northern regulars. Earlier in the Allende term, three CIA agents participated as members of the ultra-leftist terrorist group, "Organized People's Vanguard" in the June 1971 assassination of Eduardo Pérez Zúñiga, co-founder, with former Chilean President Eduardo Frei, of the Christian Democratic Party. Another CIA agent playing a leading role in the assassination of Allende's naval aide, Araya, shortly before the coup, and still (Continued on Page 2)
Machinations against Allende in Chile

(Continued from Page 5)——— another helped organize the commando attack on the state television station in Concepcion, which resulted in the death of a worker.

Not mentioned in this list of direct interventions are those attributed to U.S. military operations (like the communications coordination provided during the coup by four U.S. pilots flying over Chile in a converted RB57 spy plane out of Mendoza, Argentina) or those attributed to U.S. Naval Intelligence (like the Chilean fleet steaming out to sea on the day of the coup to join the U.S. Navy in joint “Operation Unitas” maneuvers only to turn around and come back to port to initiate the coup).

While none of these revelations may surprise an ever-more cynical post-Watergate American public, they do point to a substantial shift in American imperialist policy. Learning from the inefficient expenditure of money and blood in Vietnam and the embarrassing fumble-up in the Bay of Pigs invasion, Henry Kissinger has developed his twin doctrines of “Asians killing Asians” and “low profile” in Latin America. In Santiago, this new policy translated into “quietly helping the local bourgeoisie take care of ‘business’ with the Chilean working class” (business as usual).

For those who are still wondering where they stand on “the Chile question,” it should be remembered that the United States military assistance to Chile in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, was $12.4 million while economic aid was only $3 million — mostly for innocuous school lunches. However, as soon as the military junta (fascist though it is) took power, the United States government gave Chile (as of May 1974) $50 million in corn and wheat credits, and $200 million in military aid. U.S. private banks granted Chile $100 million in new loans, while refinancing $24 million, and the Inter-American Development Bank granted $200 million. These facts should be measured against the usual State Department rhetoric about non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations and their rights of political self-determination.

The contradiction between U.S. government propaganda and practice was officially exposed on September 16th by none other than President Ford in his Monday evening press conference in which he asserted that American intervention in Chile was “in the best interest of the people in Chile, and certainly in our best interest.” Given that inflation in Chile for the last year is over 700 per cent while wages have only recently been raised 400 per cent, it may be speculated that Mr. Ford thought he was addressing an American press incapable of simple arithmetic.

As for the second part of his assertion — that massive torture, rape, murder, and economic pillage in Chile was “in our best interest” we must ask the President for whom he speaks. In unqualified agreement with President Ford’s assessment, are Kennecott and Anaconda Copper, Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Ford Motor Company, IBM, ITT, and other American corporations which deal in the monopolization of the world’s strategic metals, energy resources, and transportation and communication technology.

Those of us, however, who are not members of the international corporate elite that controls 90 per cent of the global wealth, fail to see how the calculated subversion of Chilean democracy has in any way served our interest.