

Edwards, Howard,, charge, Bay Pigs: Not indexed in The Bay of Pigs, Espionage Establishment or Invisible Government. If he in Chilean jail 3/71, hard to Watergate in US. It would seem to be more foolish than the arrogant would be to send an identifiable Pigger to any LA country in a clandestine operation because they are all known. But if true, his Pig name could not have been Edwards. Too many of them soured and sang. HW 3/12/73

HW:

The attached 23Feb73 clip is to alert you to Korry, mentioned in last paragraph only. He was U.S. ambassador in Santiago at the time Allende was claiming a plot to overthrow him, sparked by CDA and ITT. Korry is about the same age as Hunt. Who's Who says he started out as an NBC correspondent, moved to UPI, then took degree in biz mgmt from Harvard and joined diplomatic service. Blv Chileans claim he's CIA. They worked months to get him recalled.

The 17mar71 clip on Howard Edwards may or may not mean anything. It could have been Hunt, but probably more likely just a guy named Edwards. However, possible he took a name suggested by Hunt, who is fond of Edwards. In any case, it's interesting in view of Hunt's hookup with ITT. STM sug's Edwards could fit one of Hunt's revolving passports.

Back to Korry: I take it the Association of American Publishers is an outfit for book publishers, not newspapers or mags. In that case, your own experience with Litauer et al is relevant. If Korry is CIA, they're really hot on the book business.

jdw 9mar73

P.S. -- A bit difficult to see Hunt as Edwards since Edwards was a buyer for a Swiss copper-buying cartel. If this is at all genuine, it may be questioned whether Hunt knew anything about copper and the copper biz.

Haldeman's father's name is Harry F.

ROCKEFELLER BACKS NEWS SOURCE LAW

FEB 23 1973

Tells Panel That Immunity

Can Help Control Crime
NYTimes

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—

Governor Rockefeller told a Senate subcommittee today that the prosecution of criminals had been aided, not hindered, by laws giving newsmen the right to keep their sources confidential.

He said that in New York, which has one of the strongest state laws granting reporters immunity from forced testimony, "prosecutors depend heavily on the published revelations of newsmen for leads into organized crime, official corruption, narcotics traffic and similar criminal action."

Much of this published information, Mr. Rockefeller said, could not be obtained unless newsmen were able to assure sources who feared reprisals that they would not be identified.

Several reporters have gone to jail in recent months for defying court orders to name sources or testify about confidential information.

High Court Ruling Cited

The cases came in the wake of a 5-to-4 decision by the United States Supreme Court last June that newsmen had no constitutional right to refuse testimony. Writing for the majority in that opinion, Justice Byron R. White declared:

"We cannot accept the argument that the public interest in possible future news about crime from undisclosed, unverified sources must take precedence over the public interest in pursuing and prosecuting those crimes reported to the press by informants and in thus deterring the commission of such crimes in the future."

However, Governor Rockefeller asserted that the two objectives — criminal prosecution and a free flow of information — frequently went hand in hand.

He said that Robert E. Fischer, New York's special state prosecutor of organized crime, "once obtained 22 convictions in a drive against organized crime that grew initially out of newspaper revelations."

"And the prosecutor got his conviction without any attempt to force the newspapers to dis-

close the sources or their exposés."

District Attorneys Quoted

The Governor added that John O'Mara, president of the State District Attorney's Association, "reports general satisfaction with our shield law among his fellow district attorneys."

The hearings, being held by the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, have been called to consider such legislation on the Federal level. A number of Senators, including the subcommittee chairman, Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, have expressed profound uncertainty about how to define "newsmen," how sweeping the testimonial immunity should be or whether it should apply to state courts as well as Federal courts.

Senator Ervin has introduced a bill granting severely limited immunity from testimony, but he said today, "I've never been able to draw one entirely satisfied."

He said that he agreed with Governor Rockefeller, "We have to depend to a large degree on investigative reporters to ferret out corruption," the Senator said. "Anything which tends to dry up sources of investigative reporters really in the long run tends to handicap law enforcement people."

Warning From Lawyer

The subcommittee was warned that if it wrote legislation specifying circumstances in which newsmen could be forced to testify, the effect would be "to define areas the public won't know about."

The warning came from Anthony G. Amsterdam, a law professor at Stanford University who was the attorney for Earl Caldwell, The New York Times reporter who was involved in the Supreme Court case.

Mr. Amsterdam noted that many bills listed crimes involving foreign aggression or threat to life as areas in which the newsmen's immunity from forced testimony would not apply.

"It seems to me it is more important that the public know about threats to life or foreign aggression" than lesser crimes, he argued, and he urged that a measure be drafted that would not stifle sources in those areas.

Mr. Amsterdam said he supported a bill offered by Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, that would require reporters' testimony only during trials, and then only about nonconfidential information unavailable from other sources.

Frank Stanton, vice chairman of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said that the public was being cheated by the pressure on newsmen. "In every newsroom today," he said, "journalists are examining

whether a story is worth a prison sentence."

Edward M. Korry, president of the Association of American Publishers, urged the subcommittee to cover the authors of books in its legislation. "Books are becoming journalistic outlets," he said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1971

Chile Increasingly Blames 'International Conspiracy'

By JUAN de ONIS

Special to The New York Times

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 16

—As Chile's economic and political difficulties sharpen, the Government and the Marxist parties that support it are increasingly blaming "an international conspiracy" for their problems.

After statements in the pro-Government press charged a "seditious plot," President Salvador Allende Gossens said Sunday in a speech that he would tell the country in a few days about "the conspiracy not only against the Government, but against Chile."

El Siglo, the newspaper of the Chilean Communist party, which forms part of the Government, charges almost daily that the "plot" against the Government is organized by "North American imperialism" through agents of the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

Copper a Sensitive Sector

The emphasis on an "external enemy" in the official statements and Marxist press is of growing concern to Americans here, who fear that Dr. Allende's stated policy of maintaining good relations with the United States is under pressure from circumstances and radical elements.

Criticism by Government spokesmen has focused on the sensitive area of copper, the economic sector in which United States private investment is heaviest, totaling more than \$700-million.

Since Dr. Allende sent to Congress a constitutional change under which the copper industry will be nationalized, production at the major mines

has been falling short of scheduled levels.

The Minister of Mines, Orlando Cantuarias, has said that official investigators sent to mines under American management found that "badly conceived technical plans" and poor mining practices, designed to remove high-grade ore without regard for long-term output, were causing the decline in production.

Industry sources attribute the declines to technical breakdowns with new equipment, labor problems and the loss of nearly 300 managers and engineers, both foreigners and Chileans, in the four months since Dr. Allende took office.

Government is Rebuffed

This drain has taken place despite Government efforts to persuade mining officials to remain. But constant political attacks on the mine management by the radical press and some fear among families living at the isolated mines have contributed to departures.

An example is the production decline at El Teniente mine, which is under a management contract with the Kennecott Copper Corporation. Production in January was 12,900 metric tons, compared with a scheduled production of 20,000 tons.

Jaime Faivoich, general counsel of the Chilean State Copper Corporation, which holds a 51 per cent interest in El Teniente and other major mines, denounced on television last night the "incompetent management" of Robert W. Haldeman, the American executive who has developed the Teniente operation over the last 20 years.

Under existing contracts,

Chile must retain Kennecott's management services until El Teniente pays an \$8-million debt to Kennecott and a similar obligation to the Export-Import Bank, a United States Government institution.

Production problems have also developed at the Chuquibambata and El Salvador mines, which are joint ventures with the Anaconda Mining Company. With the exodus of foreign personnel, these mines are now entirely under Chilean management.

With the copper situation becoming an issue in the campaign for municipal elections next month, the Government has given much publicity to an attempt by an obscure international commercial group, Internordia Finance of Zurich, Switzerland, to buy almost a million tons of copper over 4 to 10 years from the Chilean Copper Corporation, which is responsible for foreign sales.

Seven members of the Inter-

nordia group, including one United States citizen, are in jail here on charges of having violated Chile's "economic security" by offering to sell in Europe and the United States copper to which they had not yet obtained legal possession.

Letter Is Cited

El Siglo has identified the United States citizen, Howard C. Edwards of Hollywood, Fla., as an "agent of the C.I.A." The charge is based on a credit reference letter, carried by Mr. Edwards in his wallet, that identified him as a former Air Force major in the intelligence field and as a veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961, which had United States support.

Mr. Edwards is under indictment in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for conspiracy to commit fraud, according to the United States Embassy here.

It added that the Florida state attorney's office has on

for Woes

file a deposition by a former employe of a retail credit company who says he agreed to falsify Mr. Edwards's credit rating file and that the letter Mr. Edwards was carrying here was dictated by him as part of a ruse to obtain a favorable credit standing.

The members of the Internordia group under arrest are being held incommunicado under court orders. [United Press International reported Tuesday that Mr. Edwards was said to be suffering from "a cardiac infection" and was receiving medical treatment in the Santiago prison.]

Meanwhile, the opposition Christian Democratic party has charged through its president, Senator Narciso Irureta, that the copper deal here included an offer by the group to pay kickbacks from \$2 to \$7 a ton to unidentified Government copper officials.