

U.S. Envoy Cites India Fear of CIA

Washington

A State Department official said yesterday that Ambassador Daniel P. Moynihan has warned that the disclosure of CIA activities in Chile confirmed Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's "worst suspicions and genuine fears" of U.S. policy toward her country.

The official, who confirmed that Moynihan's warning was contained in a cable received Thursday, said the State Department did not agree with the assessment of Mrs. Gandhi's position.

Indian Ambassador T. N. Kaul said later he knew of no covert CIA activities of any significance that were being conducted by the United States in India.

Moynihan's cable, based on news accounts of the CIA's covert efforts during the overthrow of Chilean Marxist President Salvador Allende last year, reportedly told Secretary of State Henry Kissinger:

"Mrs. Gandhi's concern is whether the United States accepts the Indian regime. She is not sure but that we would be content to see others like her overthrown. She knows full well that we have done our share and more of bloody and dishonorable deeds . . . it is precisely because she is not innocent, not squeamish and not a moralizer that her concern about American intentions is real and immediate.

United Press

CIA's Director Denies Agency Role in Chile Coup

Washington

CIA Director William Colby said yesterday the Central Intelligence Agency "had no connection with the military coup in 1973" in Chile.

"We did look forward to a change in government, but through democratic elections by political forces," Colby said.

Colby defended clandestine CIA activity in a speech to a symposium sponsored by the National Security Studies section of the privately financed Fund for Peace, which has castigated covert operations as illegal, immoral, unconstitutional and a violation of international law and the United Nations charter.

Colby was the final speaker at a two-day conference — dominated by CIA critics — sponsored by the Center for National Security Studies, supported by grants from three foundations.

Following a prepared statement, Colby submitted to critical questions from about two dozen conference panelists, and then a series of hostile questions from the audience. In all, his public appearance lasted about three hours.

He showed no emotion when several of the panelists accused him to his face of lying, or when members of the audience called out such epithets as "war criminal."

The questions ranged over the whole range of CIA activities from Chile to Indochina to Greece, and Colby denied any role in the 1967 and 1973 government overthrows there, or the recent one on Cyprus.

One of the conference panelists was Daniel Ellsberg, the Pentagon Papers figure, who told Colby that eight or

nine men once were sent to beat him up and that all had some prior CIA connection.

Ellsberg also recited the story of the CIA's assistance to the Watergate burglars who broke into the office of his psychiatrist and said the agency has much to answer for.

Colby declined to go into details publicly about his reported testimony to a House Armed Services subcommittee last April that the CIA was authorized to spend up to \$8 million between 1970 and 1973 to undermine the government of President Salvador Allende of Chile.

The Marxist president was overthrown and killed in a military coup in Chile in September 1973.

Colby said it was "unfor-

fortunate" that his secret testimony to the House Committee was leaked in the form of a letter from Representative Michael Harrington (Dem-Mass.) seeking further congressional inquiry.

He told the public conference that it would not be proper to discuss the CIA role in Chile publicly except to say that it came within general principles governing CIA covert activity.

He said "destabilization" of the Allende government was not a fair description of U.S. policy in Chile, which he said was to "encourage the continued existence of democratic forces for future elections."

Colby said his agency's covert actions are much reduced in scope now but authority to conduct them should not be circumscribed.

"I can envision situations in which the United States might well need to conduct covert action in the face of some new threat that developed in the world," he said.

Colby said the CIA conducts covert operations abroad only when specifically authorized by the National Security Council, adding: "Thus, CIA covert actions reflect national policy. National policy has been in a state of change, and CIA's involvement in covert action has correspondingly changed."

He said a great deal of this sort of effort came during the years of the Cold War when national policy makers believed it essential to combat Communist subversion in many areas of the world. He defended the agency's subsidies to such groups as the National Student Association to articulate U.S. views abroad.

"There have also been, and still are, certain situations in the world in which some discreet support can assist America's friends against her adversaries in their contest for control of a foreign nation's political direction," Colby said.

Associated Press