

SF Chronicle  
CIA Role

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# 'Watchdog' Plan For Spy Units

Washington

A bipartisan campaign was launched on Capitol Hill yesterday to tighten congressional policing of the entire U.S. intelligence community.

It was announced by Senators Howard Baker (Rep-Tenn.) and Lowell Weicker (Rep-Conn.), both veterans of the Senate Watergate investigation that revealed a multitude of domestic applications of foreign espionage techniques.

With co-sponsorship by senators from both parties, Baker and Weicker introduced legislation to establish a 14-member congressional committee to oversee all federal agencies with intelligence functions. It would cover not only the CIA but also the FBI, Secret Service, Defense Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency.

As Weicker and Baker were outlining their new legislative proposal, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in another Senate hearing room, was defending the CIA's covert action programs against the late Chil-

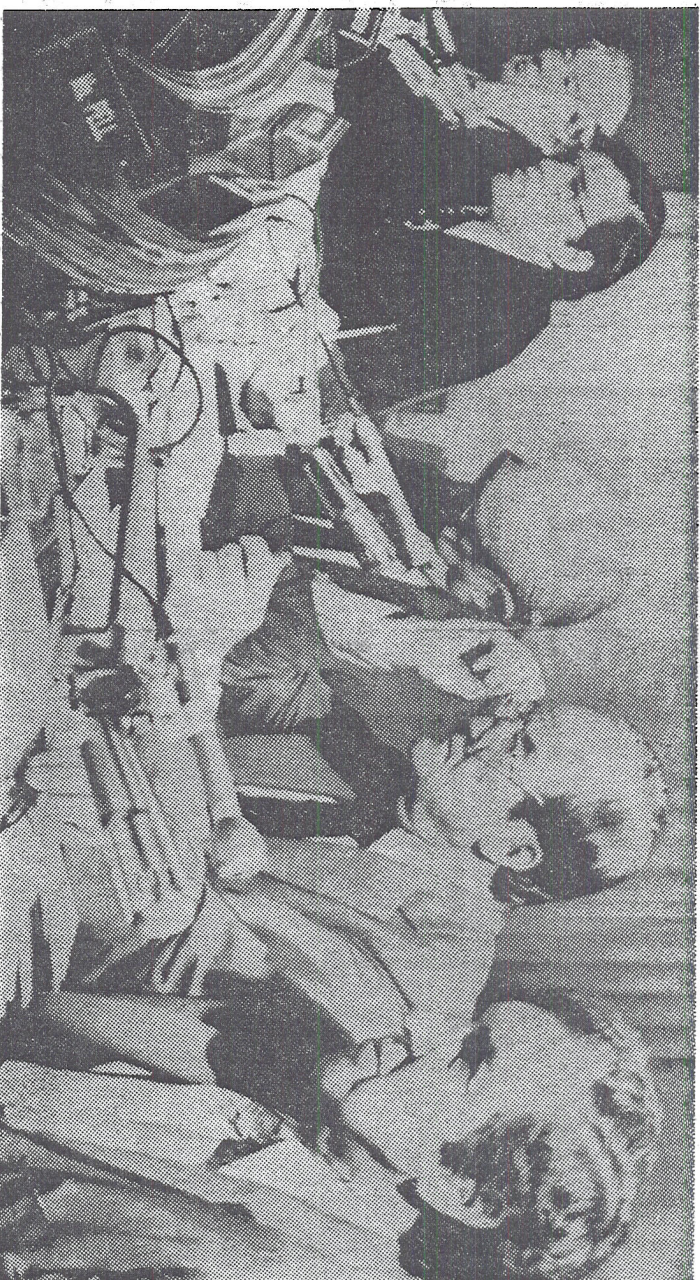
ean President Salvador Allende before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Kissinger said that Allende, after his election in 1970, was moving toward establishment of a "one-party government" and seeking "to throttle all the opposition parties and the opposition press." This was essentially the justification cited by President Ford at his Tuesday night press conference for covert U.S. activities against Allende.

During the three years of Allende's government all opposition parties and news media continued to function. The military junta that seized power on Sept. 11, 1973, banned all political parties, closed Congress and shut down all opposition news media.

Kissinger's remarks at the Foreign Relations hearing on debate here prompted by efforts on the part of Senator Frank Church to inject the issue of U.S. efforts to undermine the Allende government into the hearing.

The Idaho Democrat asked Kissinger how the policy toward Chile could "be



Listening to Kissinger were Senators John Sparkman, Frank Church, Stuart Symington, Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie

AP Wirephoto

squared with our traditional values of the right of self-determination for other people." He also described the policy of CIA actions in Chile as "one of unfettered intervention . . . designed to destabilize a government that had been freely elected."

Church was interrupted by Chairman J. William Fulbright (Dem-Ark.), who probed that Church's question "has nothing to do with detente, which is the subject of this committee hearing."

Church replied that de-

tente has "a hollow ring" when applied to countries such as Chile where the United States had engaged in "unfettered intervention."

Chile and covert operations were also the subject of a 90-minute White House meeting yesterday morning between Mr. Ford, Kissinger and congressional leaders, including the chairmen of the House and Senate Armed Service Committees who ostensibly oversee CIA operations.

The White House gave no

details of the closed meeting. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana told reporters that there was little enthusiasm at the White House session for establishment of a joint intelligence oversight committee, such as he has proposed repeatedly with no success. A joint committee would dilute whatever influence the Armed Service chairmen hold as intelligence overseers and they have successfully blocked its creation in the past.

One major theme of the

meeting, it was learned from reliably informed sources, was to deplore the leak of CIA director William Colby's testimony to a House subcommittee detailing for the first time last April the authorization of some \$11 million in U.S. covert action funds against Allende — as a candidate and as president — over an 11-year period.

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