

NYTimes SEP 17 1974
**EX-C.I.A. DIRECTOR
 ACCUSED ON CHILE
 IN SENATE REPORT**

**Subcommittee Aides Suggest
 Contempt Charges Against
 Helms and 3 Others**

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—

The staff of a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee has recommended that contempt of Congress charges be placed against Richard M. Helms, former Director of Central Intelligence, and three retired Nixon Administration officials because of their allegedly misleading Senate testimony on Chile last year, highly reliable Congressional sources said today.

They said that, besides Mr. Helms, a report by the subcommittee staff cited Charles A. Meyer, former assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Edward M. Korry, Ambassador to Chile from 1967 to 1971, and William V. Broe, former director of clandestine activities for the Central Intelligence Agency in Latin America.

Mr. Helms, Mr. Meyer and John M. Hennessey, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, the report said, might have committed perjury in testimony before the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations in the spring of 1973.

None of the men named in the subcommittee report could be reached immediately for comment.

In his news conference tonight, President Ford defended the Nixon Administration's decision to intervene clandestinely in 1970 in Chile, declaring that the newly elected Marxist Government there made an "effort to destroy the opposition media and to destroy opposition political parties."

Such intervention was needed,

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

Mr. Ford said, because the Communist nations spend vast amounts of money" in similar activities.

The staff report, written by Jerome I. Levinson, chief counsel of the subcommittee, was prepared last week at the request of Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, who is chairman of the subcommittee. Details of Mr. Levinson's report, which was distributed to subcommittee members over the weekend, were provided to The New York Times by a Senator's office.

At issue is the discrepancy between the testimony presented to the subcommittee last year about the clandestine role of the C.I.A. in Chile and recent news reports indicating that the intelligence agency had been authorized to spend more than \$8-million from 1970 to 1973 in a covert attempt to make it impossible for the Chilean President, Salvador Allende Gossens, to govern.

In addition, sources said, the subcommittee staff report cited Mr. Hennessey's sworn testimony that the Nixon Administration's economic sanctions against Chile were based exclusively on lower credit rating after Dr. Allende's election. It was reported yesterday that Secretary of State Kissinger, then President Nixon's adviser for national security affairs, had personally headed an interagency panel that decided shortly after Dr. Allende's election in 1970 to attempt to cut off all economic aid and international credits.

Behind the Charges

The allegations against the five Nixon Administration officials stem from their testimony at highly publicized hearings into a reported attempt by officials of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company to seek to interfere in Chile's domestic politics.

Mr. Korry and Mr. Meyer both testified that the United States had continued its policy

of nonintervention toward Chile after Dr. Allende's elections. It was that testimony, sources said, that led to the staff recommendation that contempt and—in the case of Mr. Meyer—possible perjury charges be considered.

The testimony that led to the recommendation that Mr. Helms be charged with contempt and possibly perjury and Mr. Broe with contempt was apparently provided to the subcommittee at classified briefings, sources said.

Mr. Church, in an interview last week, said he had authorized a staff review to determine if the testimony should be turned over to the Justice Department for possible prosecution.

Closed Meeting Called

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has scheduled a closed executive session tomorrow to discuss, among other matters, what to do about apparently misleading testimony provided to the Church subcommittee.

In an interview, Senator Clifford P. Case, Republican of New Jersey and a ranking minority member of the committee, declared, "There'll be a serious question as to what the committee ought to do."

Mr. Case refused to discuss specifically his personal reaction to the staff report.

"I certainly will press for appropriate action," he said. "No matter what, if a guy is caught lying to a Congressional hearing, there has to be some kind of action."

Other Foreign Relations Committee sources said, however, that it was unlikely that the full committee would immediately agree to press for contempt of Congress or perjury citations against the witnesses. Far more important, the sources said, will be an attempt to determine who in the Nixon Administration influenced the various officials, including Mr. Helms, to be less than candid before the Church subcommittee.

Asked whether the Foreign

Relations Committee would summon Mr. Kissinger, Senator Case said, "This applies to everyone."

Another source familiar with committee sentiment said that some senators had concluded that "it may no longer be in the national interest to protect Kissinger." In earlier hearings this year, the committee absolved Mr. Kissinger of any direct responsibility in the initiation of wiretaps on his staff aides, other Administration officials and newsmen.

Mr. Kissinger has not publicly commented on the clandestine activities in Chile. He is chairman of the 40 Committee the intelligence review board that was responsible for authorizing and overseeing the reported C.I.A. activities against the Allende Government. President Allende was overthrown in a bloody coup d'état last year in which he lost his life.

In a brief talk with newsmen after a breakfast meeting with Mr. Kissinger at the State Department, Senator J. W. Ful-

bright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, criticized what he termed the "free-wheeling capacity" of the C.I.A. and urged the establishment of a joint Congressional committee to supervise its operations.

"We tried to do it in the Senate before but we did not have the votes," Mr. Fulbright said, according to United Press International.

But other sources noted in interviews that Mr. Helms, now Ambassador to Iran, and other C.I.A. officials did provide some highly classified briefings on Chile to the Church subcommittee and to members of the full committee.

"To my knowledge," one informed official said, "none of the C.I.A. briefings made it clear how much was involved and for what length of time."

Despite that, another source said, the fact that some information was provided may mitigate against a strong stand in the full committee regarding possible contempt or perjury charges.

"The point is that you can't run around screaming about this because the Senators did know something," the source said. "If there was some pre-knowledge by the Senators or the staff, it's awfully hard to seek contempt."