

# Columnist Offers More Material Said to Link I.T.T.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 22—Jack Anderson made public today additional material purporting to show—beyond the reports in his syndicated columns earlier this week—the extent of the efforts by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in 1970 against President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile.

This material, which was made available to news media, traced what were said to be the activities of the giant corporation to block Dr. Allende's inauguration and later to push the United States into policies designed to bring about his downfall.

Neither I.T.T. nor the Nixon Administration was willing to discuss the Anderson papers even to the extent of whether they are authentic.

The documents also portrayed the corporation in the role of recommending new United States policies for all of Latin America.

Internal company memoranda allegedly written by I.T.T. officials recounted interviews with leading United States policy-makers and offered highly critical appraisals of their positions and personalities, notably in

the cases of the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Charles A. Meyer, and the former Ambassador to Chile, Edward M. Korry. Neither was available for comment.

Several Senators urged an investigation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee into the involvement of American corporations in the process of foreign policy formulation in Washington, focusing on the alleged I.T.T. involvement in the Chilean situation.

## Fulbright Seeks Inquiry

Among the Senators suggesting an inquiry were J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, the committee chairman, and Frank Church of Idaho, chairman of the subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, which presumably would handle any investigation.

Senate sources said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers assured the Foreign Relations Committee during an executive session this morning that the Administration had not acted in a "wrongful manner" in the Chilean situation. Mr. Rogers appeared before the committee primarily to testify about proposed State Department employe grievance procedures.

Mr. Anderson, quoting from what he called I.T.T. internal

## List of Holdings Of I.T.T. in Chile

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation employs about 7,900 workers in six chief affiliates in Chile.

The largest of these operations is the Chile Telephone Company of which I.T.T. owns 70 per cent, the remainder being held by Chilean interests. The telephone company, which now employs about 6,000 workers, began operating in 1930 under a 50-year concession. The Chilean Government took over the operation on Sept. 29, 1971.

I.T.T. has placed a value of \$153-million on the operation and has asked the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, a United States Government agency, for up to \$108-million in compensation.

Other I.T.T. affiliates in Chile include Standard Electric of Chile, a manufacturer of telecommunications equipment, employing 900; two Sheraton Hotels, employing 700; ITT World Communications, with 125; World Directories, Inc., with 150, and All American Cables and Radio, employing 35.

documents, said in his column yesterday that the corporation and the Central Intelligence Agency had joined forces in planning measures designed to prevent the inauguration of Dr. Allende, a Marxist, as president. Dr. Allende was elected Sept. 4, 1970, and inaugurated in November.

The Anderson column this morning quoted two I.T.T. rep-

resentatives in Santiago as having reported to company headquarters in New York on Sept. 17, 1970, that Ambassador Korry "finally received a message from the State Department giving him the green light to move in the name of President Nixon."

## 'Maximum Authority'

Copies of the purported memorandum made available by Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Korry had received "maximum authority to do all possible—short of a Dominican-type action—to keep Allende from taking power."

The reference to a "Dominican-type action" was to the landing of United States troops in the Dominican Republic in 1965 during a civil war there.

Senate sources said they gained the impression that Secretary Rogers was denying that any instructions of this nature had been given to Ambassador Korry, as well as denying the existence of C.I.A. plans for a military d'etat against Dr. Allende.

But, some senators said, Mr. Rogers appeared to be "ill-briefed" on the matter.

The State Department, clearly sensitive to the protests in Chile after publication of the first reports from the Anderson columns, refused for the second day to comment in any way on the new I.T.T. controversy and its effect on the United States Government.

## Korry Unavailable

Mr. Korry also refused for the second day to accept telephone calls from newsmen. Since his return from Chile, he has been associated with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, a Government agency that insures the invest-

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1972

## .to Move Against Allende

ments of American companies abroad.

I.T.T. entered a \$105-million insurance claim with this agency after the seizure by Chile last October of the Chilean telephone company, in which the I.T.T. had a 70 per cent interest.

Negotiations are under way

between Chile and I.T.T. to establish the amount of compensation to be paid the corporation. This month, however, I.T.T. reportedly rejected a Chilean proposal to have an impartial international panel assess the value of the telephone company.