

## Allende Election Cited

# Chile to Charge U.S. Meddling

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ignoring U.S. denials of wrongdoing, Chile will formally accuse the United States of attempting to block the election of President Salvador Allende.

Chile's undersecretary for foreign affairs, Anibal Palma, said in an interview Monday that a series of documents attributed to officials of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. offer proof of U.S. interference in violation of Article 18 of the charter of the Organization of American States.

Palma, head of the Chilean delegation to an OAS general assembly meeting which opens today, said he will outline his charges in a speech before the assembly Friday.

The documents, released last month by columnist Jack Anderson, indicate that ITT made repeated efforts to persuade the U.S. government to head off Allende's installation as president in November 1970.

One document alleges that ITT was prepared to assist in sums up to seven figures to prevent Allende's election and thereby salvage the firm's multimillion-dollar business interests in Chile.

The documents indicate there was support from some State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials for a stop-Allende campaign. Other officials named in the documents are depicted as being flatly opposed to any such campaign.

State Department officials, while acknowledging privately that ITT sought U.S. support to prevent Allende's election, have said publicly that the United States made no attempt to influence Chile's electoral process.

In the interview, Palma evaluated the documents:

"Even if we give the documents the most benevolent interpretation, in the sense that the United States did not support the purposes of ITT, there is nothing in the memorandum which indicates there was a single warning to the company that its activities constituted an intervention in the internal affairs of Chile," he said.

This, he said, would constitute a violation of Article 18 of the OAS charter, which says:

"No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any state."