

# ALLENDE, AT U.N., CHARGES ASSAULT BY U.S. INTERESTS

Chilean President Declares  
Pressure Is Intended to  
Tackle Government

NYTimes DEC 5 1972  
By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times  
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,  
Dec. 4 — President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile came before the General Assembly today to charge that his country was the victim of "serious aggression" initiated by United States corporations, United States banking interests and United States governmental agencies.

"From the very day of our election triumph on Sept. 4, 1970," Dr. Allende said, "we have felt the effects of large-scale external pressure against us, which tried to prevent the inauguration of a Government freely elected by the people and which has tried to bring it down ever since.

"It is action that has tried to cut us off from the world, to strangle our economy and to paralyze trade in our principal export, copper, and to deprive us of access to sources of international financing."

## Speech Acclaimed

Speaking in Spanish to a packed Assembly Hall that erupted into enthusiastic applause and shouts of "Viva Allende!" at the end of his 90-minute speech, the Chilean President said that despite all efforts to counter international economic exploitation, "here we are well into the nineteen seventies, suffering from yet another manifestation of imperialism, one that is more subtle, more cunning and terrifyingly effective in preventing us from exercising our rights as a sovereign state."

Responding to Dr. Allende at a press conference immediately after the speech, George Bush,

the United States representative, said that the investment of American capital abroad was not intended to exploit foreign countries, but rather was of mutual benefit to the investor and to the people of the country in which the investment was made.

"We don't think of ourselves as imperialists," Mr. Bush said. "Foreign trade is not necessarily evil."

In his speech, Dr. Allende said that, because of the nature of the Chilean economy, the "financial strangulation" of his country had an immediate and brutal effect and had severely limited the country's ability to secure equipment, spare parts, food and medicine.

"Each and every Chilean is suffering from the consequences of these measures, because they affect the daily life of each citizen and natur-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

ally his internal political life," the Chilean President said.

With his slightly graying hair and trimmed mustache, his impeccably tailored blue-gray suit and white shirt, Dr. Allende looked more like an international banker than a Marxist leader. But he was outspoken in his denunciation of the economic aggression of which he said his country was a victim.

He said Chile was being crippled by decisions to cut off lines of credit by such agencies as the Export Import Bank, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, private banking interests within the United States and the United States Agency for International Development.

Such actions by a foreign government, Dr. Allende said, were "legally and morally unacceptable no matter how powerful such states may be." He went on:

"Such misuse represents the exertion of pressure on an economically weak country, the infliction of punishment on a whole nation for its decision to recover its own basic resources, and a form of intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

"In a word, it is what we call imperialism."

## 2 Companies Attacked

The Chilean President had still harsher words for two United States companies, the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation and the Kennecott Copper Corporation, which, he said, had "dug their claws into my country" and which proposed "to manage our political life."

"The I.T.T., a gigantic corporation whose capital is bigger than the national budgets of several Latin-American countries put together, and bigger even than that of some of the industrialized countries, launched a sinister plan to prevent me from acceding to the presidency just as soon as the people's triumph in the September, 1970, election became known," he said.

"Before the conscience of the world I accuse the I.T.T. of attempting to bring about civil war in my country. That is what we call imperialist action."

Dr. Allende said that from 1955 to 1970 the Kennecott Copper Corporation had made an average annual profit of 52.8 per cent on its investment.

He said that huge "transnational" corporations were waging war against sovereign states and that these were "not accountable to or regulated by any parliament or institution representing the collective interest."

"In a word," Dr. Allende said, "the entire political structure of the world is being undermined."

In a statement issued in reply to Dr. Allende's charges, F. R. Milliken, president of Kennecott, referred to legal actions now being taken by his company in courts overseas to prevent the Chilean Government from selling copper from the nationalized mines:

"No amount of rhetoric can alter the fact that Kennecott has been a responsible corporate citizen of Chile for more than 50 years and has made substantial contributions to both the economic and social well-being of the Chilean people."

"Chile's expropriation of Kennecott's property without any compensation violates established principles of international law. We will continue to pursue any legal remedies that may protect our shareholders' equity and we have been encouraged by last week's decision of the Paris court that expropriation without equitable compensation is illegal."

A spokesman for I.T.T. said: "I.T.T. never intervened or interfered in the internal affairs of Chile in any way. I.T.T. has been interested only in the safety and well-being of its employes in Chile and in receiving just compensation for those assets which the Chilean Government might acquire.

"The record shows that over a period of years, I.T.T. has always respected a host's country's desire to nationalize an I.T.T. property. This has been true in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Peru."

During his day at the United Nations, Dr. Allende met privately with Secretary General Waldheim, who also gave a luncheon for him to which the representatives of all member countries were invited.