

Censored Matter in Book About C.I.A. Said to Have Related Chile Activities

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH
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WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 —

The Central Intelligence Agency, citing national security, censored the first printed account of some of the agency's clandestine activities against President Salvador Allende Gossens of Chile from a recently published exposé of the intelligence establishment, well-informed sources said today.

The sources said that the book, "The C.I.A. and the Cult of Intelligence," written by two former Government intelligence officials, initially included a detailed description of the internal debates in 1970 before the Nixon Administration reportedly tried covertly to prevent Mr. Allende's victory in the Chilean national elections of September, 1970.

After a lengthy battle in Federal Courts, over prior censorship, the 434-page book was published in June by Alfred A. Knopf with blank space where 168 passages were deleted. Much of the chapter dealing with Chile, titled "the Clandestine theory", was heavily censored in that manner.

Damage Feared

The C.I.A. had argued that those deletions and 177 other passages it unsuccessfully sought to censor would "cause grave and irreparable damage to the U.S." if published.

As initially written, the sources said, the book's chapter on Chile began with the following quote from Henry Kissinger, who was then serving as adviser on national security to President Richard M. Nixon:

"I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go Communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."

According to the book, Mr. Kissinger made the comment while chairman of a meeting of the secret "40 Committee," the high-level review panel that oversees and authorizes clandestine C.I.A. activities. The meeting took place on June 27, 1970, according to the sources, a few months before the Marxist leader won the Presidential election.

Kissinger Silent

Thus far Secretary of State Kissinger has refused to comment publicly on the reports published Sunday that the Central Intelligence Agency, acting at the specific direction of the Nixon Administration, was authorized to spend more than \$8-million between 1970 and 1973 in an effort to make it impossible for President Allende to govern. The Allende Government was overthrown last September in a military coup d'état in which the Chilean leader died.

Shortly after the coup, Mr. Kissinger told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "the C.I.A. had nothing to do with the coup to the best of my knowledge and belief." Other Government officials, in their appearances before Congressional committees, have gone further, insisting that the Administration followed a policy of nonintervention toward the Allende regime.

Mr. Kissinger has been described by a number of officials with first-hand knowledge as having been among those most

alarmed in the Nixon Administration about Mr. Allende's rise to power.

At a background meeting with newsmen in Chicago on Sept. 16, 1970, shortly after the election of Mr. Allende, Mr. Kissinger declared that "an Allende take-over in Chile would present massive problems for us, and indeed to the whole Western Hemisphere."

If the Chilean Congress were to ratify the election, Mr. Kissinger added, "in a major Latin American country you would have a Communist government, joining, for example, Argentina, which is already deeply divided along a long frontier, joining Peru, which has already been heading in directions that have been difficult to deal with, and joining Bolivia, which has also gone in a more left, anti-U. S. direction."

'A Close Look'

He told the newsmen then: "We are taking a close look at the situation. It is not one in which our capacity for influence is very great."

According to still-classified House testimony last April by the Director of Central Intelligence William E. Colby, the intelligence agency was authorized by the 40 Committee to spend \$500,000 in 1970 to head off Mr. Allende's popular election, and was later provided with \$350,000 to bribe members of the Chilean Congress who nonetheless voted in October to ratify the election.

A number of officials cautioned in interviews today that the C.I.A.'s efforts against Mr. Allende were—as one source put it—"much more passive than you'd think" from the published newspaper accounts.

"We were just trying to bail out people who were under the gun from Allende and his supporters," one well-informed source said.

Most Backed Frei

Most of those who were aided, the source added, had been supporters of the former President, Eduardo Frei Montalva, who had received heavy C.I.A. subsidies while running for office in 1964 against Mr. Allende.

"Don't forget," the source added, "the whole idea in the nineteen sixties was what we called 'nation building' and it worked. Frei would have won re-election easily."

"It's a shame their Constitution prevented his re-election," the source added. Under Chilean law, Mr. Frei could not be a candidate for re-election in 1970.

According to another well-informed source who received "The C.I.A. and the Cult of Intelligence" before it was censored, a somewhat similar account of the decision to intervene in Chile was presented the two authors, Victor Marchetti, a former C.I.A. official and John D. Marks, a former State Department intelligence analyst.

The C.I.A. later censored a part of the book in which, a source said, the C.I.A. was depicted as having been divided about the proposals to invest funds secretly against Mr. Allende. Officials at C.I.A. headquarters were said by Mr. Mar-

chetti and Mr. Marks to be concerned because of the possibility that a sudden spurt in spending against Mr. Allende would be traceable to Washington.

In addition, the source said, the original Marchetti-Marks manuscript described what was depicted as a serious dispute over the Chilean policy between Edward M. Korry, who served as Ambassador to Chile from 1967 until 1971, and Charles A. Meyer, a former Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America Affairs. The book depicted Mr. Korry as having been concerned that he would be considered after Mr. Allende's election as the ambassador who permitted Chile to be taken over by a Castro-type figure, the source added.

Mr. Meyer, an official with Sears, Roebuck & Co., in Chicago, could not be reached today for comment.

Mr. Korry, contacted today at his home in Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., declared that he was standing by his testimony last year to a Senate subcommittee in which he stated that the United States maintained a policy of nonintervention toward the Allende Government.

"I'm not ducking anybody on this," Mr. Korry said. "I stand on all the statements I have given." He added that he had sent a lengthy letter to The New York Times explaining his position and said he would prefer not to comment further pending receipt of the letter.

Although Mr. Kissinger has not spoken publicly on the Chilean issue, he did authorize to newsmen yesterday the fact that the 40 Committee only acted upon the unanimous approval of its five members.

They include Mr. Kissinger, the Central Intelligence Director, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Deputy Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr. Anderson said.

All 40 Committee decisions must be approved by the President before being put into effect, Mr. Anderson said.