

Continued from page 17

## ... a familiar theme

President to ask the military to impose their will on Allende. But these sweet and reasonable thoughts did not shake the control of the right-wing over strategy.

The para-military goons of the ultra-right were adding their unique contribution as well. Patria Y Libertad, the fascist clandestine movement responsible for much of the sabotage attempts of the past, undertook an enlarged campaign of bombings, assassinations and subversion in August. They bombed a pipeline wounding 17 workers; they assassinated Arturo Araya, aide de camp to Allende; they attacked the Mopare, a movement of truck drivers who favored the government and who were transporting primary necessities and fuel in defiance of the truck-owners strike. The headquarters of the Trade Union federation was bombed, as was the Cuban Embassy and North Korean Embassy.

The police captured the leader of Patria Y Libertad, Roberto



Thieme, in August, while he was dining in an expensive Santiago restaurant. He declared that he had been involved in close co-ordination between the leaders of the truck owners strike, and the National party. He outlined the PYL campaign to discredit constitutionalist elements in the Army and strengthen the rightist elements.

The themes familiar in the strikes of October 1972 were repeated in August 1973; legislative obstruction and conspiracy; attempts by transportation owners and professionals to bring the country to its knees economically; overt sabotage and assassination by the ultra right with the ominous support of increasingly powerful right-wing groups in the military.

These forces converged in the operation "ripe pear" (the code name of the effort to discredit and undermine the government).

The fruit of their efforts has turned out to be particularly rotten.

## U.S.A. had big stake in Chilean coup

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Nixon administration not only actively supported the military coup in Chile, but may have taken a large role in initiating it.

After Allende became president of Chile in 1970, the United States government suspended all foreign aid to the country. It prevented Chile from obtaining loans from the World Bank and virtually destroyed that country's economy.

But, military aid was not suspended. In 1973 alone, United States military aid totalled \$12.3 million — \$900,000 of this went to the training of military personnel.

In April, the Washington Post quoted an ex-U.S. ambassador to Chile as saying that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) spent \$20 million to prevent the election of Salvadore Allende in 1964.

The victor in the 1964 Chilean presidential election, Christian Democrat Eduardo Frei, was the darling of the U.S. — initiated "Alliance For Progress". Frei, confronted with economic stagnation, survived by plunging Chile into the heaviest per capita foreign debt in the Third World — \$4 billion by 1970.

Most of this was in loans from the United States. Chile received the most U.S. aid per capita of any country in the world during this

period. Canadian aid in the mid-1960's followed the same pattern.

Seven people attached to the U.S. embassy in Chile are listed in the "Who's Who in the CIA" published recently in East Germany.

In 1971, former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers told a group of Americans with investments in Chile that "the Nixon administration is a business administration. Its business is to protect American business."

Recently, when a member of the rightist para-military group "Patria Y Libertad" was killed in a car accident in Chile, he was found to be carrying \$50,000 in American currency.

Davis, the American ambassador to Chile, arrived in Washington last Friday (Sept. 7) from Chile. He was known to have met with Henry Kissinger while in Washington. He returned to Chile Monday (Sept. 10), the day before the coup.

A White House staff member, Dean Hinton, is thought to have helped co-ordinate the coup. He was the head of the U.S. aid program in Chile between 1969 and 1971. He was also the head of the aid program in Guatemala from 1967 to 1969. He is listed in the "Who's Who in the CIA".

On Wednesday (Sept. 12), barely

36 hours after the coup was initiated, the U.S. government recognized the military junta. The Nixon administration admitted knowing 48 hours in advance that the coup was to take place.

All these facts point to at least a substantial involvement of the American government in the

anti-democratic coup. Apparently, the U.S. has once again forcibly evicted the rightful representatives of the people of a Third World country. It is not an accident that the Chilean people elected a government dedicated to opposing American control of their economy and that government was violently overthrown.

