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or the other which would enable you to form a judgment as
to his attitude toward either the subject of assassination or
the question as to what kind of an explicit order would be
necessary in order to justify Agency actions to actually
assassinate some one.

Mr. Phillips. No, because I never heard Mr. Helms even get that close to the edge of such talk about such and such an option or possibility, I never heard him talk that way.

Mr. Schwarz. Did you ever hear anybody in the Agency talk that way?

Mr. Phillips. Under traumatic conditions I have heard human beings maybe with a few drinks or something like that saying, my God, we would be better off if so and so were bumped off or something.

But I have never heard two officers sit down and seriously talk about such an option. And if anyone has ever said that, it is the same way some people might get out of line and say almost anything.

Mr. Schwarz. Did you ever hear, in connection with the Chile operation, that certain Chilean officers, specifically a Major Marshall, reconted to detail that they intended to assassinate Allende?

Mr. Phillips. It was five years ago. But as I recall,
Major Marshall said a number of things. He was what I think
of as a wild man. I seem to recall something about, yes, a

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Consequently, I personally made this proposal, that we establish what I called a false flag base of people that would go from outside, and should there be any sort of flap, the chances of linking it to the U.S. Government would be much less, because they would appear to be from another nationality.

Mr. Schwarz. I would like to read to you a cable -- is this cable of 27 September in the Senator's book? I know that he asked for it after I came over.

Mr. Treverton. It is not.

Mr. Schwarz. I am going to read from a cable which unfortunately is not in your book, but the key part is relatively simple.

This is a cable, Mr. Phillips, dated September 27, 1970, and it is signed by yourself and Mr. Broe. And it is sent to the Station in Chile, and it contains the following about the purposes of setting up the false flag office --

Mr. Phillips. We call it a base.

Mr. Schwarz. False flag bases: "Each member of base will enter and leave Chile with falst documents and operate as a representative of his country rather than as anAmerican".

That is right, isn't it?

Mr. Phillips. That is true.

Mr. Schwarz. Continue:

"Having at least one key Brazinian and one key Argentinian would be vital, and we have candidates."

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And you did that.

Mr. Phillips. Yes.

Mr. Schwarz. And then it goes on as follows: "These officers will perform the delicate shows with great flap potential which cannot be done by Station personnel or any Chilean."

That is right, isn't it?

Mr. Phillips. That is true.

Mr.Schwarz. And by flap potential you meant exposure?

Mr. Phillips. Contacting screwballs such as Marshall, that sort of thing.

Mr. Schwarz. But generally pursuing the Track II activities?

Mr. Phillips. That is right.

Mr. Schwarz. Continuing: "An example. We have candidates who can successfully pose as provided intelligence
officers." You did that, didn't you?

Mr. Phillips. Yes.

Mr. Schwarz. And this goes on: "If he approached, funded and ran a Chilean General, any flap would be a Broad Man one".

Mr. Phillips. Yes.

Mr. Schwarz. So the scheme was that not only would the U.S. not be blamed, but other countries like Brazil would be blamed if something went wrong.

Mr. Phillips. Yes, this is particularly sensitive to me,

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because my daughter happens to be married to a Brazilian
foreign service officer! However, that was it. It was a
devious move. It was the final result the idea being that
if such a flap did occur, someone would think it was someone
other than the U.S. The idea of false flag operations is
not a new one. The idea I had of going to someone and saying
why don't you be a spy for us, I don't work for the Soviets,
is not true.

But this is sort of new, the fact that action agents should pose as others. And yes, it is devious, but that was the idea.

Senator Hart of Colorado. Mr. Phillips, what were their instructions if they were to be caught? Were they to go to their death swearing they were parallians or whatever?

Mr. Phillips. I don't think it was quite that dramatic, Senator. They came to Washington before they went down. And I briefed them, and I think what DI said to them was, this is going to be a tough and sensitive one, and you don't have to go if you don't want to, because you culd get in real trouble.

And if you get in trouble, I am not sure we can help you.

So, they shrugged their shoulders and went.

Did you tell the Brack that you were Mr. Schwarz. sending someone down to pose as a Brazillan, and his instructions were that if he were caught he was to continue to pose



as	akBrazilian an	the Brazilians	were	approached?
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Mr. Phillips. It never occurred to us in our wildest dreams to do that.

Mr. Schwarz. I suppose the relationships between continuing intelligence services were things that were very important to preserve, and that we had very close and delicate relationships with the other intelligence services.

Mr. Phillips. We do. And if there had been such a man the Brazilians would be quite unhappy with us. But I thought that was better than letting the world know that was a U.S. Citizen down there.

Mr. Schwarz. You go on in the cable of September 27 to say this:

"Headquarters believes this false flag was manned by officers who have repeatedly proved their ability to operate and recruit under false colors, will give Station great flexibility in handling delicate and fast-moving situations securely."

So, the use of false flag persons, at least judging from this cable, is something repeatedly done by the CIA?

Mr. Phillips. Yes, and by all intelligence services -not all, but all major intelligence services. If you are living
overseas and a man comes up to you and says, hey, I see you
are a Marxist, and a man comes up and says, I am from Havana
and we would like you to work with the Cuban intelligence

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Mr. Phillips. There is no question that I could understand why anyone concerned with world affairs, looking at Chile and what was happening there, would be concerned.

Salvadore Allende made his first statement saying that he was a Socialist and wanted to change the order some 32 years beforehe was elected.

Over the years he made it quite clear that he was an ardent socialist. Before this decision was made I believe that we had a visit from a man who had the code name of writely was a Cuban intelligence officer. The Cubans were moving in rapidly. The influence was great. I think that they saw a lot at stake, another Cuba in Latin America type of thing, the same thing perhaps that motivated President Johnson to send 22,000 rather than 400.

So,I can understand why they thought this was going, in the long strategic sense, in the long range against our interests. But that is an assumption.

It is true that Allende very definitely made it clear that he wanted to turn Chile into a Marxist state. The difference was that Allende refused to take Fidel Castro's advice and use violence. As I understand it, Fidel Castro went to Chile and said, if you want your revolution to last you are going to have to use violence.

I found it interesting to read in this morning's paper where someone from Portugal came back from Cuba and said,

carried out on October 19.

the Carabineros away from the Schneier houseto assure that the abduction will not be interferred with. General Viaux is knowledgeable of the above operation, but is not directly involved."

What do you think "not directly involved" refers to?
Why not just not involved?

Mr. Phillips. I think that probably referred to what

I was saying before, that in these situations it is not very

unusual that there is not some talk that everybody has a cousin

that works with some group type of thing.

And I believe that it must refer to that.

Mr. Schwarz. Taking the actual cable, is the actual cable in the Senator's books?

Mr. Inderfurther. No.

Mr. Schwarz. Let me read the full text of that paragraph from the cable. It is a cable apparently dated 19 October on the subject of General Viaux:

"General Viaux, knowledgeable of above operation, but not directly involved. He has been sent to Vina to stay with prominent physician. Will be seen in public places during 19 and 20 October to demonstrate fact that above operation is not his doing. Will be allowed to return to Santiago at end of week."

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when he looked up and he saw a bunch of people standing around his car he drew his gun.

> Miss Culbreth. Thank you.

I would like to direct your attention to this cable that you were questioned about. It is the one that is dated September 27, 1970. And Mr. Schwarz read from that cable in talking with you earlier. This was the cable which said "A false flag base of staff would be established in Santiago by 10 October".

And you were questioned about this part: "These officers will perform the delicate chores with great flap potential which cannot be done by station personnel or any Chilean. An example: We have a Canadian who can pose as brazilian intelligence officer. If he approached, funded and ran a Chilean general, any flap would be a Brazilian one".

In the second paragraph which was not read earlier, I would like to read this and then put a question to you:

"Headquarters believes this false flag base, manned by officers who have repeatedly proved their ability to operate and recruit under false colors, will give station great flexibility in handling delicate and fast-moving situations securely".

To me this second paragraph indicates that these false flag officers were people that had experience in this very kind of intelligence operations, is that correct?