

Appearance by Townley before Attorney General Hector Orozco and  
Chief Clerk Jaime Vergara

(This statement is the antithesis of what Townley stated in the United States following his agreement with Proper. At the time he made it Townley was free (he was never in custody in Chile)).

March 1978. Appearance of Mr. Michael Vernon ~~Townley~~ Welch, United States citizen, alien identification No. 4369118-K, married to Mariana Callejas, domiciled at Vallla [sic] Naranja 4925, Lo Curro, <sup>occupation</sup> ~~profession~~ electronic technician and expert in hydraulics, Las Condes, of this city, /once charged in 1973 for quasi crime of homicide, which case is now on file, <sup>In</sup> ~~who~~ <sup>ation</sup> examined under oath, <sup>Mr Townley</sup> made the following statement:

a. In October or November 1974 the owner of the house which I was renting at the time told me that she knew an official who was very interested in meeting me because of my work with a clandestine radio during the [Popular/Unión] period. This is how at the end of October or the beginning of November of that year I met then Lt. Col. Pedro Espinoza with whom we <sup>[sic]</sup> spoke at that time regarding my participation



in the clandestine radio Radio Liberación which we operated as a mobile station in Santiago. I remember that at the time we laughed a lot about the fact that Pedro Espinoza had been after me then because of the operation of that very radio. Later, about the end of November 1974 he told me that because of my self-taught knowledge and creative abilities in the area of electronics it would be very useful for me to speak with the then Major Vianel Valdivieso who was the head of the electronics section of DINA. At that time we also began to speak with Pedro Espinoza about my acquaintance with anti-Castro Cuban groups in Miami because of the fact that I had lived and worked in that city for four years in areas largely inhabited by Cubans.

The information which I provided him included, for example, the existence of the Brigada 2506 made up of the six fighters from the Bay of Pigs, the Abdala groups, a customer who said that he belonged to Alfa 66, the Frente de Liberación Nacional Cubano or FLNC, and other minor groups. I must emphasize that my knowledge of these groups was essentially superficial and was the product<sup>t</sup> of my having <sup>met</sup> known some

of the members as customers in my mechanics shop and <sup>at</sup> other times through conversations over coffee and in my workshop.

I am a very unsociable person who does not go out. I read a great deal of technical information and basically dedicate myself to my work, which explains why my knowledge of the information in question is superficial.

It seems to me that at the end of November 1974 I was first contacted by Major Valdivieso to whom I was introduced by Pedro Espinoza. From that time on we stayed in touch. Our conversations were principally technical and I was hired as a paid informant and a technical consultant. I should clarify that in the beginning my duties within DINA were purely electronic. In January, however, I took on the dual roles of informer and technical consultant, to which I made reference. For my work as an informant I received a fixed monthly salary in escudos, an amount that at that time was rather meager, by which I was obligated to accept occasional assignments as a mechanic, specifically the repair of electronic equipment.

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At the end of the second week of December 1974 I had to travel to the United States to see about the possibility of purchasing electronic counterweight equipment for use in electronic security. For this trip I used a regular United States passport, in the name of Kennet Enyart, which I had acquired in October 1973 from a U.S. citizen of that name, <sup>order</sup> to be sure of being able to return to Chile in view of the suit which had possibly been brought against me in connection with the events of channel 5 in Concepcion, the results of which were a quasi crime.

The tickets were given to me by a lower-level DINA employee, whose name and other details I cannot remember. I received the regular per diems plus a lump sum for the purchase of the <sup>forementioned</sup> electronic equipment, ~~which I have already mentioned.~~

During the week which I spent in the United States, specifically in Miami and Washington, D.C., spending only six hours in the latter, I made contact with several persons. This included a telephone call to General Washington Carrasco and a visit to Colonel Sepulveda who was the Consul at Miami. They helped me to send the equipment back

to Santiago. When I called General Carrasco I introduced myself as Juan Andrés Wilson Silva, which was the alias that I have always used in my work with DINA.

The reason that I was sent to buy the equipment was because I was an American citizen and because of my knowledge of electronics. My citizenship was useful because an American citizen can freely enter, leave, and purchase anything he wants in the United States without leaving any trace for the U.S. intelligence services or without attracting much attention, a procedure commonly used by the intelligence services of the world.

From that time on, I believe it was from January 1975 on, I was involved in two parallel types of activities with little, or more accurately, <sup>then.</sup> no connection between them. I was both a technical consultant to DINA and a paid informant in charge of my own network of sub-informants, analyzing through me the information that was later turned over to la Central <sup>[DINA]</sup> ~~[headquarters?]~~ through the regular proper channels.

I returned to Chile with part of the equipment, having shipped

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by Lan-chile.

-6- Lan-chile

the rest on LAN. I also flew back on LAN and must have arrived

about the middle of December. I delivered the equipment to DINA and

turned over the receipts to Lt. Col. Iturriaga. As for my professional

relationship with that officer, we first tried to coordinate the

information which I had concerning anti-Castro organizations in the

United States and thereafter the means of utilizing that information

and my contacts to expand upon it and to set up an organized network

of informants and subinformants.

I met General Manuel Contreras Sepulveda at the beginning of 1975, but only briefly and circumstantially. On that occasion a Lt. Col. whose name I cannot remember, it could have been Nuñez or Nuño, told me that General Contreras wanted to see me and had me stop by his office where he introduced me as Andrés Wilson. The General, then a Colonel, told me he wanted to congratulate me on my mission for the purchase of the equipment.

At the end of January or the beginning of February, approximately, when I was in the office of Major Iturriaga, the Major received a

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phone call in connection with which he asked me if I knew Orlando Bosch, Guillermo Novo, and Dionisio Suarez. I told him that I only knew about Orlando Bosch and I didn't like what I had heard. After he had finished the telephone call I told him that I didn't like it because his group had been infiltrated by the CIA and the FBI, specifically by a Mono Navarrete. My final recommendation was that the service not enter into contact with that group.

*inform*

I ~~would mention to~~ the Court that at the time I purchased the equipment to which I have referred I went, among other firms, to the Audio Intelligence Devices (AID) whose President Jack Holkom was at that time the Director of the National Intelligence Academy. I immediately hit it off with him because of his openly anticommunist position which he demonstrated through his admiration for the September 11 movement and his willingness to help Chile. At another time I explained the problem of the sale of that equipment to Chile, that it required special permits from the U.S. Government, which was not a problem providing that a document was submitted to them in which he

could state that he was not selling equipment to interests that were contrary to the United States Government (marxists or organized crime). I stated this in a document here in Santiago; I don't remember if it was Commander Nuñez or Col. Espinoza.

Later a business-size envelope arrived at my house containing a blank piece of paper with a letterhead and a rubber stamp at the bottom. I should also add that at this time I cannot say whether or not the document bore a signature, but I am almost certain that it was not signed. The Court has in evidence a photocopy which is a *folio nine* ~~pages nine [sic]~~ and states "that the photocopy which at this time is exhibited with certain reservations faithful to the original received these day [sic]," indicates with certain reservations because the text corresponding to the body of the letter was drafted and written by the predinacion [?] that is found under the second line under the signature and perhaps he didn't write the first one, that is the abbreviation EMS-[illegible].REF.-CCM.10-102 to DINA of a date." [sic]

With respect to the signature I would not have made it but I can't be certain whether it came signed or not. In any case I inform the



the Court that I remember seeing in the envelope containing the document a piece of paper which did bear a signature, a piece of paper which was from a photocopy. I am unable to remember at this time what exactly I did with the letter once it was definite, whether I mailed it or whether I delivered it personally on a later trip during a visit to AID. Upon my return to Chile I began to work with the group in charge of electronic intelligence. The tasks which I performed were teaching, coordination, planning, <sup>and</sup> practical teaching exercises, along with repair, maintenance, and modification of equipment.

In February I made my second trip<sup>r</sup> to the United States using the same documents as in my previous trip. My assignments were:

1. To again contact the AID company in order to see their entire line of equipment. VXR-5 equipment plus a transmitter, a mini pocket transmitter, were purchased and later sent to Chile.

2. The second was to make the necessary contacts within the anti-Marxist and anti-Castro community in the United States. The purpose of the contacts was to maintain an information network and  
to try to carry out a public relations campaign in the United States,

basically of friendship, since that is a medium that I can handle in

the United States. In addition to what I have indicated for the second

mission, I was to make contact with a Croatian who claimed to be a

former Yugoslavian Colonel of the DERMAJ in charge of Yugoslavian

intelligence. At first I liked the man but later their were some

incongruous things which now make me suspect that he was involved in

obtaining paid false documentation or had some other ideological motive.

During this second mission I made contact with Cubans and members of

Abdala, FLNC, and others and Cuban anti-Marxist elements of which,

in my judgment, there were only two that could be trusted. These were

Abdala and the Movimiento Nacional Cubano (MNC). The contacts with

Abdala never went any further; they were simply cordial relations. The

contact with the MNC were made in the following manner through the

Croatian Colonel. He introduced me to Mr. Felipe Riveros in Miami,

who is the ideological or public chief of the MNC. He suggested going

to New York and to the adjacent town of <sup>Nwe [sic]</sup> New City, <sup>Nwe [sic]</sup> New Jersey where

Guillermo Novo lived, the highest MNC leader in the north. Parker

said that since they had come with Boch, during his stay<sup>c</sup> in Chile he had not made contact with them for the aforementioned reasons, i.e.

Boch. In the meantime he had made as many inquiries as possible with respect to the reliability, political stance, and strength of this group. The current opinion is that the MNC was clean in the sense of versions set by members of the American CIA or the GDRO of Havana [sic] and that it had a record of many operatives which had never been legally proved<sup>n</sup> and hence the feeling that it would be a safe element to contact.

The meeting with Guillermo Novo took place in the city where he lives. In addition to him there was another man present who I later learned to be Dionisio Suarez. After establishing the necessary confidence we talked about how to open up a communications network and how they could contribute to the September 11 Movement. Their part would consist basically of work involving the press, TV, radio, news clippings, and all the information they could <sup>bring together</sup> gather regarding Chile's position in areas about which they could gather information.

After having established these contacts and the necessary future

communication channels, I returned to Santiago. I don't remember the date but I was here about a month or a little more. From that time on, being here in Chile, I dedicated myself to the work in electronics which I described before, and to receiving and evaluating the information received from the contacts and the informants networks that had been set up. This work continued until the end of September and the beginning of October 1975 when I had to make a third trip to the United States for the same reasons as the previous trips. During this new trip I went again to AID to look at new equipment and systems there. Some small purchases were made and there was some discussion with Mr. Holkof and his director Mr. Seiter regarding the possibilities of designing a system of remote control with many terminals that could be activated from a very long distance in order to use explosives in the defense of the national territory. The conversation was motivated by remarks by Mr. Holkof in reference to something similar that had been done in a Middle Eastern country. In performing the second part of my mission there was again direct contact with members of the MNC group. In

Miami I met Ignacio Novo, the brother of Guillermo Novo. At different times I met with various members of the MNC in Miami and New York.

During this time there were renewed contacts with the FLNC, as a consequence of which I suggested cutting off all relations with them, and there were courtesy visits with the Abdala boys. After completing this work I returned to Santiago in October 1975. In addition I helped to promote a MNC public appearance, together with Chilean Government officials in New York, which took place in November 1975 with very good publicity for Chile. On my return from this mission I reported

to the Chief of the <sup>Foreign Operations</sup> ~~Exterior~~ Department regarding <sup>the foreign</sup> ~~that~~ part of the mission and the information networks, and to the Chief of the Electronics Intelligence Group regarding the electronics portion. Up to the end of this year I performed the regular activities which I have already described. At some point during January 1976, when I was on vacation,

I asked to speak with Colonel Contreras, who was in Santo Domingo on vacation, to discuss <sup>routine</sup> ~~ordinary~~ matters in connection with my services.

We spoke for about a half an hour in all on the topic of a analysis of the expansion of <sup>Radio Nacional.</sup> ~~national radio.~~

In that same month of January 1976 I went to Colonel Contreras' house in Santiago to deliver to him a draft of my thoughts about enlarging Radio Nacional. In February the only pertinent point in my normal activities was to deliver to him a more thorough report attached to a report of the same Radio Nacional and concerning its enlargement. My appointment in his Santiago office lasted only a few minutes. From February until my trip to Paraguay I carried out my usual activities as described above. There were only two exceptions. I requested of Colonel Contreras' aide an appointment in order to deliver a report to him about situations with regard to electronic intelligence; the appointment in his office did not last more than ten minutes.

With respect to Rolando Otero, I met him at the end of February 1976 when  
was required by  
I ~~had to go to meet with~~ a Major Torres to attend a meeting with Otero  
at the Emperador Hotel. Major Torres explained that this meeting was necessary  
for an evaluation of Otero because he was requesting appointments with very  
high-level government officials. After hearing his proposals and without  
talking more than ten minutes in this meeting, I formed a very negative  
opinion of the group that he claimed to represent, the FNLC, which he said  
was a powerful and anti-Marxist, anti-Castro group. I knew that the FNLC  
was at that time in a situation of bankruptcy and failure. I also had a  
negative opinion about his efforts to solicit funds, using indirectly the  
support of the Government of Chile. After the meeting I reported my impression  
orally to Major Torres and was later requested by the Chief of the Foreign  
Department to make a more thorough report on Otero. I asked my Cuban contacts

in the U.S. for information. One said he was being investigated by U.S. law-enforcement authorities for placing explosive devices; two others said they had a high regard for him; and three said they completely mistrusted the people around him, such as "Mono" Navarrete, one of his principal friends, and Frank Castro, domiciled in the Dominican Republic.

Another pertinent fact about Otero was the second meeting I had with him, which took place in an automobile and the purpose of which was to seek information about Navarrete and information about the use of Chilean documents by an alien. After that, when <sup>there was knowledge of</sup> Henry Kissinger's visit to Chile for the OAS meeting, ~~was~~ I requested through my regular channel of the Foreign Department that consideration be given to preventing/ <sup>him</sup> from causing trouble during Kissinger's stay in Chile because of my fear that Otero could ~~attempt~~ <sup>make</sup> some crazy attack on Kissinger. The Cubans hated Kissinger because he was pushing the opening of U.S. relations with Cuba. Subsequently I learned of Otero's expulsion and his surrender to the FBI. At first I thought this had been due to ~~the~~ Investigations [Criminal Investigations Department?] but, on a date which I do not recall, I was called by Colonel Espinoza to his office and accompanied him to the office of Colonel Contreras who showed me a letter the FBI had sent him and congratulated me for ~~my part~~ <sup>Operations</sup> the part I had played in regard to the Otero problem. I told the Foreign Department, Colonel Espinoza, and anyone who would listen to me at that time about my disagreement with and unhappiness about Otero's delivery to U.S. law-enforcement authorities. I had succeeded in establishing good <sup>sources</sup> ~~relationships~~ for cooperation and information

from the U.S., Mexico, and other Central American points because of my work in establishing networks within the Community. Otero was an active member of the Cuban communities in the U.S. and they defended him. There was a public outcry against Chile throughout the Hispanic community, and I even received information that some half-crazy Cuban groups were thinking about planting explosive devices ~~at Chilean government offices~~ against Chilean interests and Chilean missions in the U.S. and that it was essential for me to go there personally to try to restore friendly relations. I talked by telephone with Guillermo Novo and Dionisio Suárez; they told me that they weren't angry with me but with the government and those who had decided to turn Otero over to U.S. authorities, that presumably that would mean a minimum of 99 years' imprisonment for him. <sup>Support for</sup> ~~Evidence of my analysis is/~~ <sup>contained</sup> in the letter signed and sent by Guillermo Novo to the Government of Chile and refusing to attend the public receptions for the training ship Esmeralda in New York for the Fourth of July 1976.

Trip to Paraguay.

The most important reason for my request to travel to the United States was to try to reestablish my connections that I had lost because of the Otero affair; ~~and~~ the second reason was that the electronic equipment ordered from AID was being delayed--when the date was almost due they informed me of a delay for 30 days more; the third was because of the report of lack of electronic equipment of better quality and to establish new sources for acquiring it. I made my request through the Chief of the Foreign Department and through



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Colonel Espinoza on various occasions. There must be a record of this almost immediately after the surrender of Otero. I did not receive an affirmative reply until one day I was ~~call~~ summoned by Colonel Espinoza, who gave me the following instructions. He authorized my trip to the U.S. for the reasons stated above, but the trip should be made with an officer and, in addition to what I had to do, I was to accompany this officer and assist him with English and help him get along in the U.S. He told me not to worry about the ~~XXXXXX~~ passport of JKenet Angers [sic] because he knew I had some fears about using it; that I was going to travel with this officer to Paraguay where they would give me a Paraguayan passport for travel to the U.S. to carry out the assignment. I should point out that in giving me my specific duties, stated above, Colonel Espinoza told me that Captain Fernandez and I were not to be seen by each other's contacts in the U.S. After that meeting I received the per diem funds and tickets, I believe about 10 days of per diem. ~~xxx~~ We met with Fernandez in DINA Headquarters, whom I only knew by sight--perhaps we had exchanged a few words in groups. I can describe him as a good military officer with a restless nature. There was not much communication between us because I am the exact opposite, but we became friends for the time being. As to the trip itself and the ~~xxx~~ planning-- and this must have been the end of July or the beginning of August, the trip was planned for a certain day but I told Fernandez I could not leave on that date owing to personal problems. <sup>said</sup> ~~I asked if he would go two days later; at~~

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objected  
first he ~~was refused~~ but then said "O.K., you know what you are doing."

Fernández left first, perhaps with the name of Rivadeneira, and I left two days <sup>a</sup> later, using the name Andrés Wilson Silvaeo. I traveled on Lan-Chile,

probably since I always travel on that airline or try to. In Argentina I met Captain Fernández at the ~~Ezeisa~~ <sup>for the Ezeisa bus,</sup> stop, located in the center of the

city, taking a taxi to go to ~~his~~ <sup>my</sup> hotel, the Republic I think, ~~is~~ facing the Obelisk. I am almost sure Fernández continued in the taxi to his hotel. We

~~had previously~~ arranged that we would meet early the next morning and that

Fernandez would come by to pick me up to continue on to Paraguay. We traveled

from the Obelisk to Ezeisa in a taxi and then took a Lan-Chile flight to

Asuncion.

On arriving at the Asuncion airport we went through identification and immigration procedures and then took a taxi downtown. We asked the driver about hotels and he suggested the Señorial among others; this hotel is famous in Asuncion because the owner is a Frenchman who carried out a big swindle in France. The hotel is somewhat distant from the downtown area but near the offices of the Paraguayan Ministry of Defense where we had some errands.

We arrived in Paraguay on a Tuesday, about mid-day, and I think we contacted Paraguayan Intelligence that same day. During the seven or eight days that we were waiting for the passports we went to check out Paraguayan Intelligence or traveled around town. I remained in the hotel most of the time. I do not recall the date, but it must have been the day prior to or the day of our departure from Paraguay, that Paraguayan Intelligence informed us that the

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passports were ready. I can not state ~~the~~ precisely the ~~the~~ circumstances of the delivery of the passports because so much time has passed. Questioned by the Court and according to the documents making up folios 13 to 28 of the arraignment, if what is shown are photographs of the original passports that were issued in Paraguay, the photographs ~~shown~~ exhibited are copies of the passports that were delivered in the name of Juan Williams Rose, a name I chose, composed from my code name, Williams de Angers, and Rose because it occurred to me at the moment. I inform the Court that on folio 15 I am <sup>S</sup> shown a copy of the passport delivered to me that must be the one corresponding to the passport of Alejandro Romeral, which could indicate a repetition. I can give ~~me~~ no opinion about the passport of Alejandro Romeral because I did not see it. Moreover, with regard to the passport in the name of Juan Williams Rose, I only had it in my hands for a few minutes and then Captain Fernandez kept it in his possession. I do not know what happened to it later. With regard to our photographs that do not appear in the documents that I have been shown, ~~the~~ they were taken in a ~~photo~~ photo shop and ~~we~~ we gave them to Paraguayan Intelligence. I do recall that we turned in two large photos and five small, ~~photo~~ ID-card ones. ~~I~~ I cannot verify that Captain Fernandez made a telephone call to Santiago to report that we had the passports or they were delivered to us the following morning, but as a result of that call our trip to the U.S. was cancelled and we had to return to Santiago immediately, or at least that is what Captain Fernandez told ~~me~~ me.

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On the day of our departure, around 4:15 on an Aerolineas Paraguayas plane, we went to Ezeisa, spent the night in Buenos Aires--I don't recall the hotel-- and the following day continued on Aerolineas Argentinas, I think, to Chile. I think we took a taxi to downtown Santiago and that Fernandez got out at Avenida Matta, taking a bag of mine in which he had put several things of his and agreeing to return it later. I continued to Calle San Francisco, to the house of a friend where I called my wife to pick me up.

I think Captain Fernandez reported on the trip; he would have had to do so.

I returned to my usual activities. We spoke later <sup>with Pedrito Espinoza</sup> about the failure of our trip to Paraguay, or the continuation of ~~ix~~ it to the U.S., telling him that <sup>t</sup> I would have liked to continue to the U.S. for the ~~ix~~ reasons that I have stated at length.

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Trip to the U.S.

As I said before, I kept telling the foreign operations people at DINA to send me to the U.S. again to carry out the three objectives I had requested in my unsuccessful trip through Paraguay. I made this request on repeated occasions to Colonel Espinoza and Lucho Gutierrez of the foreign operations department, telling them that if there were no funds for my trip they should at least get me the necessary papers to carry out the aforementioned mission, and that I would find the necessary funds to finance my trip. I do not remember on what day it was that a person whose name I cannot recall, but whose face I do remember-- someone from the Documents Office, I think--asked me for a passport size photograph. When I asked what the picture was for, the person told me. "Don't worry, you'll find out." Several days later I received--I do not remember whether it was at home or at the headquarters--a properly issued Chilean passport bearing my photograph and with a visa to enter the U.S. The passport was issued to Hans Peter Silvaoy. For occupation it said something relating to CORFO. I should explain that on that occasion I was not given per diem or any other type of funds. I traveled to the US on September 8, 1976 and arrived at New York's Kennedy Airport on September 9, 1978 at about noon. I believe that during the time I spent at Miami I telephoned my father to say hello and I then continued on the same airplane to New York. Something interesting happened at Kennedy Airport when I went through immigration. The U.S. Immigration officers have a control book. The officer looked at my passport, checked it against the book, and found the name Hans Petersen. He examined my passport several times, reread the inscription, and finally shrugged his shoulders and returned it to me. This left me quite "shaken" since I thought that the inscription could refer to some other Hans Petersen or could be something referring to the passport I was carrying. Therefore, from that moment on I was quite jumpy. This eventually led me to dispose of the passport. I left Customs in the company of friends who were Lan-Chile pilots.

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I should point out to Your Honor that following my first trip to the U.S. in 1974 I mentioned on my return the need to establish a normal channel for handling our correspondence. It was for that reason that I got in touch with several LAN officers--as I was leaving in the company of the aforementioned pilots--in a hallway away from the customs area. I heard someone shouting "Hey, gringo," and when I turned around I saw Capt. Armando Fernández Larios accompanied by two women. I asked him "What are you doing here?" and he replied with the same question and told me that he had come to visit his family and was returning to Santiago that same night because his father was very ill. In general, the conversation was completely inconsequential. He introduced me to the two women. He said one was his sister and the other one a Miss Walker. That surname stuck with me because I have some friends by that same name at Las Condes. I remember that Miss Walker had long blond hair, was very conceited, had a grouchy expression on her face, was very touchy, and gave the impression that everything bothered her. Her general appearance and manners seemed unpleasant to me; in short, I disliked intensely for no particular reason. When I asked Fernández who she was he made a derogatory gesture as though to convey the idea that being next to her was sheer martyrdom. Shortly after I met Fernández and he introduced me to the two women, one of them tall and dark haired, who I believe was his sister, we stepped aside to talk for a few minutes. The women waited in animated and friendly conversation. From there we went upstairs to a hall on the second floor. Captain Fernández carried two suitcases, I carried my suitcase and briefcase, and Fernández' sister carried a purse. There on the second floor I left them for a while in order to go see someone from LAN in order to do my friend Fernández a favor--which consisted of talking to the LAN people to get him shifted from tourist to first class and to have him admitted to the VIP waiting lounge. I should add that I learned at that time that Fernández' sister was traveling to Washington almost immediately I remember noticing two individuals at the airport. One had the unmistakable clean-cut look of the Mormons and the other one looked unkempt. Seeing them together seemed strange and drew attention. They went by us several times. as we were heading for the LAN VIP lounge. After we reached

the lounge we waited outside, alone, for a while, for the sister and the other girl to return. It was then that I saw the two aforementioned individuals again. They continued to walk around together. I also remember that Fernández bought a table-model ~~electric~~ digital electric clock in one of the second-floor shops in front of the VIP lounge entrance. It was at that moment that the sister and the other girl arrived and, almost immediately, I took them to the VIP lounge. After that I went to eat something with some LAN employees, then I inquired about renting a car, and later I returned to the VIP lounge to say goodbye. After that I went to get the car and drove to the vicinity of Nwe [sic] City and Nwe [sic] Jersey taking great care to avoid any possible followers. I finally arrived in a motel near Nwe City and it was there that I arranged ~~to~~ to meet with Guillermo Novo, ~~whose~~ whose nom de guerre was Santiago Otero. Guillermo Novo's actual matronymic is San Paul. We met at La Estrella restaurant in Nwe City--the same restaurant where we had first become acquainted. The meeting was friendly, but cold. The conversation was not long. Basically, at that meeting we decided what we were going to talk about in the next several days. We did not meet the following day, but we met the day after that and the meeting was also attended by Dionisio Suarez. It took place in my hotel room. During that and other subsequent meetings that I shall not describe in detail because they dealt with the same subject, we discussed the possibilities of resuming the flow of information and public support to Chile and about ways to start rumors justifying and explaining ~~the~~ Otero's arrest in Chile and his subsequent turn over to the FBI. The idea was to blame Otero himself for "goofing" and entering Chile with his own papers, which had been detected by the United States Secret Service during their inspection preceding Kissinger's arrival and it had been requested that he be turned over to the FBI. For security reasons I requested Santiago to send me the papers I had under the name of Kenet Angers and these were sent to me through the LAN-Chile channel. Once I had the passport, I changed motels several times for safety reasons. When I got the Kenet Angers papers I disposed of the Hans Petersen Silva passport. I succeeded in placing the U.S. control card aboard an Iberia flight from New York so that the U.S. records would show the legal departure of Hans Petersen

Silva from the U.S. After I changed motels the meetings were held in public places and I did not disclose my address. The results of the meetings were mediocre, ~~showing that they were not angry with me~~ showing that the resumption of relations would be gradual, that they were not angry with me personally, but that they were resentful of the Chilean attitude which had given them unequal treatment. I remember that during a meeting with Dionisio Suarez the conversation dealt with the same subject and at a meeting with the OPICE he told me that the Director of the National Movement was the summary of all prior conversations[sic]. They posed some specific questions such as: What can you give us in Chile? We can give you a quiet place, preferably in the country, where sick women may be kept [and] training may be given. At no time ~~was~~ were their armaments discussed. I did not commit myself. I agreed only to serve as the normal channel for this request. Insofar as I learned later, this never materialized. With respect to the other questions to which I have referred, they pertained in particular to ~~the arrest of~~ Otero's arrest in Chile. I believe that Andy Roster was one of the supreme leaders of the MNC. He attended one meeting, because I had the impression that another participant referred to him by name. During my stay in New York I ~~was~~ was in ~~the~~ touch by telephone on several occasions with my sister. I also visited her home several times--I believe no more than three. The last time I was in her home was on September 19 and I went [from there] to New Air Airport where I boarded a flight to Miami. At Miami I ~~believe~~ believe that I spent the night at a hotel ~~near~~ in front of the Airport. The following day I got in touch with my father at ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> office. I got in touch on the same subject and for the same purposes with the Cubans at New York. I had conversations with Felipe Riveros, the ideological leader of the MNC. The conversation was short and quite cold, with him accusing me again of unequal treatment. One or two days later there was another conversation with Guillermo Novo and other ~~members of the~~ MNC leaders. Apparently this conversation was more friendly and there were some favorable comments with respect to it. I was also in touch on two or more occasions with Ignacio Novo, who lives in Miami. Those conversations were very friendly because he is a very effusive person. I was also in touch with Croat Carl Blado. Those conversations were on the same subject and, since he was not so affected by the Cuban



problem, he did not raise a problem, and in the near future the flow

of information would resume. During those days in Miami I encountered

the problem of how I would return to Chile. Since I did not have a

passport or the means to return under the name of Hans Petersen, I

could not use the return ticket. On several occasions I attempted to

obtain reimbursement for the ticket through LAN<sup>-chile</sup> friends at Miami, but I

did not succeed. During those days I went to AID because when I was in

New York part of my mission was to maintain contact with new sources

of supply of electronic devices. My attempts were completely unsuc-

cessful because one of the contacts, Mini Miterman, had retired and the

other one, Ben Yamil, was a swindler.

Once at AID, I don't remember the occasion or the date and I

am almost certain that I went more than once between September 19th

and 24th, I spoke with the President and the Technical Director

regarding the problems that I had to fight <sup>[to get]</sup> ~~for~~ the equipment that

had been purchased months ago, and that the delivery was past due.

I made them see the urgency and the importance of this equipment for

us. There was no excuse for any further delay. During my visit to

AID they took out several kinds of electronic things and and various pieces of new equipment were dispatched.

Documents of Folios 7,8,10,11, and 12

The document of folio 7 corresponds to my order from 1975, during my first visit that year to the United States. The elements given there are devices for use in electronic intelligence and counter-intelligence.

The first is a Filter antenna. It is used to <sup>track</sup> follow automobiles.

The second No. 94005, with nicadas [?] No. 94056 is a set of batteries for a transmitter, the third is a battery charger, the fourth--Special Antenna--is a special antenna for a microtransmitter, the fifth--No. 91402 XMTR--accessory hoster with antena [sic] is a portable transmitter sobaquera [shield?] with a microphone antenna, <sup>7</sup> the acronym Consultec Ltda. was invented by me in order to avoid any identification of Chile with the purchase.

With respect to the document of folio 8, BXR-5 communication 2- waik -XMTR and RCDR, an battery charger, an battery for about [sic], that is a set of body transmission and reception. 903 A Transmitel

Riplaman for BXR-5 Comunication whith...an charger [sic], this is a replacement transmitter for the BXR-5 set.

The following two are spare parts for the first two. The last Special form the comunication, modification for about [sic] is a special transmission estelacion [?], mentioned above. It should be said that I recognize the document but I do not recognize, nor do I have any knowledge of having seen the notations written in the rimars [?] section referring to General Washington Carrasco and to Andres Wilson. However, as I said before, I remember having spoken with General Carrasco, but that was in December 1974. It is possible that in this first purchase of 1974 that I might have given the name of General Carrasco as a reference for the final destination of the purchase. Regarding the document of folio 10, Trasmitel, this is a tracking microtransmitter, Power Artefact. It is a power amplifier for the first items. It is noted that these items were returned for repairs. The signature given, Kent Anyers, is one that I wrote and has to do with the identity of Kenet Anyers which I assumed on various occasions. With respect to the document on folio 11, that is exhibited

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to me, I remember having been consulted about its authenticity by the President of AID Mr. Holkom. I have nothing to do with the sending and the writing of this letter or with its signature José Fernandez. It could have been Rolf, one of the electronics technicians at DINA. I don't think that he could have written the letter himself, however, because he does not speak English. With respect to the document of folio 12, I remember having seen it under the same conditions and circumstances as folio 12 [sic] and it would belong, I think, to the envelope in which the letter of folio 11 arrived.

Thereupon, and at the request of the deponent, and in order to verify his statements, a handwriting test was given in relation to the aforesaid documents.

Questioned concerning the document of folio 8 and folio 2 of the records, with respect to the telephone numbers given there:

202-204-3696, ~~202-331-6376~~ and 202-331-0310, all of Washington, DC,

*I know*  
Press [sic]. ~~With respect to~~ the first two, ~~I know them~~. The last

one could be the Military Mission of Chile at Washington because the

third group of figures begins with 0. In any case it is not true that I would have left any number for Mr. Holkof to call me in Washington. The only case in which I would have left a telephone number for Holkof would have been for him to call from Dextor, and then only for a couple of hours and no more since I was only in Dexton [sic] for two hours.

Return Trip to Chile

As I said earlier, I got rid of the Han Petersen Silva passport.

Consequently I was left with the nonendorsable LAN<sup>Chile</sup> ticket in that name which could only be refunded in Chile in pesos<sup>[sic]</sup>. What I did was to have a friend in the company pay for a ticket in his name. I requested it for a friend, since he knew me as Andrés Wilson. That is how we did it. He gave me the ticket with which I traveled to Chile under the name of Kenet Angers. I paid the aforesaid friend for the ticket in Santiago somewhat later after I had gotten back the money for the ticket made out to Hans Petersen Silv<sup>a</sup>.

Relation to the Death of Orlando Letelier

The only thing I know with respect to the death of O. Letelier is what I read in the papers. I should say that on the day of the

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events I was in Miami. On the morning of that same day I bought some small gifts for the children and at some time in the morning I met with Felipe Riveros, the head of MNC, and I had lunch with Ignacio Novo, who <sup>at that time</sup> ~~on that occasion~~ informed me of the death of O. Letelier.

Asked to say whether in some of the meetings which I had with the Cubans to which I have referred I gave them money or any documents, with respect to money I never gave them money or any documents.

With respect to documents there was an exchange of letters regarding functions of the service. I also inform you that during my stay in Miami, and prior to my return to Chile, I stayed at the house of my parents, with the sole exception of the night of my arrival when I spent the night at a hotel in front of the airport on September 19th.

Description of his Final Trip with that of Juan Williams Rose and Alejandro Romeral Jara

During my stay in the United States in September 1976 I had no contact with any official who was a member or a representative of the Government of Chile or its Armed Forces, with the exception of the accidental meeting with Captain Fernandez Larios at Kennedy Airport in New York. I had no knowledge of any trip made by anyone using the

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names of Juan Williams Rose or Alejandro Romeral Jara.

Admiral Macintire

I don't know him but the only thing I know is that Guillermo

Novo told me that the MNC had had contact with him.

Quatropillan Group

I chose the name Quatropillan taking it from a local legend.

the full name was Quatropillan Center for Technical Research and

Development, of which I was the Director. This group was subordinate

to another higher agency for purposes of administration and logistics

and under the command of Lt. Col. Eduardo Iturria.

With respect to Lt. Col. Iturriaga, I can tell you that

professionally he is one of the most excellent officers that I have

ever known. He is intelligent, cautious, [illegible], and absolutely

loyal. He is the kind of person whose great drive focuses his energies

on his institution. Personally, as a friend, he is one of the best

that I have ever had in my life. I stress this because it is very

difficult for me to get involved with or open myself up to people, but

Commander Iturriaga is an exception. The work of the Center was mainly

technical from the point of view of listening [bugging?], if its

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members were he who speaks most a secretary and two classes [sic].

The relations with the staff were strictly business and were very good in that respect. With respect to Hermes and Eugenio Garrido, they were not a part of the group and were a kind of super informers from Patria y Libertad. Their personality was ultra-rightest, fascist in style, and on many occasions gave excellent information. He [sic] is an eccentric and difficult individual.

Asked whether he is still at this time a paid informant of the CNI, under the same conditions in which he worked for DINA, he indicates that in fact they [sic] continue to be, no one to date having told him to stop providing his services. He was even paid this month in the amount of \$11,000, more or less.

Asked to indicate how he would classify himself within the Service he stated that he was not in any way an agent. He could be a coordinator of information, a technical consultant, and a technical planner, someone endowed with creativity and capable of getting things done.



Aldo Vera Carafil, Raul Barandela Estevez, and Orlando Cruz Pino

With respect to the aforementioned names the only one that I believe I have heard is that of Mr. Cruz, although I don't remember under what circumstances. I inform you that the manner in which the Cubans work is to look for a specific name to designate revolutionary type operators, claiming affiliation with a group that in reality is nonexistent, Organización Cero for example. They even publish editorial- and commentary-type articles in the newspapers under the assumed names.

Procir Incorporating [sic]

This is company which I own and which is legally organized as a corporation in Florida. All of the shares are owned by one person. I don't remember the total amount of capital stock, but I would guess that it is very low, about US\$3,000. With respect to the capital, \$US500 was paid out and then immediately, instaneously withdrawn.

It idea of its existence was to have a company in the USA which could write under its letterhead to request information or purchase some replacements or minor parts and intelligence devices. This explains the name since I could not use that of Consultec, <sup>there</sup> ~~their~~ being another

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company by that name in Florida, Procir Ltda. There was an idea to set up a corporation by that name here in Chile, the purpose of which would be similar to that of Procer Inc., but it was never done.

(That was the entire first statement of Townley).