

Heaton:
Briefing file
11 Jan 65

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Monday - 23 January 1965

25X1



1. (Confidential) In connection with the Senate Armed Services Committee Defense Department hearings which begin on 7 February, I asked William Gordon, of the Committee staff, if the Chairman desired any information other than that already given in the briefing of the full Committee and the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee before DOE hearings begin. Mr. Gordon said he did not believe there would be a necessity for a further meeting but he will check this with Chairman Russell and advise if further briefing is desired.

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Lucian
Briefing
11 Jan 65

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Thursday - 21 January 1965

25X1 1. (Unclassified - [redacted]) By way of follow up to prior conversations, I dropped by to see Mr. Robert T. Carson, Administrative Assistant to Senator Hiram Fong. (Senator Fong and Mr. Carson had [redacted])
25X1 I told Mr. Carson we would be happy to talk to the Senator prior to his proposed trip to the Far East at the end of this session and also invited the Senator to visit us sometime in the near future. Mr. Carson said the Senator would be returning to Hawaii soon and would be there most of the month of February. He suggests we contact him again early in March.

25X1 2. (Confidential - [redacted]) David Martin, in the office of Senator Thomas J. Dodd, called and thanked us for the information we provided in response to his questions on Vietnam during the course of his meeting with Mr. Colby. He said there were some additional questions which he would like to raise and we are passing these on to FE Division.

25X1 3. (Confidential - [redacted]) Received a call from Jim McKenna, in the office of Senator John C. Pastore, with regard to our prior conversations on the matter Senator Pastore raised at the Director's ✓
briefing of Senate Armed Services Committee and Defense Appropriations Subcommittee on 11 January. (See Journal of 18 January.) Mr. McKenna said he had brought this to Senator Pastore's attention but the Senator was forced to leave town today for Colorado and will not be back until sometime next week. He assured me, however, the Senator is aware we have attempted to reach him on this.

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CONFIDENTIAL

*Jan 11/64
Briefing
file*

Allen-Scott Report

CIA's McCone On S. Vietnam

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
AND PAUL SCOTT



Mr. Allen

WASHINGTON — Central intelligence Director John McCone is flatly contradicting the Johnson administration's pet thesis regarding the grimly deteriorating situation in South Viet Nam.

The most pressing problem there, McCone holds, is military and not political.

Primary attention and effort should be concentrated on quickly achieving greater combat effectiveness against the increasingly more powerful and successful Communist aggressors, rather than laboriously trying to bring about a "stable government" among the feuding elements in Saigon.

These blunt views were voiced by the CIA head, due to be replaced soon, in his closed-door testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is conducting an extensive study of the ominous South Viet Nam dilemma.

While not directly challenging the administration's "stability" policy, McCone left no doubt of his emphatic disagreement with it.

"As long as the battle for South Viet Nam is treated as a political rather than a military problem," he told the senators, "there is little prospect of establishing a stable government in Saigon. That is putting the cart before the horse. The key problem is military and not political, and the sooner that is realized and acted on, the better it will be."

Graphically underscoring his contention, McCone presented a detailed report on battle casualties and weapons losses in the past three years.

The grim figures revealed mounting South Viet Nam losses in both men and arms. Last year approximately twice as many troops were killed, wounded and missing as in 1962, and nearly three times as many weapons were lost.

In striking contrast, the Viet Cong made gains every year.

Following are publishable highlights of this CIA compilation:

In 1964, U. S. casualties were —136 killed; 1,022 wounded; 11 missing in action; 3 captured; 1,172 weapons lost.

Another foreboding development stressed by the Central Intelligence director is that the Communist aggressors now have better weapons and are operating in large organized units.

Total Red forces in South Viet Nam and enemy-held territory in adjoining Laos and Cambodia are estimated at more than 150,000.

There is also increasing evidence, McCone reported, that North Vietnamese officers and non-coms are now functioning with the Viet Cong, both in training camps and combat. While the Reds use all types of weapons, most of them are Russian-made.

McCone flatly opposed U.S. withdrawal from South Viet Nam when questioned by Senator Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who strongly favors expanding the war to North Viet Nam.

"What would be the effect in Southeast Asia if we should call it a day and get out of South Viet Nam?" asked Thurmond.

"It would be a major disaster," replied McCone. "That is also the opinion of Ambassador Maxwell Taylor."

"In what way?" continued Thurmond.

"Once our forces were withdrawn," said McCone, "South Viet Nam would go Communist almost at once. After that, it would only be a short time before the remainder of Southeast Asia would go neutralist and then Communist. India, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, would all go in quick succession."

"We would soon be pushed out of the Western Pacific back to Honolulu. That would be the short-term effect. The long-term effect would be even worse."

In response to questions re-

garding other areas and developments, McCone told the senators:

Russia is going to great lengths to perfect a giant missile capable of carrying 50 to 60 megaton (equivalent to 50 or 60 million tons of TNT) nuclear warheads. Also Soviet missile testing has greatly increased since the signing of the nuclear test ban in 1963.

No secret Russian atmospheric nuclear tests have been detected, but the Reds are constantly conducting underground tests.

The CIA is still uncertain who the real new rulers of the Kremlin are. No determination has yet been made of the exact roles Premier Kosygin and First Communist Party Secretary Brezhnev.

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*Leason file
Briefing 1-19-65*

**Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Tuesday - 19 January 1965**

Page 2

25X1 4. [redacted] In response to her inquiry yesterday,
25X1 I talked with Emily Davis, in the office of Representative Ogden Reid,
regarding [redacted] a former Agency employee who resigned
in 1952. I reviewed the period of employment with Miss Davis and
provided her with general information obtained from Agency files for
Mr. Reid's information.

25X1 5. [redacted] Virginia Laird, Personal Secretary
to Senator Symington, advised, after checking with the Senator, that the
Senator will set a time on Thursday to meet back with him concerning the
few follow-up questions he had from review of the Armed Services/
25X1 Appropriations briefing by the Director on 11 January. ✓

25X1 6. [redacted] Met with Mr. Samuel Archibald,
Counsel, Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee,
who advised that there seems to be some concern about possible activity
of the Special Government Operations Subcommittee to investigate invasion
of privacy which is chaired by Representative Cornelius Gallagher. As
Mr. Archibald expects to have further definition in this area later in the
week, he suggested that I be back in touch on Thursday or Friday.

**JOHN S. WARNER
Legislative Counsel**

cc: Ex/Dir/Compt
DD/S
Mr. Chretien
Dir/BPAM

Item 3 - SAS

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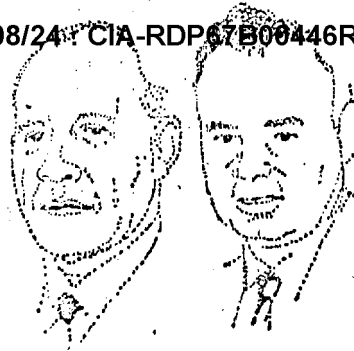
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ALLEN - SCOTT REPORT

Inside Washington

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT



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CIA Head Dissents on Viet Nam

WASHINGTON — Central Intelligence Director John McCone is flatly contradicting the Johnson administration's pet thesis regarding the grimly deteriorating situation in South Viet Nam.

The most pressing problem there, McCone holds, is military and not political.

Primary attention and effort should be concentrated on quickly achieving greater combat effectiveness against the increasingly more powerful and successful Communist aggressors, rather than laboriously trying to bring about a "stable government" among the feuding elements in Saigon.

These blunt views were voiced by the CIA head, due to be replaced soon, in his closed-door testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is conducting an extensive study of the ominous South Viet Nam dilemma.

HE DISAGREES

While not directly challenging the administration's "stability first" policy, McCone left no doubt of his emphatic disagreement with it.

"As long as the battle for South Viet Nam is treated as a political rather than a military problem," he told the senators, "there is little prospect of establishing a stable government in Saigon. That is putting the cart before the horse. The key problem is military and not political, and the sooner that is realized and acted on, the better it will be."

Graphically underscoring his contention, McCone presented a detailed report on battle casualties and weapons losses in the past years.

The grim figures revealed mounting South Viet Nam losses in both men and arms. Last year approximately twice as many troops were killed, wounded and missing as in 1962, and nearly three times as many weapons were lost.

In striking contrast, the Viet Cong made gains every year.

Following are publishable highlights of this CIA compilation:

Casualties suffered by South Vietnamese forces in the last three years total 63,500, including 17,100 killed, 36,000 wounded and 10,400 missing in action. South Viet Nam forces in the same period have lost 29,400 weapons.

Viet Cong casualties in 1962-63-64 total 72,700, with 59,000 killed, and 13,700 missing in action. The Reds lost 14,800 weapons.

In 1964, U.S. casualties were 136 killed, 1,022 wounded, 11 missing in action, 3 captured and 1,172 weapons lost.

WITHDRAWAL FATAL

Another foreboding development stressed by the Central Intelligence director is that the Communist aggressors now have better weapons and are operating in large organized units.

Total Red forces in South Viet Nam and enemy-held territory in adjoining Laos and Cambodia are estimated at more than 150,000.

There is also increasing evidence, McCone reported, that North Vietnamese officers and non-coms are now functioning with the Viet Cong, both in training camps and combat. While the Reds use all types of weapons, most of them are Russian-made.

McCone flatly opposed U.S. withdrawal from South Viet Nam when questioned by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., who strongly favors expanding the war to North Viet Nam.

"What would be the effect in Southeast Asia if we should call it a day and get out of South Viet Nam?" asked Thurmond. "It would be a major disaster," replied McCone. "That is also the opinion of Ambassador Maxwell Taylor."

"In what way?" continued Thurmond.

"Once our forces were withdrawn," said McCone, "South Viet Nam would go Communist almost at once. After that, it would only be a short time before the remainder of Southeast Asia would go neutralist and then Communist. India, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, would all go in quick succession."

"We would be pushed out of the Western Pacific back to Honolulu. That would be the short-term effect. The long-term effect would be even worse."

In response to questions regarding other areas and developments, McCone told the senators:

Russia is going to great lengths to perfect a giant missile capable of carrying 50 to 60 megaton (equivalent to 50 to

60 million tons of TNT) nuclear warheads. Also Soviet missile testing has greatly increased since the signing of the nuclear test ban in 1963.

No secret Russian atmospheric nuclear tests have been detected, but the Reds are constantly conducting underground tests.

The CIA is still uncertain who the real new rulers of the Kremlin are. No determination has yet been made of the exact roles of Premier Kosygin and First Communist Party Secretary Brezhnev.

The primary objective of Khrushchev's successors is the same as his — Communist domination of the world. That has not been changed, and there is no likelihood it ever will be.

McCone's successor is still not selected. The only decision so far made by the President is to replace McCone with a "name" rather than a "technician."

★ ★ ★

INAUGURAL FLASHES

Harold Stassen, one-time "boy" governor of Minnesota and since then candidate for various other jobs, including president, will be on hand for the Johnson inauguration and related ceremonies. In addition to buying two \$25 tickets for the inaugural ball, Stassen also has purchased two tables for the Minnesota Society's pre-inaugural party in honor of Vice President-elect Hubert Humphrey... Venezuela's Foreign Minister Borges, in a Caracas broadcast, stated "a visit by President Johnson is in the forefront of our national expectations." Borges gave no indication when such a visit is likely, but was emphatic that "It will mean closer ties between our two countries."

NOTE: The material in the two boxed paragraphs did not appear in the version published in the NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN for 21 January.

CONFIDENTIAL

Laird
11 Jan 65

**Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Monday - 18 January 1965**

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25X1
11. Talked to Virginia Laird, Personal Secretary to Senator Symington, who advised that the Senator would not be available during the day to meet concerning the information he requested on review of the transcript of the Director's briefing of House Armed Services on 11 January. Miss Laird will advise on Thursday morning after consulting again with Senator Symington. ✓

**JOHN S. WARNER
Legislative Counsel**

cc: Ex/Dir/Compt
DD/S
Mr. Chretien
Dir/BPAM

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Item 10 -

CONFIDENTIAL

*Director's Briefing
File Jan 11*

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Monday - 18 January 1965

1. (Unclassified - [redacted]) George Murphy, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy staff, called with regard to the proposed date for the Director's briefing of the Committee. Murphy said that Senator Jackson and Representative Bates might not be able to be present on 28 January and, therefore, wished to ascertain whether Mr. McCone might be available for the briefing on 4 February. After checking with the Director's office, I advised Murphy the Director could not appear on 4 February but might be available on 5 February. Later in the day, Murphy called and said they were unable to make the meeting on 5 February and would stay with the 28 January date.

2. (Unclassified - [redacted]) Talked with James McKenna, in the office of Senator John O. Pastore, and advised him that at Senator Pastore's convenience we were available to provide him with information of a classified nature in response to an inquiry which he had directed to Mr. McCone at the briefing on 11 January. McKenna said he would be happy to advise the Senator on this and advise us as soon as he is available. ✓



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Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: JAN 18, 1965

Sen AS Lynch file

U.S. Not Prepared For Red Sub Attack, CIA's McCone Tells Senate

By FRANK VAN DER LINDEN
Washington Bureau Chief

Washington -- Central Intelligence Agency Director John McCone painted a dark picture of Communist take-over threats in Viet Nam and the Congo, and a build-up in Russian submarines and missiles when he gave key Senators a private, three-hour briefing on world danger spots last week.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., chairman of both the Armed Services Committee and the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, said afterwards that he heard nothing to justify reducing this nation's defense efforts.

Russell said the Soviet Union was improving its missiles and trying to perfect a reliable anti-missile missile.

Another high intelligence source, who cannot be identified, also indicated the Russians are working on a new device to knock down missiles and may have developed a huge rocket to launch multi-megaton intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"If they should ever achieve these goals, they could threaten us with a devastating nuclear attack and blunt our counter-attack," a senatorial source commented after the briefing.

Still another expert on defense said Russia's stepped-up production of seven to ten nuclear-powered submarines a year "is one of the biggest

threats to our national safety." "The big danger is Polaris-type submarines are difficult to detect and there is no way to prevent them from firing at our shores," the expert said.

"Suppose we find some Russian submarines three or four hundred miles out in the Atlantic Ocean? They have a perfect right to be there. We couldn't sink them without starting a war.

"Our only protection is that the Russians know an attack on us would lead to instant atomic retaliation which could destroy the Soviet and kill millions of people."

McCone reportedly told the senators that the Russians, under successors to deposed Nikita Khrushchev, still are pursuing their same goal of controlling the whole world. They are making no immediate threats of a high-scale nuclear crisis, however.

Sen. Karl Mundt, R-S.D., said afterwards he felt "a little better" about Russia but "a little worse" about Viet Nam, where he defied U.S. policy as "bold, ing, hoping and deluding."

McCone is said to have warned the Senators a pull-out of American forces would be "disastrous." He indicated the Reds would take over not only Viet Nam but Malaysia, which is menaced by Indonesia.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., said McCone's testimony showed Russia is "very strong" militarily. Stennis, Preparedness Subcommittee chairman, said the intelligence chief gave "highly classified" data about the Soviet submarine build-up.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara will soon be questioned by Senate and House committees in their annual "military posture briefings." McNamara told the House Defense Appropriations Subcom-

mittee in February 1963, that "we have not found it feasible at this time to provide a capability for insuring the destruction of any very large portion of the fully hard ICBM sites if the Soviets build them in quantities, or of missile launching submarines. . . .

"Our ability to destroy these submarines before they fire their missiles will be limited once the Soviet Union places any large number of them on station. Neither do we have any significant ability to intercept the missiles once they have been launched from a submarine."

By "the later part of this decade," or around 1968, McNamara said, "the Soviet Union could have a large number of missile-bearing submarines on station within reach of most of our bomber bases." That threat, he added, made it all the more important to keep a large percentage of U.S. bombers on airborne alert so that enough could survive a nuclear attack and retaliate.

"Second only in importance to defense against ICBM attack is the problem of defense against submarine-launched missiles," the secretary added. He repeated that statement a year later.

Recognizing the growing seriousness of the missile-launching submarine threat, we are continuing a very ambitious research and development effort in the submarine detection area."

McNamara also said he would modify selected air defense radars on the East, West and Gulf coasts to give them some capability against shorter range missiles launched from submarines, thereby providing at least a few minutes of warning.

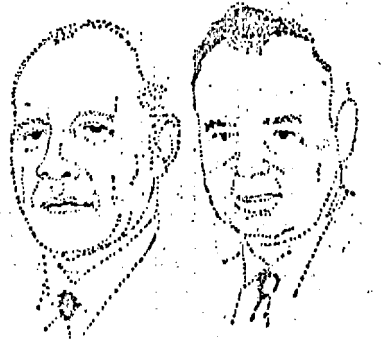
The Nike X system, if we decide to deploy it, would then provide the primary capability against submarine-launched mis-

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ALLEN - SCOTT REPORT

Inside Washington

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT



Red Patrols Stepped-Up

WASHINGTON—Red Chinese-piloted MIG-21 jet fighters are now flying patrols over the Gulf of Tonkin and North Viet Nam.

That is the latest foreboding development since the sudden appearance of sizable flights of these latest-model Russian-type combat planes in this war-racked area several weeks ago.

None of the speedy and powerfully-armed MIG-21s have yet been sighted over Communist-imperiled South Viet Nam or adjoining Laos.

As reported to Washington authorities by U.S. Air and Naval forces, the patrolling MIGs are based on Hainan Island, in the Gulf of Tonkin off the southern tip of Red China and opposite the center of North Viet Nam's long coastline.

PATROL ROUTE

Usual route of the Red Chinese patrols is as follows:

From airfields in southeastern Hainan, the MIG-21s fly west across Tonkin Gulf to Dong Hoi, on the southern coast of North Viet Nam and near the northern boundary of South Viet Nam. From there the patrols head north to Hanoi, capital of North Viet Nam, where they refuel. Then heading south, they again traverse Tonkin Gulf to their home bases on Hainan.

From verifications by U.S. aerial reconnaissance, including pilotless planes, intelligence estimates that Red China now has between 70 and 100 MIG-21s in this region.

In addition to those operating from Hainan Island, these latest-model Communist jet fighters have been sighted on airfields in four other locations—one in North Viet Nam, at Hanoi; the three others in China, at Nanjing, Chinghai and Mengtzu,

not far from North Viet Nam's border.

Largest number of these MIGs, estimated around 50, have been spotted on China's Hainan Island.

It also has been definitely established that these MIGs are piloted by Red Chinese. This has been fully authenticated by recordings of messages and other conversations by the pilots.

FATEFUL UNCERTAINTY

But still very much in the dark is what happens next—particularly whether these new jet fighters portend Red China's direct intervention in the protracted South Viet Nam conflict.

Some intelligence authorities are strongly convinced of that. In support of this view, they cite the following:

Disposition of the MIG-21s and Red China's other air strength definitely indicates readiness to intervene. Regular North Viet Nam ground forces, up to regimental units, are positively known to be in South Viet Nam. In recent weeks, these North Viet Nam troops have been increasingly used in combat.

They carried the brunt of the fighting at Binh Gia, where the South Vietnamese and U.S. advisers suffered their biggest losses to date.

In the opinion of these intelligence experts, the next likely move will be Peking's use of its jet fighters to provide the North Viet Nam regulars with air support—which the Communists have totally lacked in this struggle so far.

This dire development would immediately confront the U.S. with decisions of supremest importance.

President Johnson would have to decide how far he is prepared

to go to make good the ringing pronouncement in his State of the Union message Monday night of this week.

"Twice in one generation we have had to fight against aggression in the Far East. To ignore aggression would only increase the danger of a larger war. What is at stake (in South Viet Nam) is the cause of freedom. In that cause we shall never be found wanting."

WHERE'D THEY GET THEM

The jolting discovery that Red China has acquired MIG-21s has caused deep perturbation in State Department and Central Intelligence Agency quarters.

Both have policy papers asserting (1) Russia halted all military aid to Peking in 1961 when the long-smoldering ideological feud broke into the open; (2) no MIG-21s have ever been supplied the Chinese; the latter's airforce has deteriorated in the last few years.

Since the appearance of Chinese-piloted MIG-21s in the inflamed Viet Nam area, debate has raged among administration policy-makers over their origin.

State Department and CIA officials are inclined to the view that these latest-model jet fighters are being produced in China. Military experts sharply question this theory. In refutation they cite the following two significant factors:

(1) There is no "firm" information or evidence that Red China has plants capable of manufacturing MIG-21s. (2) Principal sources of the reports that these combat planes are being made in China are Hong Kong and New Delhi, where

Communist agents are notoriously active.

The skeptical military officials also contend the reports of the MIG-21s' being produced in China were "leaked" by Communist sources, and so timed as to coincide with the appearance of these planes in the South Viet Nam region.

Prior to the sighting of the MIG-21s, the jet fighter strength of Red China was calculated by the CIA as between 1,750 and 2,000 planes, including approximately 100 MIG-19s. The others were MIG-17s and MIG-15s, now rated as obsolescent.

THE LOWDOWN — MAYBE!

Members of the Joint Congressional Atomic Committee will get their first briefing on Red China's atomic test next week. Central Intelligence Director John McCone has been summoned to make this presentation by Rep. Chet Holifield, D-Calif., chairman. McCone has been forewarned he will face close questioning on what information the U.S. has on Chinese production facilities and what nuclear weapons they have or can produce. . . . Newly re-elected Pien Chou En-lai will tour the Arab countries in March. Preparations are underway for him to visit Egypt, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen. Definitely not on his schedule is Lebanon, which maintains diplomatic relations with Nationalist China and does not recognize Peking. . . . Faced with a soaring population growth and increasing difficulties in meeting food demands, the Communist rulers of China have made an about-face and are now preaching birth control. A nationwide propaganda drive has been launched booming the use and sale of contraceptive pills. There is no indication of the origin of these medicinals, but foreign diplomats in Peking believe they are being imported from Europe.

NOTE: The material in the boxed paragraph did not appear in the version published in the NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN for 15 January.

*Liaison
BFF 11 Jan 65*

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Friday - 15 January 1965

1. (Confidential) - [redacted] William Darden, Senate Armed Services Committee staff, telephoned indicating that Senator Stuart Symington was ill at home but had asked if it would be possible that the transcript of Monday's hearing be brought to his home so he could read it. I told Mr. Darden we would be glad to do this. Subsequently, I telephoned Senator Symington and arranged a time for [redacted] to carry the transcript to his home. [redacted] took it over and waited while the Senator read it and returned the transcript to the Agency. [redacted]

[redacted] This request has been relayed to the DD/I and the information will be transmitted back to the Senator the first of the week.

[redacted]

Searwine also inquired if the Agency had any particular views, pro or con, on a 5-year passport vs. a 10-year passport. I told him that probably we would have no strong views one way or another but I would check this to see if there were any other views in the Agency.

3. (Confidential) - [redacted] The Director, accompanied by [redacted] met with Chairman George Mahon, House Appropriations Committee, with Robert Michaels present for somewhat more than an hour. See Memorandum for the Record.

4. (Confidential) - [redacted] Met with Mr. Joseph Dolan, Administrative Assistant, Senator Robert Kennedy, and provided him with the biographic information requested of [redacted] yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dolan thanked me very much for our assistance.

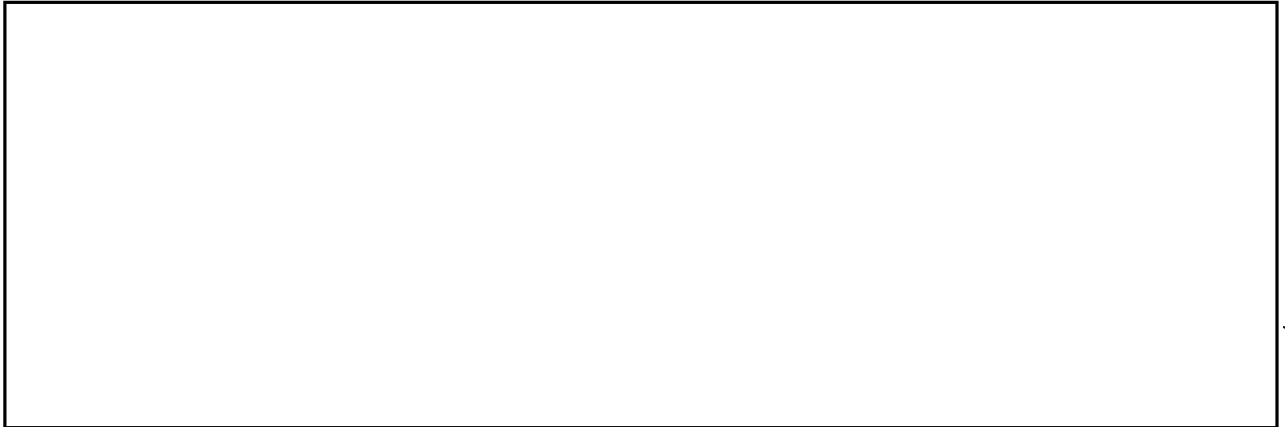
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11 Jan 65

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Friday - 15 January 1965

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12. [redacted] Accompanied Dr. Chamberlain and Mr. [redacted] [redacted] to a briefing for Senator Strom Thurmond on Soviet high altitude nuclear tests. The meeting was held in Senator Thurmond's office and, on the Senator's initiative, Mr. Fred Bushardt, his Legislative Assistant, sat in. Dr. Chamberlain and [redacted] briefed the Senator and then answered questions from the Senator and Mr. Bushardt. Both appeared well satisfied with the information given them.



JOHN S. WARNER
Legislative Counsel

cc:
Ex/Dir-Compt
DD/S
Mr. Christian
D/S PAM

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Brief 11 Jan 65

**Journal - Office of Legislative Council
Thursday - 14 January 1965**

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11. [Redacted] Contacted Mr. J. Fred Bushardt, Legislative Assistant to Senator Strom Thurmond, to determine whether the Senator would be available on Friday for a briefing from Dr. Chamberlain on high altitude Soviet nuclear tests prior to the ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty. Mr. Bushardt is to check to see if Senator Thurmond will be available and call us back. (This was a follow-up on a question put to the Director at his briefing on 11 January.)

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13. [Redacted] Dropped by the office of Congressman Charles Bennett of Florida to renew my acquaintance with his Administrative Assistant, Mr. Richard Sewell. The Congressman was not in. Mr. Sewell requested that I drop back to see the Congressman at my first opportunity.

14. [Redacted] In connection with Senator Mondale's previous statement to me that he would be delighted to visit the Agency, I asked Mr. Phillip Byrnes, Legislative Assistant, to find out what date would be convenient for the Senator. Mr. Byrnes will let us know.

s/ John S. Warner
JOHN S. WARNER
Legislative Counsel

cc: Ex/Dir/Compt
DD/S
Mr. Chretien
Dir/BPAM
Rem 7 - Colby
Rem 9 and 10 - OSI

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