

SECRET

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Wednesday - 10 December 1969

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1. [redacted] Hand carried to Dorothy Fosdick, Staff Director of the Senate Subcommittee on National Security and International Operations, a full background paper [redacted] in response to Senator Jackson's request.

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2. [redacted] Picked up from Scott Cohen, on the staff of Senator Charles Percy (R., Ill.), a copy of the speech to Jewish community leaders on the Middle East in which the Senator complimented the Agency for its evaluation of the Middle East situation in 1967.

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3. [redacted] Checked with Ed Braswell, on the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who advised that Senator Stennis said he was unable to schedule a legislative meeting of the Committee tomorrow but he fully expects to schedule a meeting sometime next week.

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4. [redacted] Discussed with Mr. Robert Michaels, House Appropriations Committee staff, the reported statement attributed to the Committee concerning aid by the Soviet Union and Communist China given to the North Vietnamese. Mr. Michaels advised that the figures used (1.2 billion, Soviet and 800 million, ChiCom) were not provided by the Appropriations Committee staff nor had they been used in any of the floor debates that he is familiar with. (See Journal item of 8 December.)

Mr. Michaels called later in the day concerning the Henry Taylor Washington Daily News column of 10 December and requested a rundown on Mr. Taylor's facts. Although he feels the answer is known to some of the statements, Agency guidance will be appreciated for response to Committee questions.

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[redacted]

Acting Legislative Counsel

cc: 25X1A

ER [redacted] DDI OPPB
O/DDCI Mr. Houston DDS EA/DDP

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Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Wednesday - 3 December 1969

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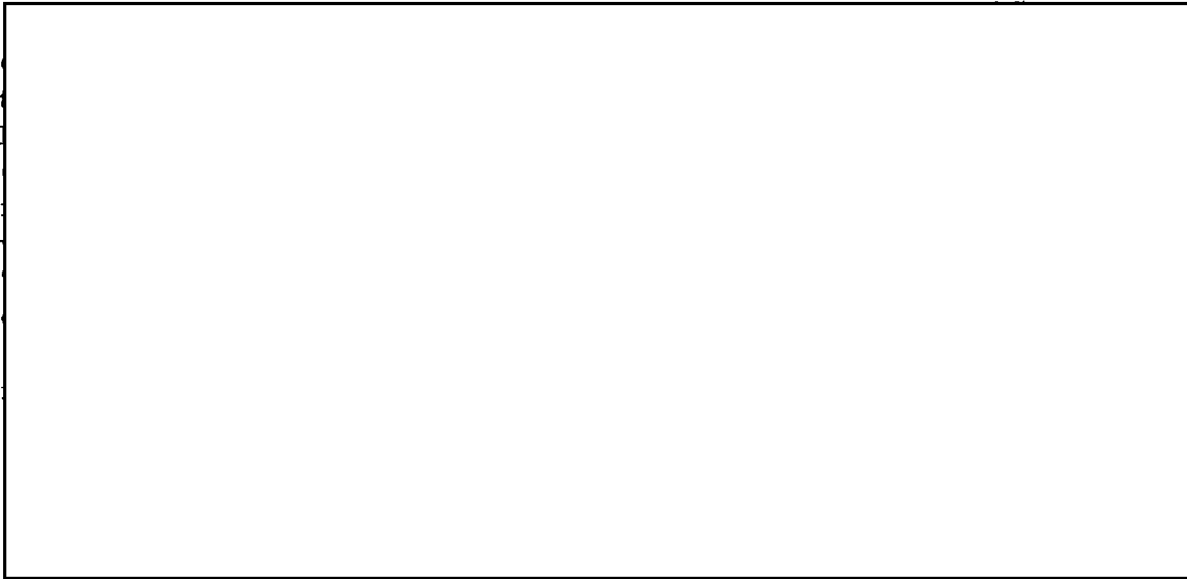
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8. [redacted] Delivered to the offices of Representatives Richard McCarthy, Jonathan Bingham, and Dante Fascell, [redacted] which mentioned their names.

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9. [redacted] Delivered a 9 November 1969 Los Angeles Times article by Tom Lambert on the Green Beret case to the offices of Representatives John O. Marsh, Fred B. Rooney, Del Clawson, Jack Edwards, Burt Talcott and Chester Mize. The Director had referred to this article at a recent breakfast briefing which the Congressmen attended.

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11. [redacted] Talked with George Murphy, on the staff of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and suggested that he defer his visit to the Agency until the Christmas recess. Murphy felt that this was a good suggestion. I also told him that any information on the SALT talks would have to be obtained from either the White House or ACDA.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Friday - 14 November 1969

STATSPEC

25X1 1. [] Delivered [] items which mentioned the Senator's name to the offices of Senator Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) and Senator John Sparkman (D., Ala.).

25X1 2. [] In response to her call of Monday, forwarded to Mrs. Hudson, Commerce Department Congressional Liaison office, a copy of the OCI publication "Middle East Oil Statistical Summary" dated October 1968. Mrs. Hudson said she had received a request from Mr. Benson, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee staff, for a copy of this document. She will forward it on to the Committee on a non-attributable basis.

25X1 3. [] Received a call from Jim Cline, Counsel, House Judiciary Committee, who requested a personal security briefing for Representative Joshua Eilberg (D., Pa.) who will be traveling to Moscow, Kiev and Uman, USSR. After checking with DDP the briefing was scheduled for 2:30 p.m. Monday in Representative Eilberg's office.

25X1 4. [] Talked to Mr. Arthur Kuhl, Chief Clerk, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who advised that the transcript of the Director's testimony on Laos will be needed on Monday. The Symington Subcommittee is meeting but it is not certain whether Senator Symington will be present.

25X1 5. [] Met briefly with Bill Woodruff, on the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and talked with him about topics of conversations between the Director and Senator Russell when they meet on Monday. (See Memo to the Director.)

SECRET

June 11, 1969

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

It is amazing that with the billions being spent on lavish educational buildings, exchange programs, black studies programs, and even electronics—books apparently are given the lowest priority in the Federal programs for the spending of taxpayers dollars.

The editorial follows:

WONDROUS MENTAL MEANDERINGS

The mental meanderings in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare are wondrous.

Here's a sample of what we mean:

"In the context of the total federal program for education, special programs for books and equipment are considered low priority."

The statement was by HEW Undersecretary John Venneman and apparently sums up the attitude which accounts for a projected 66 per cent slash of federal money assistance to school, public, college and university libraries.

Books, in education, are considered low priority? Holy Cow!

The recommended slash has some drastic meaning to library services in Louisiana. It would preclude any expansion of existing services and compel a cutback in services now provided.

Specifically, the State Library—hub of library service in Louisiana—would face an approximately 50 per cent cut in 1969-70 appropriations under Title I (public library service) of the federal Library Services and Construction Act. There would be no appropriations for construction. Because they depend on the State Library for specialized services and materials, all public libraries in Louisiana would suffer.

There would be no funds for school libraries under Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, through which has come money greatly enriching the library resources of 1,961 schools in 56 public school systems in the state. Half of the funds for college library services would be lost. Training opportunities for future librarians would be slashed about half. Twenty-one academic institutions in the state have benefited from the Higher Education Act; it provided 40 fellowships for graduate study annually. Nine institutes offering advanced training to librarians were underwritten by the act.

The federal government has moved brazenly into public education, more often than not questionably. The least it can do for the children of the people who foot the bills is to shun an attitude that books are of low priority "in the context of the total federal program for education."

The effects cited here relate only to Louisiana. The other 49 states are confronted with the same situation.

Less federal spending is more than desirable. It is urgent. It equally is urgent to do the cutting where it ought to be done. No end of congressional committees have reviewed programs in which millions upon millions of dollars have been squandered. Most of the program are still operative. The gravy train still runs.

But when economy is called for, books are "low priority" in the federal attitude toward education!

How fabulous can the wonderful wizards of Washington get?

THE TRUTH ABOUT GREECE

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 1969

Mr. PUCINSKI. Approved For Release 2004/03/11 : CIA-RDP71B00364R000300120001-1
 Hampshire Sunday News is one of many

newspapers across the country which recently carried the syndicated column by Edith Kermit Roosevelt entitled, "The Truth About Greece."

It is most significant that this highly responsible and respected American journalist would devote considerable space to the discussion of the situation which currently prevails in Greece.

It is my hope that Miss Roosevelt's excellent column will help Americans better understand the problems that we are dealing with in trying to influence the restoration of parliamentary government in Greece.

I am pleased that Miss Roosevelt quotes extensively from my recent remarks in Congress on this subject. The wide distribution of her highly respected column gives added impetus toward better understanding between the United States and the people of Greece.

Miss Roosevelt's column follows:

THE TRUTH ABOUT GREECE

(By Edith Kermit Roosevelt)

WASHINGTON.—Two years ago a group of colonels in the Greek Army led some fellow army officers in a bloodless revolt against those forces which would have delivered Greece unquestionably into Communist hands. They promised they would restore order out of chaos.

Since the coup d'etat, the Greek caretaker government has moved towards restoration of a constitution and election of a Parliament to manage Greek affairs in the spirit of democracy.

The former colonels gave the Greek people an opportunity to vote on a constitution which has been hailed by students of political science as an outstanding document spelling out and guaranteeing freedom and human dignity for the people of Greece. A total of 92 per cent of the voters approved the constitution and Premier Papadopoulos and his associates have taken direct steps to implement the Constitution as quickly as possible. The Greek government recently announced that the people were restored the rights to peaceful assembly, lawful association and the inviolability of the home.

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), a member of the House Education and Labor Committee, like other Americans looks forward to the complete restoration of parliamentary government in Greece—selected by the Greek people. However, while he believes the U.S. should continue to apply pressure for restoration of complete parliamentary government, he thinks we do a disservice to the cause of freedom when we permit "misleading" contentions of tortures in Greece to go unchallenged. Specifically, he rejects as untrue the serious charges of tortures and brutality made in the May 27, 1969 issue of Look Magazine and Amnesty International, a private organization chaired by Michael Straight, former editor of the New Republic.

Pucinski calls their charges a misrepresentation of the political situation in Greece which he says does "an injustice to the people of Greece and more seriously presents a grave threat to relations between the United States and Greece at a time when America needs all of her NATO allies to deal with the growing menace of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean and the Middle East."

Amnesty International as well as the article in Look Magazine have charged that political prisoners were suffering great tortures on the island of Yaros, off the coast of Greece. But Pucinski, who claims to be the only American ever permitted to visit Yaros, says that "after interviewing several hundred prisoners, it was my conclusion that charges of torture and brutality were common. Many of the prisoners," he continues,

"frankly told me they were Communists and would refuse stubbornly to issue any assurance they would not conspire against the government in their efforts to overthrow the new regime."

Pucinski's visit to Yaros occurred six months after the April 21, 1967 takeover by the Greek colonels. The Illinois Democrat took with him his own Greek interpreter so there would be no chance for misinterpreting what the prisoners were telling him. He returned to Greece recently where he says he spoke to some of the most respected leaders of that country who are in no way affiliated with the caretaker government nor do they owe the present government any particular allegiance.

"In not a single instance," according to Pucinski, "did these impartial observers report any such tortures and brutalities as reported in Look's article."

Furthermore, thousands of American citizens of Greek ancestry from Chicago visit their native Greece frequently. Pucinski says he has talked to many of these people upon their return from Greece to see if any of their relatives have mentioned the alleged tortures or brutalities. Pucinski, who incidentally was the chief investigator for the House Committee which exposed the atrocities committed by the Russians against the Poles at Katyn, says:

"In not a single instance, have we received any evidence that would substantiate the Look magazine charges."

The matter of alleged tortures in Greece was also totally demolished as untrue after on-site inspections by the International Red Cross and a British Inter-party Committee conducted at the request of the Greek caretaker government. These two organizations concluded there was no basis for the accusations.

Last October 7, the authoritative magazine, U.S. News and World Report, wrote that while the Army colonels are "authoritarian" there is "no widespread clamor for a return to the freewheeling democracy of the past. . . . Controls are strict, but they are used to promote economic and social progress."

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost hereof. Any executive department, bureau, board or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with Mr. Raymond P. Noyes in charge, is located in room H-112, House wing, where orders will be received for subscriptions to the Record at \$1.50 per month or for single copies at 1 cent for eight pages (minimum charge of 3 cents). Also, orders from Members of Congress to purchase reprints from this office.

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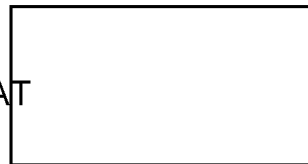
6 May 1969

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

STATOTHR On the evening of 5 May while attending a wedding anniversary party of some Italian friends, I met a young woman, [redacted] who identified herself as a researcher for what she described as a more or less Secret committee of the House of Representatives. I have the opinion that by "Secret" she meant a committee not officially sanctioned or appointed by the House. She said the Committee was a carry-over from the earlier group of Representatives of the Democratic Party who issued the so called Libral Papers. On being informed that I worked for the State Department, she said that she was interested in getting in touch with a man she said had been removed from his position with the Department shortly after the recent Arab-Israeli War. He was posted in Cairo at the time. I told her I knew nothing of the particular case but suggested that if she were interested in contacting this man or somebody who could give her the name of this man, she refer to that issue of the Foreign Service List giving the names of those department offices stationed in Cairo at the time of the War. She also told me that this man had written several articles regarding the fact that Nasser had bowed to pressure brought upon him by his generals to initiate the conflict.

STATOTHR Later in the evening while I was out of the room, Mrs. [redacted] mentioned to my wife that one of the purposes of the "Secret" committee was to unearth facts to prove that the Central Intelligence Agency had been responsible for pushing Egypt into the War. I heard this only later from my wife on the way home and thus had no opportunity to discretely question her further about the activities of this committee or to determine if my wife had correctly heard the remark. It is highly unlikely that I will be seeing [redacted] again.

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February 17, 1969

Someone had skinned a possum in front of one of the shacks, then left the meat for the flies. The cadaver of another skinned animal floated in the slough.

A man who introduced himself as "Hobo Bob" reeled out of the canteen and proudly produced an old photo that showed him with a wine bottle in one hand and a pistol in the other, a cigarette dangling from his lips creased in a grin. He said he was sending the photo to a cousin in South Carolina, to show the relative what a happy life migrants could lead.

"That's Hobo Bob," he laughed, patting the photo.

Retrieving a cardboard box from his shack, Hobo Bob offered visitors some cold grits mixed with beans and fatback.

Smith's Camp is one of 60 or 70 accommodations for migrants around Immokalee. Other camps seem less appalling in physical appearance but hold a greater potential for human degradation and misery because they swarm with children.

UNEMPLOYMENT HEAVY

Albert Lee, an energetic young Negro who heads the local antipoverty project, the Community Civic Workers, said it was a bad season for migrants with heavy unemployment.

Immokalee, a town of 3,000 near the northern edge of the Everglades, normally has a mid-winter population of 12,000 migrants, he said, but now there were only about 10,000. Many who normally wintered in Immokalee had gone to Texas instead.

Immokalee is in Collier County. Many well-to-do retired people live in Naples, the county's biggest community, and this element, plus the big farm owners, have insured a highly conservative county government.

The county has a long history of snubbing Federal aid, even during the Depression era, and in recent years the county commissioners have stoutly rejected the food distribution programs of the Department of Agriculture.

Today Collier County offers neither direct food distribution nor the food stamp program. Migrants who run out of money here are out of luck.

How do they keep alive, Mr. Lee was asked. He said he had received on Christmas Eve \$500 from the Office of Economic Opportunity. The instructions were that the money could be distributed only for emergency food.

"PINCHING AND PINCHING"

"Now I've got a few dollars left," he said, "but I've been pinching and pinching and pinching."

He explained how he made the money last. He was doling out \$1 a day per person to the most desperately hungry, then cutting them off after 14 days.

"That's it," he said. "After 14 days if they can't get handouts from the neighbors they don't eat."

Two young lawyers from the O.E.O.-financed South Florida Migrant Legal Services program, T. Michael Foster and William F. Dow 3d, said that their organization had been trying for years to get Federal food sent into Collier County.

Last summer Mr. Foster wrote to the then Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, telling of hunger and malnutrition in the labor camps, reporting the refusal of Collier County to participate, like most Florida counties, in making food surpluses available to the poor, and pleading for intervention.

ATTITUDE OF COUNTY AIDES

Washington did nothing. Congress had authorized the O.E.O. to take over the distribution of food in the poorest counties, which, for one reason or another, were not participating. But Collier County was not poor enough to qualify; the median annual family income, thanks to the wealthy Gulf Coast resorts, was \$4,673 a year.

"I've seen hunger in Immokalee as bad as in Latin America," said Mr. Dow, a gradu-

ate of Yale and Columbia, "yet the Collier County commissioners always say the problem doesn't exist, that the county always looks after its own 'worthy poor.'"

Observers noted that the rural admonition, "root hog, or die," seemed to express the commission's attitude toward migrants. They recalled that at a hearing last August Vice Chairman A. C. Hancock warned: "There are those sitting with their hands out waiting to be fed, and that's a situation we won't go for."

Other officials expressed the fear that if migrants were given food they would not work. Others thought that free food would drive the corner grocery into bankruptcy.

Immokalee, which calls itself the "watermelon capital of America," is a flat, sprawling, dusty town where people of different colors, black, brown, red and white, live in strict residential segregation. Smith's Camp, out in the swamp, is all black, but there are several other Negro camps inside the town.

These are in "The Quarters," an area that contains not only the Negroes but "Utopian" of concrete-block huts occupied by Mexican-Americans. Outside "The Quarters," scattered around the rest of the town, are camps for white migrants. A few score Seminole Indians live in grass huts on the eastern edge of the community.

RENT OF \$10 TO \$20 A WEEK

Most of the camps are clusters of wooden shanties, concrete huts, trailers. Rents range from \$10 to \$20 a week, plus utilities. Flush toilets are a rarity, most camps providing a communal latrine. Regardless of the color of the occupants, the camps appear universally mean and squalid.

Mrs. Angela Spencer, 38, and two small pallid children occupied a trailer in one of the white camps.

"I was lucky enough to get three days work this week," she said.

She said she had been averaging two and one-half days of work a week, earning \$25, out of which she had to pay a baby sitter \$3. The rent was \$15. That left \$7 for food and all other expenses. She owed \$19 in back rent, she said, and \$100 in doctor's bills.

There was a platter of green beans and hominy on the stove. Clouds of flies wheeled about. The refrigerator was empty except for three sticks of margarin, a partly empty bottle of milk and a box of powdered milk.

She had been helped from Albert Lee's meager allotment of cash, as had Mrs. Caroline Conner, an attractive blonde who lived in another white camp and was 10 days out of the hospital after delivering a baby girl. Her husband had abandoned her.

"We were real desperate," Mrs. Conner said of herself and the baby. "If it weren't for my friends, I wouldn't have been able to make it."

LIKES MICHIGAN BEST

Mrs. Conner said she had been migrating from Florida to the Great Lakes and back for the last four years, following the spring strawberry crop to northern Florida, then Arkansas, Illinois and Michigan; picking Michigan's blueberries, peaches and grapes during late summer and early fall, then going back to Immokalee for winter tomatoes, peppers and "cukes," or cucumbers.

She liked Michigan best, she said, because migrants got free quarters there. In Immokalee her rent was \$20 a week, and she had just about run out of the money she had received from Albert Lee.

"Whether she feels well or not, she's gotta go to work," Mr. Lee said.

"I got to do something," Mrs. Conner agreed.

Down in The Quarters, an elderly black named James Kelley and his yellow dog, Lady, found a way to beat the rent. A tolerant crew of 100 migrants had gathered around them.

Mr. Kelley, a diabetic whose fingers were

gnarled and disfigured, was wearing two pairs of pants against the cold. An unvented oil heater had been installed near the front of the bus, and he had to keep a window open to avoid suffocation from the fumes.

He and Lady slept on piles of rags near the rear, where there was a little cookstove. The only food visible was a pan of fatback and some pieces of fish heavily salted for preservation. Mr. Kelley said he had not worked in eight months, but he seemed happy. He had just received \$7 from Mr. Lee.

TEN CHILDREN IN HUT

In a black camp near Mr. Kelley's bus, Mrs. Pauline Milton and 10 children were crammed into a two-bedroom-and-kitchen hut.

"Me and two of the little ones sleep in this bed," said Mrs. Milton, "and there are two beds in the other room and one in the kitchen for the rest."

She had worked two days that week, earning \$11.05 each day, and paying \$2 a day for baby sitters.

"I couldn't afford to give them breakfast," she said, surveying the hungry brood, "but we had boiled beans, rice and potatoes for lunch, and I'll give them the same for supper."

Mrs. Milton is one of a comparatively few migrants eligible for county welfare, for she has lived in Immokalee for seven years. She said she had applied, but had been told that her application would take 30 to 45 days to process.

Of all the ethnic groups, the Mexican-Americans probably suffered most during times of hunger, Mr. Dow said as he drove past "Utopian Homes." Some of the Mexicans had tried to alleviate the bleakness by planting flowers around the huts.

"Mexicans are proud," Mr. Dow explained, "and feel they are violating cultural mores if they ask for help."

Mr. Foster said that the Florida State Board of Health has denied the existence of widespread malnutrition in Collier County.

PARASITIC INFECTION CITED

"People are hungry, no one can quibble about that," he insisted. "And there is a tremendously high incidence of parasitic infection."

Last March the state health board issued a report saying that a team of doctors had "closely observed" some migrant children at play or in schools and clinics and that "none had gross signs of malnutrition."

The report said that pellagra, a severe dietary deficiency disease, had been noted but only in "known chronic alcoholics."

In riposte, friends of the migrants released next day the results of clinical examinations of the 23 migrant farm children of Immokalee by the Variety Children's Hospital of Miami.

The sampling uncovered 38 clinical diseases in the 23 children, ranging from pneumonia to worms.

The hospital's executive director, Gerald W. Frawley, described the findings as "rather incredible . . . a most extraordinary morbidity rate" and concluded: "The migrant population must be about the most underprivileged in the nation, at least in terms of medical attention."

In a few weeks Collier County will feel the spotlight of national publicity. The Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs is making this county its first stop on a tour of suspected hunger areas.

The committee is seeking information on the failure of the Federal food programs to reach millions of poor Americans.

IRAQI NEWSPAPER DESCRIBED PUBLIC HANGINGS 6 MONTHS BEFORE

Mr. JAVITS, Mr. President, 6 months before the public hangings of alleged

February 17, 1969

S1673

Iraqi traitors in Liberation Square in Baghdad and in Basra and 5 months before their arrest, there appeared in an Iraqi newspaper, which has served as a spokesman for the government, an article not only describing the events which were to take place months later but also giving the names of some of the victims. Such an article confirms the suspicion that the trials and the public show executions were rather a premeditated political maneuver on the part of Iraq's rulers seeking to strengthen their position at home.

The article speaks for itself.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD these stories from a newspaper in Baghdad, published on Saturday, August 24, 1968.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT ON ZIONIST ACTIVITIES IN BASRA—WHEN WILL THE SPIES OF ISRAEL BE EXECUTED IN IRAQ?

The decision to impound the Coca Cola Factories in Iraq was received with great satisfaction by all nationalist circles especially the working class. . . . The decision unveiled a black page from the pages of the deposed regime that used to deal, make pacts and cash in at the expense of the people and their destiny. . . .

The masses of the people demand that the government of the revolution unveil all the black pages of the previous regime. . . .

We want a frank exposure of all merchants of politics!

We want to know the role of the "advisory offices" in Beirut, Baghdad, London and others. . . .

We want the enactment of a law—where did you get this from?

We want to know about the source of money transferred into grand palaces.

We want to know the patrons of clubs, from which agents of American intelligence function. . . .

We want to know the names of those who cover for the spy networks!

We want to identify the names of those who are smuggling Jews out of the country.

We want and we want—

Since we mentioned the "Jews", it is appropriate to copy a portion of the report of our correspondent in connection with the Zionist activities, and I put it at the disposal of the responsible authorities and the people as well. . . .

The report states:

The activities of the Jews and their work for the Zionist cause is going in a hysterical manner, especially after the aggression of the black fifth of June. Meetings are still being held at the home of the one called—Elias, who lives near the Department of Civil Affairs Registration at Ashar, a dealer in construction materials. His house is frequented by—Albert Gareh, Anwar Peres, Najl Zilkha and Abdul-Nabi—(the renowned smuggler) and Ghail the moneychanger and Jack Atrakchi, and Fouad Gabbay. Through the moneychanger and Gabbay, smuggling of Jews, information, and foreign currency is carried out.

Many of these merchants had friendship with source responsible members of the previous regime and with some of the merchants backed by them, I reserve the names of these merchants to whomever asks for it from the loyalist.

All the Jews in Basra have brothers and relatives in Israel and Iran and contact is made with them through certain agents by way of Iran. . . . One of the most famous Jewish personalities in Basra is Anwar Peress, an import merchant, and a big monopolizer of construction materials.

This Peress worked for the Intelligence Service during the second war and after, and was one of the accused in the smuggling of arms in the famous Adas case. He was arrested on several occasions when he was pointed out by Jews arrested while attempting to flee to Iran.

One of the well known persons is Abdul-Nabi who lives in Azlzia. He was arrested on several occasions, the last of which, when a fleeing family was captured and confessed on him. He was engaged in smuggling Jews to Israel. This Abdul Nabi has a son who is a pilot with the Israeli Air Force, after graduating from the American Air Institute. Who knows, may be this pilot participated in killing our proud and courageous people.

Among them, Ghail Bowkar, a money changer and forger and a well known smuggler whose family had connections with the previous responsible personalities.

He sent his son Fouad to London. After he received his pilot's license, he joined the Israeli Air Force. A few days before the misfortune, this Israeli pilot came in on a foreign passport and a foreign name and engaged in Zionist activities together with his father according to instructions given to them by Israeli Intelligence in West Germany, Holland, Austria and England. . . .

Of the Zionist, Yousef Sadka, a television dealer, he was proven to have sold television sets made in Israel. This Sadka had a history full of spying when he worked for British Intelligence while he was an employee of the British Gray-McKenzie Company.

Among them, Zilkha, owner of Zilkha Stores, well known by his strong connection with the leaders of the previous regime. He has already sent all members of his family to Iran. Through this person, hiding of Jews coming from Baghdad to flee to Iran was accomplished. This Zilkha was also active in selling the assets of Jewish fugitives to Israel. He sold one or two pieces of property for 17000 dinars two days before the issuance of orders prohibiting Jews from selling their property. Where did this money go?

And there is Khethoury Heskell and Saleh Rahmim and others and others.

Revolutionaries of July. . . . I put before you these facts which I have previously presented to the old regime with the result, the cover up of Zionism and its networks.

As I put this before you I am waiting with the rest of the nation for the great day when the Israeli spies will be hanged in Liberation Square. . . .

I add no more. . . !!

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHING BOAT

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I call to the attention of the Senate to another unfortunate chapter in a long series of harassing events that have endangered one of the most important industries in my State—the fishing industry.

A fleet of tuna clippers was fishing off Peru last week. Motor torpedo boats of the Peruvian navy circled in and out and then began firing on two of these ships.

Yet these boats were fishing some 50 miles off the coast of Peru, and to all intents and purposes they were fishing in international waters, which are generally recognized to begin 12 miles or less off the coastline. Some countries in South America, however, claim the boundaries from their coasts begin 200 miles off their shores. The basis for this claim seems to be a speech made during which he said that he would protect the territorial integrity of the American con-

tinents if he had to go out 200 miles. It should be remembered, however, that all recent international conferences the great majority of sea-bordering nations have agreed that the territorial sea should not extend beyond 12 miles.

The *San Juan* which was the hardest hit of these vessels put into the port of Salinas, in Ecuador, at the request of our Government, so that the damage might be assessed and the facts surrounding the incident might be ascertained. It was the understanding of the captain of the *San Juan* that once the damage had been assessed and the information gathered, his ship would be permitted to go back to sea and to continue on its course to its home port.

After a meeting between the representatives of the U.S. Government and the port authorities, the captain had been told that he would be permitted to put out to sea again. However, the representatives of the U.S. Government left before the ship departed and the captain of the *San Juan* was told, to his surprise, that he could not take his ship out. At this point, the captain, in desperation, did the only thing he could think of doing. He attempted to leave because he had a catch aboard and it has been customary for Peru and Ecuador to take these ships into port after their catch is on board in that the vessels can keep their refrigerating plants going for only a limited period of time.

The fines levied against these vessels have been large and resulted in a systematic shakedown with which we have been far too patient in the past. I think the position of the United States in the matter of protecting its nationals and its ships—its fishing fleets—in every other matter, including areas in the military, such as the unfortunate incident of the *Pueblo*, should be made clear and distinct. There should be no question as to our feelings and our determination and a firm request for a new assessment of this entire problem and a new set of rules. Our Government should insist immediately on an international convention to determine, once and for all, the borders of the territorial sea, and the contiguous fisheries jurisdiction.

These Latin American countries benefit from our foreign aid, our vessel loans which have actually been used to seize our commercial fishing ships, and the American importation of the fisheries products of these nations. Consequently, it is time for our State Department to decide which of these should be stopped in order to prevent any further recurrences of this type of gunboat diplomacy.

Mr. President, I think the message should be written in the strongest possible terms. I think at long last the Governments of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile should be made to understand that the Government of the United States is going to take a positive and a very firm position in these matters and do everything possible and necessary to protect our fishermen, and to see that these incidents of harassment and international shakedown come to an end.

Further, I believe the President of the United States should instruct the Ambassadors of these nations and our Ambassadors firmly and distinctly that we

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By emphasizing flexibility and realism to serve our interests, a new policy of "Selective Responsibility" will improve our ability to act in this complicated, multi-polar world.

Regarding Soviet-American relations, this new approach will enable us better to distinguish areas of convergence and divergence of interests.

In dealing with the Soviet Union, we have oscillated between attitudes of undue trustfulness and of total suspicion. During periods of "thaw," we foster the illusion that the Soviet Union will act "reasonably" on all issues; during periods of "freeze" we harbor the opposite fantasy.

The truth is that there will be areas where we can cooperate with the USSR. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is an obvious case in point. But there will equally be areas where we must firmly oppose the Soviet Union—as in the Mediterranean. We cannot afford a policy which ignores these distinctions.

Congress—especially the Senate—has an important role to play in implementing this new policy of Selective Responsibility. It can do so by conducting a continuing review of our foreign policy to see if it reflects the real interests of America.

Congress can perform a particularly valuable function in helping to assure that our foreign policy is consistent with domestic opinion and domestic social needs.

Through their broad contacts with their constituents, members of Congress can help gauge the impact of our foreign policy at home. This function is vital to assure that we no longer attempt ambitious foreign commitments—especially military commitments—which lack the support of a consensus in America.

But to perform this function, Congress must be informed. One minimum measure is that the President should undertake fully to inform Congress in advance of any new commitment of American troops abroad, unless a clear emergency prevents him from doing so. If possible, he should request a joint resolution of Congress for this purpose.

No one approach to foreign affairs can be guaranteed to work. Too much depends upon the incalculable factors of good or bad luck; the skill and judgment of our leaders; the rationality and predictableness of those who oppose us. Nevertheless, I am hopeful that the approach I have outlined will be of some assistance in charting constructive new directions in America's foreign policy.

MIDEAST PEACE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech by Senator SCOTT entitled "Mideast Peace Must Be Negotiated by Israel, Arabs."

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR SCOTT SAYS MIDEAST PEACE MUST BE NEGOTIATED BY ISRAEL, ARABS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—U.S. Senator Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.) said last night that "President Nixon has taken the initiative to encourage a fairly-negotiated Arab-Israel peace settlement."

Speaking before the Cardozo Lodge at the Marriott Motor Inn, where he received the Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo Award, Senator Scott said:

"President Nixon has taken the initiative to encourage a fairly-negotiated Arab-Israel peace settlement.

"The announcement that there will be an effort to bring the parties together should not be interpreted as an effort to impose a settlement on the contending parties in the Middle East.

"I am confident that President Nixon

knows full well that the only lasting settlement must be one to which Israel and the Arab states freely subscribe.

"The Arabs, the Russians and the French have been talking about a political solution. We are not deceived by nice words. What they mean by that is a Big Power settlement to be imposed on the Arabs and Israelis which will fall far short of a genuine peace and which, indeed, will be prejudicial to peace and, perhaps, conducive to the resumption of war in the near future.

"The Russians and the Arabs have been waging a war of nerves to achieve this objective. It is argued that we may be on the verge of a Great Power confrontation—that we may be slipping into a Third World War. It is argued that we cannot ask the Arabs to make peace with Israel, that they are too proud and we should not humiliate them. It is argued that Israel has been stubborn by insisting on a negotiated peace.

"I suggest that we should not be swayed or stampeded by any kind of false hysteria which may intimidate American opinion. I suggest that we look at the Middle East with calm and with reason. Let us reject the efforts of the Russians and the French to write U.S. policy. We are living in the 20th century. We cannot agree to a return to 19th century imperialism which permitted Great Powers to impose their will on other peoples. Neither the French nor the Russians have any right to dictate the future course of Middle East relationships. Surely, the Arabs have memories of their past experience with French rule when France had mandates in the area. And surely the Arabs must be aware of the Soviet Union's record in Czechoslovakia.

"Let us not be deceived by propaganda fakery which would lead us to believe that the Arabs states mean peace when they talk of political solution. Bear in mind that Syria, Iraq and the Arab terrorists have all rejected the November 22 UN resolution and the Jarling mission which it created.

"A picture is worth many columns of newsprint and that front-page picture showing the lynchings in Baghdad last week conveys a graphic message. The brutal and barbarous hangings in Iraq have again exposed the virulent hostility of Arab terrorism which prevails in Syria and Iraq and among the Arab terrorists.

"As of this moment, I have not heard of any Soviet condemnation of the brutal execution of Jews in Iraq. If the Soviet Union were honestly committed to a real settlement in the Middle East, it would long ago have joined with other nations in censuring terrorism in the Middle East and in summoning the Arab states to a recognition of their obligation to live at peace with their neighbors.

"A real Arab-Israel peace must be a major objective of American policy. This means that Arabs and Israelis must reach agreement on future boundaries. There is nothing sacred or eternal about the present temporary armistice or cease-fire lines. The boundaries of the future must be based on realistic agreements, and such boundaries reached by understanding and negotiations will become bridges and not walls.

"The UN has a role to play in this, but its major function must be to encourage Arabs and Israelis to meet together. The UN will not serve the best interests of peace if it continues to keep the parties apart and if it seeks to restore demarcation lines and machinery which proved feeble and futile when they were tested by renewed aggression in 1967.

"The Great Powers have a role to play. It is to encourage all the peoples in the Middle East to join together in mutual respect, in cooperation and in the preservation of peace. I am confident that President Nixon has taken the first step in that direction."

DEPLOYMENT OF ANTI-BALLISTIC-MISSILE SYSTEM

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, a group of Senators had planned to discuss today the implications of deployment of the anti-ballistic-missile system. There has been a long debate over the recommendation to increase salaries. It is very late in the evening. At least 14 Senators indicated a desire to speak and enter into a discussion of the problems the system will cause for our country and give their reasons for desiring a reversal of the decision made last year to support its deployment.

I am very sad that the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART) is not here, because he was a principal figure in last year's effort to strike funds for the deployment of the system. He is away, but he will return and he will take an active part in the movement this year to halt this dangerous and costly system.

My statement is brief. I know some of my colleagues have engagements, and if they want me to yield to them during my statement, I shall be glad to do so. I am glad to see here also the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee (Mr. STENNIS), and I shall be happy to have his comment.

Mr. President, during the last session of the Congress, the Senate debated and voted upon one of the most important issues that face this country—the deployment of the Sentinel anti-ballistic-missile system. Its awesome strategic and policy implications, its great cost, the questions that many outstanding scientists and technicians have raised about its feasibility, and, above all, the concern that it will not provide security to our country, but will only launch another nuclear arms race of vast proportions, challenge the initial decision made in the last Congress to deploy the system.

Last year the Congress authorized and appropriated over \$1 billion for the initial deployment of a so-called "thin" system: a total of \$700.3 million was appropriated in the military procurement bill; \$227.3 million in the military construction bill; and the Atomic Energy Commission bill included \$324.5 million for Sentinel components. In previous years, something on the order of \$3 billion have been appropriated for research.

Prior to Secretary McNamara's speech in San Francisco in September 1967, deployment had not been recommended by the executive branch. But on January 22, 1967, the administration of President Johnson, speaking through the posture statement of former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, recommended approval of the so-called "thin" system, designed to defend against the suggested nuclear threat of Communist China.

Senator RICHARD RUSSELL, then chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said during the debate that he considered its true purpose to be a "building block" in the construction of a "heavy" system against a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union. No one can estimate its cost accurately—\$5.5 billion for the "thin" system and \$40 billion for one estimate provided by the Department of Defense,

through these Chambers to final enactment.

Obviously, I stand ready to offer a further explanation or clarification that you may seek.

ME
THE UNITED STATES MUST OPPOSE ANY FOUR-POWER MEETING ON THE MIDDLE EAST UNLESS ISRAEL PARTICIPATES AS A FULL PARTNER

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, U Thant has again urged that the United States, Russia, and France get together on a Middle East peace agreement and then send it to the United Nations Security Council for final approval. He said:

I don't see any other sensible or realistic solution.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, U Thant is tragically wrong and again shows his bias and prejudice against Israel. I do not believe any solution can be reached by the four powers unless Israel and the Arab States are permitted fully to participate in such conferences.

It is the height of folly to suggest that Israel be left out of any four-power conferences.

It is even greater folly to expect Israel to accept any recommendations when she has not participated in the search for a Middle East solution.

Mr. U Thant should be reminded Israel won the 6-day war in 1967 and should not be expected to give up her hard fought victory without being a partner in full standing toward any solution.

What Mr. U Thant proposes today is another Yalta, where the major powers cut up the spoils and decided the destiny of 180 million people in East Central Europe against their will. The tragic results of Yalta continue to plague us to this day. The United States cannot again be a party to such an action.

No, Mr. Speaker, the United States should not agree to any four-power meetings unless Israel is included as a full partner with an unequivocal right to participate in those meetings.

We have agreed to peace talks in Paris, but only after agreeing to let the National Liberation Front and the Vietcong participate in those discussions even though they are our proven enemy.

Why should we apply a different standard to Israel today, in searching for a solution to the Middle East when Israel is our proven friend?

The massacre of the Jewish nationals in Iraq has shocked the entire world. But more important, it is testing beyond endurance Israel's patience.

President Nixon has quite properly warned of the danger in the Middle East. I submit the United States can make its greatest contribution toward peace today by insisting that Israel and the Arab States be permitted to participate in any four-power conferences. Only then can we find a peaceful solution to the Middle East.

For the United States to seek any solution without the full participation by the Israelis is to intensify tension in an already explosive area.

Let there be no mistake, the Soviet Union wants a four-power conference because it wants to impose a forced peace plan on Israel by bypassing both the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. More important, by pressing for four-power conferences, the Soviet Union wants to dictate the kind of peace formula Israel must accept.

Mr. Speaker, let us make no mistake, the Soviet Union wants the destruction of Israel at all cost. That is why she wants to bypass the United Nations under the guise of seeking peace in the Middle East.

I have too much respect for President Nixon to believe he could fail to see through this Soviet scheme and be a party to Israel's destruction. I hope Mr. Nixon will provide the leadership for talks between the Israelis and the Arabs toward a just and meaningful peace in the Middle East. If the four powers want to sit in on such a meeting, let them. Since all of them have been supplying arms to both sides, they should sit in on such a meeting but not without Israel.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION DAY

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to insert a poem in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that my constituent, Mr. Robert Gordon Smith, of Aldan, Pa., has written, entitled "Presidential Inauguration Day":

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION DAY
 (By Robert Gordon Smith)

Our Father,
 We, Thy children,
 Who know
 The blessings and
 Responsibilities
 That are ours
 As Americans,
 Come to Thee this day
 With grateful hearts.

Once again
 Two men of our choice
 Stand together before us,
 And before Thee,
 While one passes to the
 Other
 The proud but
 Simple title,
 "Mr. President."

We Thank Thee,
 Our Father,
 That whatever our failings
 We have learned to
 Put aside our differences
 This day,
 Not only in pledging
 The support of free men to
 The one who puts on
 The lonely mantle of
 The Presidency,
 But in our pledge
 To Thy special care
 And protection.

We know full well
 The fearful burdens that
 He now assumes
 For us,
 Our children,
 And all the peoples
 Of the earth.

May he share the
 Weight of those burdens
 With Thee,
 Our Father,
 And ask of Thee,
 As did Solomon of old,

"An understanding heart
 to judge thy people
 that I may discern
 between good and bad;
 for who is able to
 judge this thy so
 great a people?"¹

Yet even while we
 Honor him
 And ask Thy
 Blessing upon him
 We also pray,
 Our Father,
 For the one who,
 His service to us done,
 Now steps aside
 For his successor.

As these two men
 Ride together
 To the Capitol
 For the
 Presidential Inauguration
 We thank Thee
 That in this gracious act
 They remind us that
 We are, in truth,
 One Nation Under God.

Bless our Presidents,
 Father,
 This
 Inauguration Day.

¹ Quotation from I Kings 3: 9.

BRINGING PAY INCREASE RECOMMENDATIONS TO HOUSE FLOOR

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Rules Committee, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER), for scheduling a hearing at 10:30 o'clock next Wednesday morning on the resolution I have introduced to take from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and bring to the House floor a resolution disapproving the outrageous pay increase recommendations for the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of Government.

I trust that all Members of the House who have introduced disapproving resolutions will immediately notify the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. COLMER) that they wish to be heard at the hearing.

It is my further hope that the members of the Rules Committee, as a result of the hearing, will promptly vote to bring a resolution to the floor so that the Members of the House will have the opportunity to work their will on at least the mechanism of approval or rejection of this outlandish proposal.

It is reported in the press that one member of the Rules Committee has said:

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