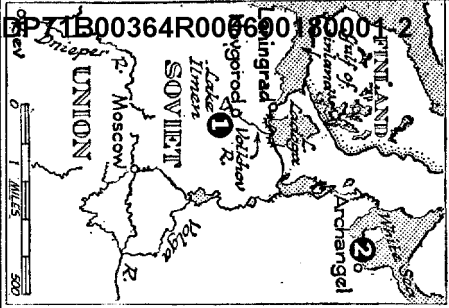


Strike North Russia



THE NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 13, 1966
The worst floods are in the Novgorod (1) and in the Archaangel (2) regions.

officially described as tense. Sections of Novgorod, a city of 580,000, and smaller communities have been inundated.

the ridden Southeast Asian nation were "rather dim" but that he favored the effort.

Mr. Lodge apparently silenced that rumors that he was opposed to national elections, at least for the time being. Members of both parties agreed that he supported them writing as broad participation as possible.

Senator John J. Williams, Republican of Delaware, said the Ambassador, in discussing the elections scheduled for September, was "very insistent that they are going ahead as scheduled."

Ribicoff Criticizes Ky

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff said today that if the military government of Premier Nguyen Cao Ky supervised elections in South Vietnam, the outcome would be

contested and perhaps rejected. And Senator Albert Gore said he hoped Ambassador Lodge would return to Saigon with explicit instructions from the White House to support free elections in the warring Southeast Asian nation. Mr. Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, spoke before Mr. Lodge testified before the Foreign Relations Committee of which Mr. Gore is a member.

Senator Ribicoff, Democrat of Connecticut, urged Senate approval of his resolution asking President Johnson to seek suspension of the South Vietnamese elections by United Nations observers. "Elections must take place," Mr. Ribicoff said. "They must be honest and free.

"If the Ky government supervises elections, the results will be contested—and may well be rejected—by the other elements of the Vietnam power struggle."

At the State Department, Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey declined comment directly on Mr. Ribicoff's proposal.

Arms Talks With Peking Urged

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—Three Democratic Senators urged today that this country invite Communist China to discuss nuclear weapons controls and participate in international disarmament efforts.

Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Democrat of New York, told the Senate that a third nuclear blast by Red China should cause United States and other world nuclear powers to ask an immediate conference. Senators Mike Mansfield of Montana and George S. McGovern of South Dakota, both Democrats, supported Mr. Kennedy's comments, calling them wise and timely.

"Not only the fate of the United States but that of the whole world may be at stake," Mr. Kennedy said. He added that United States leaders should offer publicly to counter any place and at any time.

BOSTON MAYOR JOINS RACE FOR SENATE

Special to The New York Times
BOSTON, May 12—Mayor John F. Collins of Boston announced today his candidacy for the Senate.

Mr. Collins, a Democrat, predicted that Republicans would spend "millions of dollars" in Massachusetts to test the mettle of the New Frontier and the Great Society.

The only Republican in the field so far is the state Attorney General, Edward W. Brooke. The seat at stake is that of Senator Leverett Saltonstall, a Republican, who will retire this year.

Mayor Collins, an unofficial candidate for many months, has a war chest of some \$250,000 from the proceeds of a "friendship" dinner last year. Two Democratic rivals are former Gov. Endicott Peabody and Thomas Boylston Adams, a re-third Boston businessman, who is a direct descendant of two Presidents.

Mr. Collins said today in a prepared statement that he was "supremely confident" of winning the nomination and defeating any Republican opponent in November.

The Mayor, 47 years old, served eight years in the Massachusetts Legislature, four in the City Council and filled out an unexpired term as Register of Probate for Suffolk County before winning the first of his two terms as Mayor in 1959.

Senate Panel Backs Wheeler

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The nomination of Gen. Earle G. Wheeler for another two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was approved today by the Senate Armed Services Committee. Also approved was the nomination of Robert Emmett Quinn of Rhode Island, 72-year-old chief judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals, for reappointment to another 15-year term.

Plans for New Air Museum Announced in Newfoundland

HARBOR GRACE, Nfld. (Canadian Press)—Even before Newfoundland's first Air Museum is completed at Gander, its second has been planned.

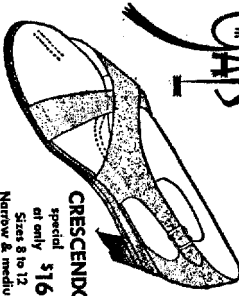
A storehouse of historical information at this Conception Bay community will replace the abandoned gas pumps that were used decades ago for early transatlantic flights. The Gander Museum will deal predominantly with military aviation, although Gander is now an international civil airport.

A likely site for the planned Harbor Grace museum is the 134-year-old court house, although a decision on the site has not been taken. It was here that sailors and engineers celebrated the completion of the first transatlantic cable a century ago.

The military museum at Gander, to be housed in a \$32,000 municipal building, is a centennial project. The decision to build a museum at Harbor Grace was announced recently by the Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs.

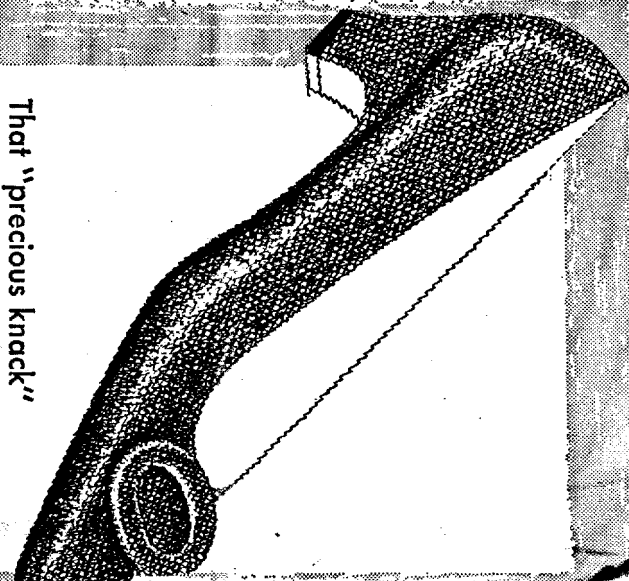
Italian accent...

Our vote for this smartly with new closed back, brood stropps, chunky heel. Wet sand or mohogany grained leather.



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**BONWIT
TELLER**

BILL ON C.I.A. GOES TO SENATE TODAY

Measure Would Add Three to Watchdog Committee

By W. W. McKEEVER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 21—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will report to the floor tomorrow a bill to add three of its members to the committee supervising activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

With hopes of a compromise faded, Senator Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, said today that he planned to call the controversial bill up for action when the Senate returns from a fourth of July recess on July 11.

The bill, which was sponsored by Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Democrat of Minnesota, was approved by the Foreign Relations Committee on May 17 by a vote of 14 to 5.

It would create a Select Senate Committee on Intelligence Operations composed of nine members: The Armed Services Committee, the Appropriations Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee would each supply three.

Russell Is Chairman

Ever since the C.I.A. was created by the National Security Act of 1949, Senate supervision has been the province of a group made up of ranking members of the Armed Services Committee and the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. The chairman of the watchdog committee, now numbering seven members, is Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia.

The decision to take the McCarran bill to the floor for a showdown followed repeated failures by Senator Mansfield and Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to reach a compromise with Senator Russell and the Administration.

Arguing that his committee, because of its jurisdiction over foreign affairs, should be represented on the watchdog committee, Mr. Fulbright suggested to Mr. Russell that three Foreign Relations members be

added by agreement without recourse to legislation. Senator Russell refused on the ground that he did not have the authority to make such an agreement.

When Mr. Mansfield likewise failed to make a deal in Senator Russell's opposition to any increase in the watchdog committee, Senator Fulbright wrote on June 13 to Adm. William F. Raborn pointed then Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. Fulbright asked Mr. Raborn whether he would give recognition to a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee and supply it with information furnished Mr. Russell's group.

Senator Fulbright recalled that when Mr. Raborn appeared before his committee last February to discuss the question of supervision, he declined to answer some questions.

In his reply last Wednesday, Mr. Raborn said of the February meeting:

"The questions to which I stated I was unable to respond were questions directed to the activities of the agency as to sources and methods rather than to substantive intelligence information."

Mr. Raborn made plain that the C.I.A. would continue to refuse to members of the Foreign Relations Committee any information on sources and methods.

Scholarships Cited

It was learned that one of the questions on "sources and methods" Mr. Raborn refused to answer was whether the C.I.A. ever used the Fulbright scholarship program as a cover for its agents.

Mr. Raborn, it was learned, also declined to answer any questions about the cover supplied C.I.A. agents by a technical assistance program in South Vietnam that was run under contract to the Government by Michigan State University from 1955 to 1959.

Some members, it was said,

were greatly disturbed about the refusal to answer questions of the Fulbright scholarship program.

Senator Fulbright conceived this program in 1945 when he introduced a bill to use the local currency proceeds from the sale of United States surplus.

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The Fulbright program has admitted had conceded that he was much entitled to information answer Mr. Fulbright said that he would answer them if asked by these private citizens who come to the United States.

Consequently, he the Russell committee or by the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Mr. Fulbright noted that of the eight of the nine members of the board were not Government officials. He said:

"While I do not wish to puff up the shoulders of Senators and other Government officials, it is a fact that the board were not Government officials. He said:

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of retired generals or semi-retired generals."

It could not be learned today whether Mr. Fulbright had talked with President Johnson.

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Senate CIA Watch Plan Wins Vote

By Bryce Nelson

Washington Post Staff Writer

A resolution sponsored by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), authorizing a Senate select committee to supervise the work of the Central Intelligence Agency, won a test vote in the Foreign Relations Committee yesterday. The committee is expected to pass the resolution next Tuesday.

The proposed group would be named the Committee on Intelligence Operations and also would scrutinize the work of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the State Department Bureau of Intelligence and other foreign intelligence agencies of the U.S. Government.

It would consist of the six Senators from the Senate Armed Services Committee and Appropriations Committees who presently keep watch on the CIA, as well as three new members from the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.), who runs the existing CIA watchdog group, already has refused chairman J. William Fulbright's request to add to it members of Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee.

Even if the Foreign Relations Committee gives its endorsement next Tuesday, the creation of a new CIA committee must be approved by the Senate Rules Committee and by the whole Senate. Many conservative Senators oppose the change.

Fulbright and McCarthy were supported yesterday by other Foreign Relations Committee members who think that the CIA needs further supervision because its role in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy. Both Fulbright and McCarthy said that they believe the CIA itself is not opposed to the creation of the Senate select committee.

ter, of the students who took over
ews: Chicago during a demonstrati

A C.I.A. CHECKREIN WINS SENATE TEST

Plan for an Overseer Group Gets Tentative Approval of Foreign Relations Panel

By TOM WICKER
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, May 12—A

proposal for a new and
broadened Senate committee to
oversee the Central Intelligence
Agency won a surprisingly easy
victory today in a test vote in
the Foreign Relations Commit-
tee.

Opponents of the proposal
prevented its final approval
only when Senator Frank J.
Lausche, Democrat of Ohio,
walked out of the meeting room
and left no quorum present.

Senator Stuart Symington,
Democrat of Missouri, then
exercised a parliamentary right
and objected to a vote when
a quorum was not present.
Final action was thus post-
poned until Tuesday, when the
committee meets again.

The test vote was 12 to 6
against tabling, and thus kill-
ing, a resolution by Senator Eu-
gene J. McCarthy, Democrat of
Minnesota.

The resolution would establish
a formal Senate committee of
nine members, empowered to
employ a staff, to oversee the
nation's foreign intelligence op-
erations.

Its tentative approval by the
Foreign Relations Committee
was the strongest move toward
strengthened Congressional
oversight of the C.I.A. since
1954.

In that year, Senator Mike
Mansfield, Democrat of Mon-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

20 Second at Dawn

C.I.A.'s Congressional Immunity

Congressional supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency is seriously deficient. The 150 resolutions introduced in Congress on this subject over the past two decades reflect a persistent concern. Yet successive Administrations and the C.I.A. itself have blocked approval of all of these resolutions. The latest effort to establish more effective controls over this clandestine infra-government is encountering the same resistance.

Senator Russell and his "Secret Seven"—a Senate subcommittee selected, with C.I.A. screening, from the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees—have just rejected Senator Fulbright's proposal that their group be broadened and revitalized by including three members of the Foreign Relations Committee. This mild but useful proposal was designed to permit closer scrutiny of C.I.A. activities affecting foreign policy without going to the extent of establishing a powerful new monitoring body comparable to the Joint Committee for Atomic Energy.

Tighter control of the C.I.A. by the Administration, the first essential, has been imposed since the Bay of Pigs fiasco. But such control is no substitute for legislative supervision as part of the system of checks and balances of our constitutional government. The latest proof of inadequate control concerns the propriety of the Administration letting C.I.A. analysts present official arguments to American readers in the guise of independent scholarship.

The article on the Vietcong in the current issue of Foreign Affairs by George A. Carver—whose identity as a full-time C.I.A. employe was not disclosed—raises many questions. It is little justification to argue, as the C.I.A. evidently does, that the article was written by Mr. Carver in a private capacity and that the agency merely cleared it for "security." So fine a line of responsibility cannot be drawn in the case of an undercover agency.

The C.I.A., along with the United States Information Agency, is restricted by its charter to overseas activity. It has no business to seek to influence or color domestic opinion. It is one thing for an authorized spokesman of the Government openly to present the evidence for the Administration's contention that the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam is nothing more than an instrument of North Vietnam's Communist party. It is quite another thing for a C.I.A. official to do so, particularly when his identity is not revealed.

Senator Fulbright is on sound ground in asking Admiral Raborn to explain the Carver incident. Beyond this, it is equally necessary to adopt Senator McCarthy's resolution calling for a "full and complete" study of the C.I.A. and its effect on foreign policy by a special subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee. Much more Congressional review is needed than the occasional private hearings of the Russell subcommittee.

THE WASHINGTON POST

21 May 1966

Fulbright and the CIA . . . *By William S. White*

What Lola Wants She Sometimes Doesn't Get

The extraordinary — and fortunately foredoomed—attempt of the Foreign Relations Committee to muscle itself into a position of supervision over the Central Intelligence Agency involves far more than some dusty jurisdictional putsch.



White

It reflects one of the most subtle and most troubling realities of our days. At bottom, it is another manifestation of a growing and all but automatic hostility within the Senate's Democratic left wing to any and every agency of Government which represents actual power and has the hard duty sometimes to use it.

The Defense Department, simply as such, and the generals and admirals, simply as such, have long felt the breath of this curious and fretful antagonism. The CIA—which, too, is compelled in an imperfect world to act for national interests in ways not always agreeable to the understandable but irrelevant scruples of academic types—now joins the list of the bad fellows.

The new, sophisticated half-isolationism of the Sixties, a creation of these half-pacifist Senate forces, is falling more and more into the evangelical pattern of the rustic isolationism of the Thirties.

In the Thirties, pacifist-

minded liberals like Sen. Gerald Nye of North Dakota equated the mere possession of military strength with evil and arrogant national intentions. A resulting attack by Nye and Company upon the munitions makers as "merchants of death," and similar hot-gospel oversimplifications in England, helped enfeeble the West against the clearly rising challenge of Adolf Hitler.

Our current pacifist-minded liberals, led by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, are unintentionally and with good motives going down the same road.

They, too, tend to flinch from power as a thing necessarily bad, in and of itself, because of the incontestable truth that power is indeed sometimes used to bad ends. So they fear the so-called military mind, and now the so-called CIA mind, with irrational fervor. They suspect CIA plots that never were. They see as "making foreign policy" a CIA that never did and never could.

The simple truth is that their campaign to move in on the existing and long-established Senate committee which lawfully has exclusive oversight over the CIA has a single and bizarre justification. It is simply what they want; it is a case of what Lola wants Lola must get.

Though the pretenders from Foreign Relations never say as much, their effort implicitly suggests a dis-

trust in the capacity of the CIA committee to keep the agency in check. Though the CIA committee chairman, Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, would never say as much, the fact is this: Notwithstanding all of the liberal anti-power fixation he would not object to having new members on the CIA Committee but for sound fear that it would then begin to spring the kind of leaks, on necessarily highly secret and sometime unpleasant operations, for which Foreign Relations itself is already so widely known.

For this reason the Foreign Relations thrust will never succeed. For this reason, and to avoid the serious security breaches that a full Senate debate would bring, Russell will try to settle this affair without humiliating the Fulbright faction on a roll-call showdown. On such a showdown he would never receive one-third of the votes of the Senate as a whole.

The great bulk of the Senate is entirely satisfied with the half-dozen continuous checks already maintained on the CIA—from the White House down through the National Security Council, the State Department and dozens of perfectly reliable and senior members of Congress. The simple fact is that CIA is already supervised about as much as it could be and still perform what is an unavoidably cloak-and-dagger responsibility.

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THE WASHINGTON POST

Wednesday - 1 June 1966

Mansfield Calls Parley On Supervision of CIA

By Bryce Nelson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) has called a meeting for this morning in a last-minute effort to work out a compromise in the struggle over Senate supervision of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Called to meet with Mansfield are Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), chairman of the present CIA watchdog group and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), sponsor of the resolution which would create a Committee on Intelligence Operations by adding three Foreign Relations members to Russell's group.

Fulbright served notice last

week that he would introduce the McCarthy resolution today. Chairman Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee, a member of the Russell group, has advised Appropriations members that Russell will move on a point of order to refer the resolution to his Armed Services Committee. Proponents of the McCarthy resolution think such a move would kill it.

Senate sources indicated yesterday that a possible compromise could involve the addition of two senior Foreign Relations members to the Russell group or an announcement that the CIA was willing to brief the Foreign Relations Committee on CIA activities. One of Fulbright's complaints about the CIA is that CIA director William F. Raborn refused to answer questions before his committee earlier this year.

In an interview yesterday, Mansfield said that he hoped to work out a compromise because "you don't win on it if you take it to the floor." Mansfield supports the McCarthy resolution.

Even if a compromise is not worked out by Mansfield today, Fulbright and McCarthy may decide to defer introduction of their resolution because many of its supporters are out of town.