

October 18, 1967

ships to get through. The answer, we said, was to bring in ships less heavily loaded. A spokesman for one of the oil companies acknowledged this in a Chicago newspaper today, but said it was uneconomical to operate ships unless fully loaded. What he meant was that it would be less economical that the company wouldn't make quite as much money. Moreover, if he were right, American industry has been built on solving just such problems—by finding alternative answers.

In many ways, this controversy is typical of the whole pollution problem. Where industry is responsible for water or air pollution, it must find an alternative. The problem of pollution is too vast and has too big a head start to tolerate further violations.

In some instances, it is going to cost industry money to make the needed adjustments. But it will cost less to act now, than to delay. Industry should meet the challenge and we are confident it will.

Meanwhile, we trust the Corps of Engineers will do as they promise and end the dumping in Lake Michigan now—not three years from now.

International Magazine Launched

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 1967

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, the role of communications in the modern world is a vital one. As technical advances make the world smaller, we must maintain a constant flow of thoughts and ideas among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Recently a new magazine was brought into the mainstream of communications, designed to broaden understanding of other nations and peoples. The following article is a statement of the purpose of Interplay magazine:

In our lifetimes an integrated Europe, of now unknown size and nature, and North America will be coming to terms. Anticipating that day, it seems wise to establish a free-flowing channel of communication through which Europeans and Americans can get inside one another's minds, share thinking about their mutual concerns, and, in effect, engage in private policy planning of external affairs. This is Interplay's *raison d'être*.

How does the informed European feel about the prolonged American military presence in his midst? How worried is he about investment invasions from the United States, about nuclear burden sharing, about the effects of American "pop" culture on his national values? Conversely, how do Americans feel about the new isolationism emerging in some quarters of Europe? About the new markets western European industrialists are opening up in eastern Europe? About the power vacuums left behind in Asia and Africa by the break-up of the European colonial empires? Interplay believes that these matters must be given a fuller and franker airing if Europeans and Americans are ever to understand one another.

There is no truly international journal of opinion and reportage about the new societies being formed by the technological, or what might be called the second industrial, revolution. Interplay aims to narrow the journalistic gap. These new industrial societies in-

evitably will be international because the interplay of current forces and ideas forming them cannot be contained within national boundaries. Interplay will focus on the Euro-Atlantic areas since the highly developed industrial nations are, for the most part, now located in Europe and North America. In charting the changes and foreshadowing developments, Interplay will publish articles by some of the best-informed journalists, authors and officials on both sides of the Atlantic.

A Realistic Pace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 1967

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, an excellent editorial on the need to continue the war on poverty at "a realistic pace," such as the recently passed Senate version of the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1967, would provide, appeared in the Newark Evening News on October 7. In order that my colleagues may have the benefit of the viewpoint of this highly respected voice of the press, I insert the editorial at this point in the Record with the hope that this body will soon approve an antipoverty bill consistent with the constructive Senate bill:

A REALISTIC PACE

The \$2.2 billion authorized by the Senate for another year's attack on poverty, while inadequate, recognizes that it would be a delusion to suggest the solution lies in handing out more billions.

The Senate did add \$198 million to what President Johnson had requested for his antipoverty program. This increase acknowledged that more needs to be done, but in more fundamental ways than by pouring an additional \$2.8 billion into creating only 200,000 emergency jobs over a two-year period, an idea the Senate turned down Wednesday.

As was pointed out in debate, there's less a lack of jobs than a lack of men and women qualified to fill them. Training to develop needed skills has been one of the promising objectives of the antipoverty program, even though of limited success so far. Thus \$10 million added by the Senate is for incentives to employers to hire and train the disadvantaged, and \$35 million is for day care for children of mothers at work or being trained. These are in addition to \$82 million which the Senate approved for continuing the Job Corps and work-training projects.

Similar long-range possibilities lie in the \$108 million which the Senate added to advance development in high-unemployment areas, including assistance to small businesses. The attention given to rural neighborhoods under the program is also a contribution to the cities. For urban unemployment is worsened by flight from poverty-stricken rural areas.

Financing the war in Vietnam is of course draining funds which might go to the war on poverty. Still, the Senate authorization is \$600 million higher than was appropriated last year, and there is no clear evidence that the billions allocated so far have done the job expected. The Senate has provided for a reasonable growth without pushing the program faster than Washington seems able to handle it.

Walt W. Rostow Exposure: Index of General Situation

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

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OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 1967

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, in a statement to the House on October 17, 1967, I quoted a newsstory concerning the security status of Walt W. Rostow, now special assistant to the President on national security affairs, published in the October 4, 1967, issue of the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Although the charges leveled at Dr. Rostow are startling enough for anyone in this position of such great responsibility, they seem to be only a part of a general situation among certain agencies of our Government as indicated by newsstories in the October 21, 1967, issue of Human Events, a well-known Washington weekly newspaper.

Mr. Speaker, one report, revealed in the story on "The Importance of Security," is that during the Korean war both Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his chief of intelligence, Maj. Gen. C. A. Willoughby, were certain that information about vital decisions by our Government concerning military operations was passed by Communist agents in Washington to the Soviet Government.

One cannot help but wonder to what extent our war effort in Vietnam is being subverted.

The indicated news stories follow:

INTERNAL SECURITY BREAKDOWN

The scandalous scrapping of high security standards for America's most sensitive government agencies may well develop into a major issue during the 1968 presidential contest. Though suppressed or ignored by major metropolitan dailies, the continual unfolding of stories revealing a shocking laxity in government security procedures has rocked conservative-minded lawmakers on Capitol Hill.

Here, for example, are just a few startling revelations now being studied by concerned congressmen:

Item: Security collapse at the White House. Walt Whitman Rostow, a special assistant to the President on national security affairs, it is now discovered, was three times rejected for service in the Eisenhower Administration because he was considered a possible security risk.

According to briefs recently filed in a Civil Service case by former State Department security evaluator Otto Otepka, the Air Force made a security ruling adverse to Rostow prior to 1955 and the State Department made similar findings in 1955 and 1957, all rejecting Rostow for service on highly secretive projects.

Filed in an effort to save his own career Civil Service job, the Otepka briefs charge that Secretary of State-designate Dean Rusk and Attorney General-designate Bobby Kennedy came to Otepka in 1960 to get him to waive security procedures in the Rostow case and others, but Otepka said he would evaluate all cases only according to the high standards previously followed.

Bobby, reportedly, flew into a wild rage. According to Otepka, conflict with Kennedy

on the Rostow case triggered his own downfall as the department's chief evaluator. (For more on Rostow, see story below.)

Item: Security breakdown at the State Department. According to the Otepka briefs, the State Department eviscerated security standards and approved or condoned major misconduct by foreign service officers—including homosexuality, deliberate hiding of security violations and the delivery of classified information to Communists.

The Otepka brief outlines at least 18 cases, some enumerated in a story below, of alleged security violations. Otepka, though rated a top-notch security evaluator during the Eisenhower Administration, was finally fired from his job in 1963 after his room was bugged and his safes broken into at night. (His case is still pending before a State Department hearing examiner.)

Item: The Stephen Koczak case. Former foreign service officer Stephen Koczak has charged that his State Department personnel record was rigged with distortions and "forged pages" to make it possible to fire him under the "select out" process.

Like Otepka, Koczak had only high ratings in his personnel file until 1961. But difficulties paralleling those of Otepka soon developed when he reported what he considered to be violations of national security procedures on the part of his superior, a foreign service officer stationed in Germany.

The trouble between Koczak and his superior developed in 1961 when both were in Berlin at the same time. Koczak was insisting that the Soviet Union planned to go ahead with erecting a wall between East and West Berlin. His views, which were included in reports to Washington, were at variance with those of his superior. Though Koczak proved to be right, this was only a small matter of conflict between the two.

Koczak's major difficulty began after he reported that his superior, who had been ousted from Poland because of questionable associations with female Communist intelligence agents, was making unauthorized visits to East Berlin to make telephone calls to Communist party functionaries in Warsaw.

Nothing was done to follow up on Koczak's charges and it developed that one of the foreign service officers who could have acted on them had a brother who was a full-fledged Communist. At any rate, Koczak was finally eased out of the Foreign Service, but the man he accused has been promoted.

Item: The security collapse at the Pentagon. *Human Events* readers are by now familiar with the story of Robert Arthur Niemann, an engineering graduate given a secret clearance by the Pentagon to work on defense contracts when, in fact, he belongs to the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. The DuBois Clubs have been termed "Communist controlled" and "subversive" by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and the U.S. attorney general on March 4, 1966, petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the clubs to register as a Communist-front organization.

Niemann not only belongs to the DuBois Clubs, but, as *Human Events* learned, has participated in numerous leftist activities, worked with known Communists, admitted to having voted in 1966 for Communist Dorothy Healey for tax assessor of Los Angeles, openly allied himself with the revolutionary Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and promoted the wild demonstrations against LBJ at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles in June of this year.

Nevertheless, Joseph J. Liebling, the Pentagon's director for security policy, says the Defense Department's screening board "has determined that continuation of Mr. Niemann's secret clearance is clearly consistent with the national interest."

In connection with the Niemann case, Solis Horwitz, assistant secretary of defense, recently wrote Rep. Roger Zion (R-Ind.) that

"... mere membership in such an organization [the DuBois Clubs] does not constitute sufficient cause to revoke a security clearance. . . ." (What many now would like to know is what does constitute sufficient cause?)

Such are the reasons why many believe that security—or the lack thereof—may become a big issue in 1968.

THE ROSTOW STORY

The Otepka briefs relate an intriguing story in connection with the Rostow case. According to the briefs, Bobby Kennedy and Dean Rusk approached Otepka in 1960 about Rostow, well aware that earlier efforts to get him named to a highly sensitive national security project had been thwarted by the Eisenhower Administration's strict security standards.

Desiring to appoint Rostow to a key position in the State Department, Rusk opened the discussion by asking: "What kind of security problem would be encountered regarding the appointment of Mr. Rostow to the department?"

Otepka replied that he was acquainted with the Rostow file, and that this familiarity dated back to 1955 when the department was giving consideration to hiring Rostow as a key person in a psychological warfare project to be undertaken by the Operations Co-ordinating Board.

"Persons employed by the project were required to have a security clearance under the strict standards prescribed by the United States Intelligence Board," the briefs state. "As a part of his evaluation, Otepka at this time reviewed the State Department file on Mr. Rostow, the CIA file and the results of reviews given to the case by both the CIA and the Department of the Air Force. The Air Force had previously made a security finding adverse to Mr. Rostow.

"As a result of Otepka's findings, Under Secretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr., the chairman of the Operations Co-ordinating Board, decided that Mr. Rostow would not be utilized as an employe or consultant by the State Department in connection with the board's project.

"In other words, Mr. Rostow could not get the necessary clearance under the strict standards applicable to the Operations Co-ordinating Board.

When Rostow was again recommended for State Department employment, Roderic O'Connor, administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, made the determination on the basis of the previous record that "Mr. Rostow was not desirable for employment."

According to Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Clark Mollenhoff, who unearthed the contents of the brief, when Otepka related the background on Rostow, Rusk remained silent but Bobby "spoke disparagingly of the adverse finding that had been made by the Air Force" and referred to the Air Force as "a bunch of jerks."

When it became clear that Otepka would continue to evaluate the Rostow case in the same manner as it had been evaluated previously, Rostow was hired by the White House, where the President can set his own security rules.

After being given this job, Rostow was moved into the State Department for a time as someone who had already been given a clearance.

Angry with Otepka, Kennedy later assigned John F. Reilly, formerly a Justice Department lawyer, to the State Department as deputy assistant secretary of state in charge of administration. Reilly's role in the anti-Otepka cabal is well documented. This cabal at length plotted and engaged in eavesdropping, wiretapping, searches of Otepka's wastebasket and general spying on his activities in an effort to find grounds on which to dismiss him.

A former professor of international politi-

cs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rostow is a graduate of Yale and served in the Office of Strategic Services in World War II. Identified as the author of a State Department policy paper promoting unilateral disarmament, trading with the Communists and a generally "soft-line" toward Soviet Russia and Communist China, Rostow has come under considerable attack and was even the subject of a special congressional hearing. In recent years he has been identified with a comparatively hard line on Viet Nam. The Otepka brief reportedly does not disclose why Rostow was denied a security clearance by the Eisenhower Administration.

FOURTEEN BREACHES IN SECURITY

The sensational Otepka briefs, whose contents have been revealed to only one or two reporters in Washington, outline numerous cases of alleged security violations. Clark Mollenhoff of the Des Moines Register has detailed 14 of the cases which appear below:

1. A foreign service officer who sexually violated his own daughter but was never disciplined, and in fact later was designated a part-time security officer at a post that did not have a full-time security man.

2. A foreign service officer who borrowed money from the State Department Credit Union and forged the endorsement of a fellow employe on his application for the loan. The individual later was given an important assignment in the White House.

3. A foreign service officer who admitted he furnished 18 documents, some of them classified "secret," to Phillip Jaffe, the publisher of *Amerasia* magazine and on whom there was a considerable record of Communist activities and affiliation. The officer was permitted to take an honorable retirement with pension.

4. A security division technician who went on drunken rampages at several embassies in foreign countries and whose misconduct was condoned and covered up by Reilly. Reports of the misconduct actually were kept out of the personnel file.

5. A security officer stationed in Athens, Greece, who failed to report a large number of security violations, yet was appointed deputy chief of the Division of Security Evaluations at the State Department.

6. A person nominated by President Kennedy for a high position who publicly assaulted his wife and threw her clothing on the lawn, shrubbery and street. The information was ordered eliminated from the personnel record by a "progressive" security officer who said such details of a public family fight had nothing to do with security or suitability of a high public official.

7. A man dismissed as a security risk by the Mutual Security Agency and characterized as having "a rotten file" who was appointed to a State Department position and given full security clearance.

8. A foreign service officer stationed in Mexico and Caracas, Venezuela, who was guilty of a series of incidents of sexual misconduct, including an affair with the wife of the ambassador of another nation. His conduct was excused by State Department politicians.

9. A security officer who withheld information from his superiors concerning the loss of classified documents by an American ambassador. The officer was not censured and was promoted to be a top lieutenant of Reilly.

10. A security officer stationed in Moscow who permitted himself to be enticed into the apartment of a Russian woman, an agent for the secret police. The secret police used concealed cameras to photograph the American and his nude companion and tried to get him to spy for the Soviet Union. He never was criticized or disciplined.

11. A foreign service officer who admitted to security officers and State Department medical authorities that he had engaged in