

River. This highway should be accessible to the people of northeast Nebraska because it is a national highway, 90 percent of the cost of which has been paid by Federal taxpayers.

At the present time, northeast Nebraska is for practical purposes denied access to this highway because of the inadequate, rundown condition of the present bridge. The condition of the bridge also is a hazard to a steady stream of summer tourists traveling from coast to coast along east-west Highway 20, also a Federal highway. The bill would add 2.4 miles to the Interstate System. This would permit an additional turnout from Interstate 29 on the Iowa side. The bridge would connect the interstate with U.S. Highway 77 and U.S. Highway 20. I believe this approach is thoroughly justified and absolutely necessary in order to meet the growing population and travel needs of the Nation.

At present our expensive Interstate Highway System does not serve great portions of our population. I believe that the construction of spurs, such as the one proposed by this measure, will make this national system of interstate highways serve a much greater portion of our population. Without this proposed spur northeast Nebraska is denied the use of a north-south interstate highway which is being paid for by all taxpayers. In addition this bridge is needed badly to take care of the Iowa-Nebraska east-west traffic.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 970) to provide for an extension of Interstate Highway 29 into Nebraska, including a bridge, introduced by Mr. CURTIS (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

CONVEYANCE OF TITLE TO CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE CITY OF GLENDALE, ARIZ.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to convey to the city of Glendale, Ariz., title to certain real property which will become surplus to the needs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture after the end of the current fiscal year.

Following the discontinuation of agricultural research, the Department of Agriculture intends to phase out the poultry research project which has been conducted at this location since 1921, and to close down the station permanently.

Prior to the establishment of this station in 1921, the citizens of Glendale, through private subscriptions, raised the necessary funds to pay for the acquisition of the property and it was then deeded to the Secretary of Agriculture. Subsequently, the Department acquired an addition to this station by condemnation and a court award of \$4,500 for the additional property. In view of the fact that a portion of the lands used for poultry research were donated to the Government, the bill proposes that the entire tract be made available to the city of Glendale for a public park. Further, the bill provides that the price shall be fixed

by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner and at the same price that the Secretary of the Interior fixes the price for lands sold under section 2(a) of the act entitled "An act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by State, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," approved June 14, 1926 (41 Stat. 741; 43 U.S.C. 869-1).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 974) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the city of Glendale, Ariz., introduced by Mr. HAYDEN, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

SENATE EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE SHOULD INVESTIGATE CIA INVOLVEMENT IN AMERICAN EDUCATION

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, all I know about the CIA is what I read in the papers. But what I have been reading lately disturbs me greatly. And as a member of the Senate subcommittee assigned the responsibility of being the Senate's authority on education, I am coming to feel that I should know more than I read in the papers.

According to press reports the CIA has for the past 15 years been subsidizing two domestic youth groups—the National Students Association and the U.S. Youth Council. In addition it has supported two student youth conferences abroad—the World Assembly of Youth in Brussels and the International Student Conference in Leyden.

These disclosures raise very disturbing questions. At the heart of the problem is the conflict between the nature of a free society and the realities of international relations in today's world. To be free, the members of a society must have access to the truth. At the same time the security of our country makes it imperative that we engage in secret intelligence-gathering activities abroad. We must also meet the propaganda offensive of the Communist nations. These activities frequently require secrecy.

What has happened with the CIA's subsidy of the NSA and the U.S. Youth Council of New York—both domestic youth organizations—is that the potential conflict between the need for truth in a free society and the need for secrecy in international intelligence gathering and propaganda activities, has become real. The CIA, purportedly for the sake of its international propaganda and intelligence activities, has secretly entered into a special relationship with two organizations that claim to represent the thinking and the freely arrived at ideals of American students. In reality, they must now to some extent represent, not only the ideas and ideals of American students, but also, or in lieu thereof, the CIA's necessary cloak-and-dagger operations.

I do not know enough about the facts of the situation to discuss in detail just what has been going on, but enough has come to light of this particular episode to indicate that it represents a threat

to free American institutions in our open society. I make the following observation: our society is built upon the principles of democratic self-government, which, in order to work, require that the people know the truth. They must be able to make the great basic decisions of society upon a basis of truth and not falsehood. That truth is arrived at by open inquiry and not by secret government manipulations. In our struggles with the Communists around the world, it is democracy which we are defending. Does it make sense to defend democracy by doing things that themselves could bring about the downfall of democracy?

I have yet to see any evidence that would justify the Central Intelligence Agency in secretly subsidizing an American student organization, an organization which claims to speak for students, but which, we must now sadly assume, also speaks to some extent for the CIA.

Although the CIA certainly has justifiable claims to keeping details of its operations secret, since it could not operate any other way, I have never been able to understand why Congress should not be able to exercise reasonable oversight with regard to the CIA's activities. And now that evidence has come to light that the CIA is carrying on its operations within the borders of our country in a manner which raises important questions with regard to the nature and extent of CIA activities in educational institutions and in student organizations, it appears to me to be imperative that the Senate Subcommittee on Education ascertain the facts about what the CIA is doing to influence any and all aspects of the American educational process. The people's representatives have the right to know what this secret organization is doing to American education.

The Government has attempted to justify the NSA subsidy by arguing that it was needed so that U.S. students could attend international youth forums. I do not question the desirability of American students taking part in international youth conferences. It is in the national interest that they do so. It does seem to me, however, that there should be sources of private financing, from private nongovernmentally subsidized foundations, to finance such activities.

However, assuming that adequate private financing cannot be found, what would be the least desirable agency in the entire U.S. Government to subsidize a student organization? Answer: the CIA.

I simply cannot swallow the Government argument, as reported in the newspapers, that—

If the financial support had been public, the credibility of NSA students would have been destroyed on the grounds that they were agents of the Government.

Are students who study abroad under Fulbright scholarships agents of the Government? Are scientists who attend international scientific conferences with all or part of their travel expenses governmentally supported agents of the Government? Are students with NDEA loans or fellowships agents of the Gov-

ernment? I hope not. And I assume that students from most other countries attend international youth forums with governmental financial support from their governments, so why should the United States feel that it cannot openly do the same thing?

Why could this not have been done openly, with travel subsidies from the Office of Education?

I am introducing at this time for appropriate reference a bill to amend the International Education Act of 1966 to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to finance travel to international youth conferences by individuals broadly representative of the Nation's students. I hope that the Senate Education Subcommittee will give early consideration to this bill as part of what I hope will be a thorough look at the whole question of CIA involvement in American education.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 981) to amend the International Education Act of 1966 in order to authorize grants to finance travel to international youth conferences, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 981

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title I of the International Education Act of 1966 is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCES

"Sec. 107. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State that it would strengthen international cooperative relations, the Secretary is authorized to make grants to finance travel (including related expenses) to international youth conferences by individuals broadly representative of the Nation's students."

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have several newspaper articles on this subject printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Feb. 15, 1967]

U.S. OFFICIALS CONFIRM CIA AID TO STUDENTS—SECRET DEALING DESCRIBED BY NSA OFFICERS

(By Andrew J. Glass and Gerald Grant)

Officers of the National Student Association said yesterday that the Central Intelligence Agency recruited agents from the student organization's top echelons over a period of 14 years.

These officers, who declined to be quoted by name, also asserted the CIA placed other student leaders from their group in posts with private foundations that serve as conduits for CIA-sponsored activities.

None of the NSA sources would divulge the names of the past presidents and other high-ranking officers of the organization who had joined the CIA's ranks after one or two years' service with NSA—the largest student group in the country.

"Every year," one NSA source said, "the CIA picked out a man or two that it could trust and told them about the undercover funding" of the student organization. Some of these young men would later join the CIA, often acting as liaison agents to the student group.

In some years, according to student officers, the CIA contribution to NSA has run close to \$400,000 annually—about half the student organization's budget in those years.

FEW KNEW OF ROLE

The CIA's hand-picked student leaders, all in their early 20s at the time of their recruitment, were sworn to secrecy under the CIA's charter. Since the early 1950s, when the link with the CIA was formed, fewer than 100 student leaders knew of the intelligence agency's role in a group whose ranks run in the many thousands.

Yesterday, the NSA convened an emergency meeting of its ten-member National Supervisory Board in an effort to deal with the crisis. An NSA spokesman said the group would issue no further statements until its full governing body confers here today.

In the wake of the controversy, serious consideration was being given to folding the 20-year-old NSA and to restructuring the student group under a new name and a new charter.

Some NSA officials also favored speedily removing the group from its headquarters at 2115 S st. n.w., which NSA uses under a 15-year rent-free agreement through funds ultimately provided by the CIA through Boston's Independence Foundation.

PRESIDENT DISAPPEARS

The scene at NSA's national headquarters yesterday was one of total dismay that verged at times on panic. W. Eugene Groves, 23, NSA's current president, read a statement several times for the television cameras and then disappeared.

"Where's Gene?" an attractive NSA staff member attired in a miniskirt inquired at one point. "He's probably throwing up in the men's room," a youth told her.

Robert Amory Jr., who was deputy director of the CIA at the height of the agency's relationship with the student organization, acknowledged in a telephone interview that "there was support to organizations like this. It would have been nonsense for there not to be. If we hadn't done this, we could have just been run over by the Commie front organizations" during the cold war years.

Amory said the CIA had given American students "the wherewithal" to attend international student conferences such as the Helsinki World Youth Festival in 1962 and the Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. The student organization was not officially represented at either meeting. Amory stressed that he was not among the officials primarily responsible for liaison with NSA.

Paul Potter, a vice president of NSA for national affairs in 1961, said in a telephone interview from Boston that NSA officers "collaborated more and more with the State Department and the CIA and became known as people who were willing to work in some sense as covers for CIA."

Potter, who is also a former president of the left-leaning Students for a Democratic Society, said NSA's international arm was a key front in student cold war politics.

He noted that the NSA became the principal force behind the continuing Coordinating Secretariat of the International Student Conference, headquarters in Leyden, the Netherlands. The Leyden group served as the Western counterpart to the Communist-dominated International Union of Students in Prague.

Edward Garvey, a former president of NSA, went to work for the Pentagon and then resigned to serve as the top officer of Leyden group, Potter said. Garvey, currently a student at the Wisconsin Law School, could not immediately be reached for comment.

It was reported that Garvey received a

\$3000 scholarship from the Independence Foundation in 1962. Former NSA president Dennis Shaul and Robert Francis, a full-time employe, also received grants from the foundation, believed to be a front for the CIA.

NSA's current leadership while stressing that the ties with the CIA have been "terminated," acknowledged that the organization's immediate past president, Philip Sherburne, had procured their present headquarters and furniture in 1965 through the CIA.

"There are a lot of people who say let's haul the filing cabinets out on the street and get out of here," Robert Kunter, NSA's chief of student exchanges said. "We still may."

In Boston, Paul Hellmuth, the trustee for the Independence Foundation, which holds the mortgage on the four-story building, was not available for comment.

"Nobody's getting anything," his secretary at the Boston law firm of Hale & Dorr said.

Sherburne, in an interview with the Washington Post, noted that the NSA's elected supervisory board under his leadership knew nothing of the CIA's connection with the student group. Other officials said this was also true of the present board.

The former Student Association president denied that the CIA had obtained draft deferments for officers of the organization. Sherburne was expecting such charges in the forthcoming 10,000-word Ramparts article.

He pointed out that some half-dozen of the organization's full-time staff members held 1A classifications and "were in jeopardy of being drafted." In January, 1966, Sherburne recalled, he went before the Presidential Appeals Board of the Selective Service System to successfully plead that the young men be granted deferments. (Sherburne had already won his own exemption, he said.)

Sherburne said he based his appeal upon the fact that NSA's male staff and officers were all of draft age and that the group "would be destroyed" unless exemptions were granted.

One source within NSA expressed grave concern that the exposure of his group's long-standing ties to the CIA would lead to a wave of political arrests—and possibly executions—abroad. "People are going to be killed as a result of this," the source said.

He reasoned that foreign students who had been granted NSA-financed scholarships to study in the United States would now be generally accused of being espionage agents for the CIA.

NSA sources asserted that in 1957 and 1958, the CIA had financed the education of hundreds of Algerian students at American schools.

At the time, an ultimately successful guerrilla effort to drive the French out of Algeria was under way. Paris responded by expelling Algerian students from French schools. The Algerian student program is now being run openly, through NSA, by the State Department.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Feb. 15, 1967]

COVERT CIA AID TO STUDENT UNIT IS CONFIRMED—FUNDS SUPPLIED FOR 14 YEARS, STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS

(By J. Y. Smith)

The Administration admitted yesterday that for 14 years the Central Intelligence Agency gave secret financial support to the National Student Association.

A brief statement issued by the State Department merely confirmed that the covert aid had been given, that for two years NSA officials had been trying to terminate it, and that longer ago than that Government support of the Association's international activities had been "tapering off sharply."

Asked if the support was now ended, U.S. officials referred newsmen to an NSA state-

ment that it would not receive any funds from the CIA in 1967.

Initial Congressional reaction to the disclosure was, for widely differing reasons, critical of the CIA-NSA relationship.

INVESTIGATION URGED

In a letter to President Johnson, eight Democratic Congressmen called for an "immediate investigation at the highest level" and charged that the CIA "has compromised and corrupted the largest student organization in the largest democracy in the world."

A White House spokesman denied a report that the President had ordered the CIA to end all its covert aid programs to student groups.

U.S. officials went to elaborate length to explain the rationale behind CIA help for NSA, which was estimated in various quarters to total up to \$400,000 annually since 1952, when the project began at the end of the Truman Administration.

What they said boiled down to this: during the Cold War tensions of the early 1950s, the Communists were subsidizing student delegates to international youth forums.

U.S. students lacked funds from private sources to enable them to counter this propaganda activity. So the CIA stepped in with money.

Administration officials readily conceded that if the financial support had been public, the credibility of NSA students would have been destroyed on the ground that they were agents of the Government. For this reason, officials said, the support had to be secret.

In fact, the officials maintained, NSA delegates have been wholly free of any Government influence. They said this was shown by the fact that only two NSA officers a year knew of the CIA support and that the organization's views have frequently differed sharply with those of the Government.

PAID THROUGH FRONTS

The money was paid to the NSA through at least five philanthropic organizations which were acting as fronts for the CIA. The agency is barred by law from operating within the United States, although it has done so in the past. The most notable example of this was the staging of the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

In making its brief formal announcement, the State Department gave the clear impression that it was merely acting as a spokesman in the effort to get the CIA off the hook. Administration sources said the statement had been drafted with the help of CIA officials.

Officials disclaimed any knowledge of whether the CIA had provided secret funds for organizations besides the NSA.

Asked if the termination of the program meant that the threat of Communist subversion around the world had diminished, they said that the world has changed since the early 1950s and that the threat was possibly less acute than formerly. Moreover, they said, the NSA might now have private sources of income to finance its activities.

Officials said that Congress had been informed of the CIA-NSA hookup and that "all other segments of Government" had also been informed, presumably including the White House.

Rep. George H. Mahon (D.-Tex.), the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, declined to comment on the disclosure. As Chairman of the Committee, Mahon is one of the few congressional leaders who has any detailed knowledge of CIA activities. It is to him and a few of his colleagues, meeting in closed sessions, that the Agency justifies its budget requests.

"I have got to be a good security risk," Mahon said.

Rep. William H. Bates (R-Mass.) another CIA watchdog in the House, said he had not read of the State Department statement and that he was about to take his wife out on the town. "It's Halloween. I mean Valentine's Day," he said.

The eight House Democrats who protested the CIA's action in a letter to President Johnson were George E. Brown Jr., Phillip Burton and Don Edwards of California; John Conyers Jr. of Michigan; John G. Dow, Benjamin S. Rosenthal and William F. Ryan of New York; and Robert W. Kastenmeyer of Wisconsin.

Declaring that they were "appalled" to learn of the CIA subsidy to NSA, they said that it "represents an unconscionable extension of power by an agency of Government over institutions outside its jurisdiction."

It raises again basic questions concerning the adequacy of oversight of the CIA.

"This disclosure leads us and many others here and abroad to believe that the CIA can be as much a threat to American as to foreign democratic institutions . . .

"In allowing this to happen, the American Government owes an apology to the American people, and, more important, to an American generation."

Other Congressional leaders also expressed surprise at being told of the CIA-NSA relationship, but they declined to comment. They included Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. George Aiken (R-Vt.)

The CIA-NSA link was roundly condemned by Rep. Donald E. ("Buz") Lukens (R-Ohio), a former National Chairman of the Young Republicans. Considering the critical positions that NSA has taken on "problems directly affecting the security of the United States," Lukens said, the CIA's support of it "is a prime example of a super-secret Government agency working against itself."

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, Feb. 15, 1967]

STATEMENT ON CIA AID TO NSA

(Following is yesterday's State Department statement on CIA support of the National Student Association:)

We have confirmed with the Central Intelligence Agency that, as stated by the National Student Association yesterday, its leadership has been working over the past two years to terminate the financial relationship concerning the support of NSA's international activities which began in the early '50s. Even prior to that time (ed. note: two years ago), the degree of governmental support for those activities had begun tapering off sharply.

U.S. officials added these comments:

1. There was in the cold war tension of the early '50s a spread of Communist subversive activity in international youth organizations and student groups, particularly in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

2. American students, notably the National Student Association, felt the need to counteract this subversive and propaganda activity and to express effectively their own free ideas abroad. The Communist students were well financed from official sources. The American students, however, were deeply handicapped by lack of funds for overseas work.

3. Private contributions were insufficient, hence the agreement between NSA and the United States Government that the Government would help support the NSA effort.

4. Governmental support for an institution such as NSA obviously raises difficult and delicate problems. No matter how complete the freedom of decision and action retained by the students, such support is bound to raise the legitimate question of whether the purse does not influence the policy. We understand and appreciate this, but at an earlier time the alternatives were limited.

5. Overt governmental support for these NSA activities abroad would have destroyed their utility, because NSA would hence have been subjected to attacks as an instrument of government. Its credibility as a free

spokesman, which in fact it consistently has been, would have been impugned at the outset. Indeed, such attack would have come precisely from those students who in fact were paid agents of Communist governments.

6. Therefore, if support were to be given at all, covert support was the only feasible alternative. The very fact that the support was covert and thus known only to two NSA officers a year guaranteed the integrity of the views expressed by the many other NSA members who participated in international sessions. But because it was covert, it also exposed the NSA and the Government to all of the associations which go inevitably with that word.

Next, it would be grossly unfair now to accuse the students of having been propagandists or agents, or to accuse the Government of attempting to influence what were independent, free decisions and views—and the NSA's decisions, policies and actions have been free—as surely is evidenced by the fact that the organization has frequently and sharply differed with the Government. The purpose of the Government support was to provide free students with the means to do the things they would have done unaided had they had the funds.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 15, 1967]
CIA AID ON CAMPUS—U.S. EFFORTS TO COUNTER INFLUENCE OF COMMUNISTS HURT BY N.S.A. DISCLOSURE

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The United States Government's efforts to counter Communist influence in the universities, press and trade unions of the world have been seriously hampered by the disclosure that the Central Intelligence Agency has been helping to finance the National Student Association since 1952. It is understood that President Johnson has instructed the C.I.A. to liquidate all secret aid programs to student groups and to review all other programs designed to combat Communist activities in other private organizations.

The controversy goes beyond the agency's financial help to the student association. It involves the relationship between the C.I.A. and private foundations that served as a cover for the agency's funds. It involves other foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, which also gave money of its own to the N.S.A.

It places in jeopardy C.I.A. programs to anti-Communist publications, radio and television stations, and labor unions. And it embarrasses a number of former officials of the student association, who knew about the secret funds to the association and are now serving in important positions in the Government.

The history of the C.I.A.'s aid to the student group helps explain both the policy and the embarrassing consequences of that policy. The first C.I.A. aid to the association was negotiated in 1952 by William Densor, then president of the student organization. He is now United States aid director in Peru.

This is one of the awkward problems of the current controversy. For present Government officials who were privy to the C.I.A.-N.S.A. financial arrangements when they were students are now likely to be identified with the Central Intelligence Agency by Communists even though these officials no longer have anything to do with the agency.

Among these former student association officials now with Government are Ralph A. Dungan, United States Ambassador to Chile and former special assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Robert Smith, special assistant to the director of the Agency for International Development; assistant Postmaster General Richard James Murphy; and S. Douglass Cater, Jr., special assistant to President Johnson, though Mr. Cater was an official of the student group before the C.I.A. program started.

The reason for establishing C.I.A. help to the student association, however, is perfectly clear. In the years immediately after the second world war, the Soviet Union took the lead in trying to organize and propagandize the world student movement.

In 1946, when the first World Student Congress met in Prague, the Communist delegations gained control of several key positions, and imposed the Moscow delegation's agenda on the meeting.

The first Soviet vice president of the International Union of Students, for example, was Aleksandr N. Shelepin, who later became chairman of the Soviet State Security Committee.

The American delegates to the first meeting of the union of students first opposed any open break with the Communists, but after the Communist conquest of Czechoslovakia in 1948, when many students opposed the coup, the Americans finally broke away from the union of students and organized their own student association.

FINANCIAL CONTRAST

From the first, however, the American students were hampered by lack of funds, while the union of students had enough money to put on world youth festivals, world rallies, conferences and forums, and regional conferences.

All but the last two of these festivals were held in Communist countries: Prague (1947); Budapest (1949); East Berlin (1951); Bucharest (1953); Warsaw (1955); Moscow (1957); Vienna (1959) and Helsinki (1962). The ninth festival has been scheduled for Bulgaria in 1968.

The estimate here is that the Moscow festival alone, which brought students from all over the world, and especially from the underdeveloped world, cost in the neighborhood of \$100-million.

Against this sort of competition, the American student leaders were in trouble. Ironically, though they were opposed by the Communist leaders of the union of students as being maliciously conservative, they were opposed at home as being too far to the left.

The students were able to raise very little money for organization or transportation, though somehow left-wing American students managed to get funds to attend student meetings abroad.

It was against this background that the N.S.A. officials approached the United States Government in 1952 and received some financial help from the Central Intelligence Agency, then under President Truman and the director, William Donovan.

In the last seven or eight years, the agency is understood to have put up an average of \$200,000 a year for the student association, this amounts to about 25 per cent of the association's annual budget.

This was, of course, known to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. The Senate committee that oversees the C.I.A. was also informed about the program.

Other agencies also helped the student association in special projects. Among them were the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of State, and the Agency for International Development.

However the disclosure by Ramparts magazine of the C.I.A. aid to the student association created a problem for President Johnson. The need for continued American participation in the world student movement still exists; Communist efforts to influence the student leaders of the developing world continues; Communist aid to labor union leaders and newspaper and radio and television organizations goes on; but secret C.I.A. aid to these organizations, particularly to university students, creates political difficulties for the President.

Mr. Johnson is already under severe criticism among some elements on the nation's campuses. Universities have been criticized

for accepting special research grants from the C.I.A.

Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, has been threatening to investigate the foundations of the country for years, and these latest disclosures are not likely to discourage his efforts in this field.

This helps explain much of the activity here over the intelligence agency-student association, story in the last few days. It is understood that Michael Wood, a fund raiser for the student group last year, who was subsequently discharged, wrote a long memorandum for Ramparts magazine on the intelligence agency connection.

When officials here heard about the forthcoming publication of the Ramparts story, Allen W. Dulles, and John McCone, former C.I.A. directors, were advised. So were members of the Senate C.I.A. committee and Senators J. W. Fulbright and Eugene McCarthy. When President Johnson was informed of the disclosure, he asked when the program had started and ordered all such programs stopped. The official word here is that the student association funding did in fact stop on Jan. 1.

The problem, however, remains. The battle to influence the student leaders of the world continues, and there are no private institutions available to finance the American leaders.

This was the problem that started the C.I.A. program in the first place, and it still exists, only without Government assistance.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Feb. 15, 1967]

CIA GAVE MILLIONS TO THREE ADDITIONAL WORLD YOUTH UNITS

(By Robert Walters)

At least one domestic youth group and two international organizations in addition to the U.S. National Student Association have received substantial support from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The CIA's financial aid to NSA over a 15-year period was acknowledged Monday night by officers of the country's largest student organization and confirmed yesterday by a State Department spokesman.

But CIA support of the other three groups has not previously been disclosed. They are:

The U.S. Youth Council of New York, a confederation of 36 political, religious, student and service youth groups.

The World Assembly of Youth of Brussels, Belgium, a confederation of national youth groups from 54 Western and non-aligned nations.

The International Student Conference of Leyden, the Netherlands, a similar confederation of approximately 60 national student organizations from Western and non-aligned nations.

MILLIONS OVER A DECADE

The CIA funds for those organizations, totaling millions of dollars over a period of more than a decade, were channeled to them through foundations.

The principal donor to NSA and the three newly disclosed organizations is the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs in New York.

Despite the large contributions from the CIA, youth and student leaders from this country who have served in executive positions in all of the groups do not believe their independence of action was affected to any great degree by the covert government support.

In the case of the two international groups, a limited number of U.S. citizens have traditionally served in executive posts, and they have usually been the only ones aware of the source of the funds.

As government spokesmen said yesterday in explaining the need for covert financial support for NSA, the international organiza-

tions received the CIA funds after it became apparent that they were engaged in a bitter struggle with a pair of counterpart organizations financed by Communist governments for the allegiance of youth and student leaders in the emerging non-aligned nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Although their officers have frequently been hesitant to force the international organizations are, to a great extent, creatures of the cold war.

The two domestic groups—NSA and the Youth Council—have sizable programs aimed at increasing the political awareness and participation of students and young persons in this country as well as extensive international programs.

CONTINUING PROBLEM

But the two international groups are involved almost entirely in a continuing ideological struggle with a pair of counterpart organizations headquartered in Eastern bloc countries.

The intensity of the East-West dispute has diminished somewhat in recent years, but the concurrent development of independent youth and student groups in emerging nations has forced the international organizations involved to continue seeking the loyalty of the non-aligned nation's students and young people.

The International Student Conference competes directly with the International Union of Students, located in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The World Assembly of Youth similarly competes with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, located in Warsaw, Poland.

NSA represents students of this country within the International Student Conference, while the Youth Council represents this nation's young persons within the World Assembly of Youth.

No U.S. organization is a member of the Eastern bloc groups, but the student and youth groups of some nonaligned nations belong to both Eastern and Western bloc international groups.

THE CIA ROLE

It is against that background that the CIA, in the early 1950s, began to take an increasingly active role in providing financial support for those groups sympathetic to Western goals.

Because NSA is by far the nation's most politically active student or youth group, the CIA has come to rely upon it as a means of developing potential recruits.

As a result of the ties among the four principal organizations supported by the CIA, their officers have frequently engaged in a form of organizational "musical chairs," moving from one group to another.

Although funds have been channeled through a number of foundations, the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs has been the principal donor of CIA-originated contributions.

The foundation's current director, Harry Lunn, is a former NSA president. He said yesterday his group was "not a CIA front."

Although the foundation does rely heavily on the CIA for its money, it also receives sizable contributions from a number of wealthy U.S. citizens.

AIDED 20 GROUPS

Although its donations are made to a wide variety of nonprofit groups, much of the foundation money goes to student and youth organizations throughout the world. Those close to the foundation say it has provided support for at least 20 such groups.

Although those Americans who served as officers of the two Western-oriented international organizations said their decisions were not influenced by the CIA, all served first as officials of the two domestic groups where their political judgment and expertise were evaluated by the CIA.

Within the two domestic organizations, somewhat tighter—although always covert and sometimes indirect—control was maintained by the CIA.

Officials at the Foundation for Youth and Student Affairs and other foundations, for example, would suggest projects to be undertaken with their money.

SOME INTELLIGENCE WORK

Within all four organizations, the young people also carried on a limited amount of intelligence work for the CIA. Confidential reports from overseas representatives and similar reports on foreign student or youth leaders visiting this country would be forwarded to the CIA.

The policies of all the groups involved were generally liberal, and sometimes considered radical by those of a conservative political inclination.

At the last International Student Conference during the last summer, delegates labeled this country an aggressor in both Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

The last National Student Conference, sponsored by NSA last summer, endorsed resolutions critical of many of this country's domestic and international policies.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive E, 90th Congress, First Session, the amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, transmitted to the Senate today by the President of the United States, and that the amendments, together with the President's message, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the President's message be printed in the Record.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to acceptance, I transmit herewith amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, which are intended to improve the fire protection of ships, especially passenger ships. These amendments are annexed to the enclosed copies of Resolution A.108 (ES.III) by which they were adopted on November 30, 1966, by the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) at its Third Extraordinary Session, held in London November 28-30, 1966.

The principal amendments were agreed upon and adopted by IMCO on the initiative of the United States. The amendments are the results of thorough and expeditious multilateral negotiations within an international organization to meet the need, a tragically demonstrated need, for better fire protection for passenger ships.

Acceptance of the amendments by two-thirds of the governments parties to the convention, including two-thirds of those represented on the IMCO Maritime Safety Committee, will incorporate in the convention fire safety requirements that are consistent in every substantive respect with those required by

Public Law 89-777, which I approved November 6, 1966.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Secretary of State with respect to the amendments and the accompanying report of the United States delegation to the Third Extraordinary session of the Assembly of IMCO.

I urge the Senate to give the amendments early and favorable consideration.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 15, 1967.

AMENDMENTS TO SHIP SAFETY CONVENTION

Mr. BARIETT. Mr. President, the amendments to the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea which the President has just sent to the Senate represent a major step toward safe travel for passengers on the oceans of the world.

Safety standards are established internationally under this convention, which was negotiated in 1960. Both the 1960 convention and the predecessor convention of 1948 had a basic flaw, namely that old ships which were in existence when the conventions were adopted were not required to conform to the new standards. These amendments will correct that flaw. They will require that all passenger ships be constructed in the structural parts of steel. They will also require many other improvements in keeping with modern safety standards.

We were shocked by the tragedy of the *Yarmouth Castle*. Under the new rules, there will be no more *Yarmouth Castles*. The old ships will have to be reconstructed or scrapped.

These rules will be effective around the world, and their adoption through the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization will mean major improvement in passenger ship safety levels wherever we travel.

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I note with pleasure the President's proposed amendments to the Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea, to which there are presently 64 signatory nations.

The amendments to this convention, transmitted today to the Senate, would make the convention conform to Public Law 89-777, which sets forth safety requirements for passenger vessels sailing to and from U.S. ports, and which passed the Congress last year.

One of the most dangerous of the hazards which has attended the operation of passenger ships over the years has been the tragedy of fire at sea. This was highlighted by the destruction of the *Yarmouth Castle* which burned on November 13, 1965, with a loss of 90 lives, mostly our own citizens. We also recall the subsequent loss of the *Viking Princess*, although in this case expert seamanship by the officers and crew prevented a major tragedy.

Spurred by these unhappy events, and by many others, the Congress has taken constructive action looking to the international adoption of higher safety standards to guard passenger ships against the possibility of fires at sea.

Under the direction of the President and with the full backing of both Houses

of the Congress, the United States took the initiative in convening in November 1966 a special assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, a United Nation's body. This assembly addressed itself solely to higher international standards to assure passengers that they would be as free as possible from the danger of fires at sea.

These new standards, which are amendments to the Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea, are particularly important in that they require the upgrading of safety standards on existing passenger ships of all flags. In many cases this upgrading will require a substantial expenditure by the owners of the vessels.

Not only did the special assembly recommend to governments the adoption of these new and higher standards, but the assembly went one step further: it recommended that governments should immediately put the conditions of the proposed amendments into effect before these amendments become legally binding through the process of ratification by governments.

This recognition of the grave problem of preventing fires at sea, as evidenced not only by the amendments themselves but by the decision that there should be advance implementation, constitutes a heartening example of intelligent, dedicated, and effective international cooperation.

These amendments which are now before the Senate are of particular importance to our own citizens. The carriage of American passengers from American ports on ocean cruises has become a major industry. While the majority of the vessels engaged in this industry are under foreign registry, the vast preponderance of the passengers leaving these ports on foreign ships are American citizens. And they deserve the best possible protection.

While, as I have indicated, there is international acceptance of the principle of "advance implementation," it is clear that the earliest possible ratification of these amendments by the governments signatory to the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea is something that we should all strive for. I hope that the Senate will promptly consider and give its advice and consent to these amendments so that we may do our part in preventing any further loss of life and property through fires at sea on passenger ships.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I am pleased to hear that the President has sent to the Senate the amendments to the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea to improve the international standards for safety of passenger ships.

The burning of the *Yarmouth Castle* in November 1965 is a tragedy still very much on our minds. This catastrophe must remain vivid in our memories to prod us until the rules for passenger ship safety are raised to a level where our people can board vessels in international commerce with confidence that this sort of accident will not happen again.

These amendments, negotiated at the initiative of the United States through the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, will go a long way