

SECRET

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Page 2

25X1 5. [] Met with Guy McConnell, Senate Appropriations 25X1
Committee staff, and brought him up-to-date on a number of current intel-
25X1 ligence items, including a particularly sensitive item relating to []
[] See Memorandum for the Record.

Later in the day McConnell advised me that he had briefed Senators
McClellan, Pastore, Hruska, and Young on the sensitive item.

I also talked to McConnell about a provision of the Economy Act
(section 686 of Title 31) authorizing the transfer of funds from certain
specified agencies to obtain materials by contract. McConnell had no
knowledge of this section nor the reasons why only the specified departments
and agencies were given this authority.

25X1 6. [] Left with Jack Ticer, Senate Armed Services
Committee staff, a copy of "Costing the Soviet Defense Effort: Estimating
Procurement Costs of Naval Ships and Boats" for use of the Committee staff.

I also picked up an excerpt of the language proposed by Jim Woolsey,
of the Committee staff, for inclusion in Senator Nelson's resolution to
establish a Joint Committee on Domestic Intelligence Activities. This language
would exempt the Agency from the provisions of the resolution both with
respect to "surveillance activities" conducted outside the United States and
"lawful surveillance activities" conducted within the United States under
certain specified circumstances.

Later in the day I phoned Woolsey and suggested that the term
"surveillance activities" might be misleading and we would suggest that
the term "investigations" be substituted for it in the resolution. I also
told him we thought it would be a mistake to include the substantive language
which Senator Stennis has incorporated into his bill (S. 2597) because it has
not been finally agreed upon and would establish the precedent for the
inclusion of matters of substance pertaining to the Agency in legislation which
is outside the jurisdiction of the Armed Services Committee. I told Woolsey
we would be back in touch with him again after we had reviewed this language
more thoroughly. Woolsey said he thought our points were well taken. STAT

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INTERNATIONAL

his son, Prince Juan Carlos, who in 1969 was officially proclaimed King-designate, effective upon the death or disability of El Caudillo.

There the matter rested until Franco's granddaughter stirred up the dynastic pot all over again. When her betrothal was announced, the shy, 34-year-old Juan Carlos registered a mild protest because the marriage seemed likely to cast doubt on his status. His fiery wife, Princess Sophia of Greece, protested more vigorously, and his father, Don Juan, flew into a rage. But there was nothing any of them could do to block the marriage. As the ceremony neared, more slights were in store for Juan Carlos. Franco's household began to refer to Alfonso as "His Royal Highness, the Prince," a title that should have been reserved for Juan Carlos. And the father of the groom presented Franco with the Order of the Golden Fleece, an honor that only Don Juan as head of the House of Borbón is supposed to bestow.

Tact: Eventually, the regime papered over these snubs to Juan Carlos. It ordered that Don Alfonso no longer be accorded the offending title, and Franco himself tactfully decided not to wear the emblem of the Golden Fleece to the wedding. Alfonso's entourage also took pains to deny that the bridegroom had any dynastic ambitions. "It was inevitable that people would think this way," said one of Alfonso's friends. "But I assure you that Alfonso has no designs on the throne."

That may well be so. But Franco himself may have a political use for Don Alfonso. For by restoring the senior branch of the Borbón family to its place in the sun, El Caudillo was providing himself with another conceivable successor, just in case Juan Carlos gets too many independent ideas. Already, in fact, some foreign diplomats in Spain were referring to Alfonso as "the king in the hole."

FRANCE:

Maoists at Work

All told, there are probably no more than a few thousand active Maoists in France. Yet on a mild, sunny Saturday early this month more than 60,000 leftists and their sympathizers marched through Paris to mourn a young French Maoist killed in a clash at a Renault automobile plant. As the demonstrators wound their way to Père-Lachaise Cemetery to attend the funeral of René-Pierre Overney, they roared out the Internationale, chanted anti-government slogans and railed against big business and its "hired gangs." It was the biggest show of strength by France's New Left since the student uprising of May 1968 that helped push Charles de Gaulle into retirement, and it left many Frenchmen



Solidarity: Geismar (left center) leads pallbearers at Overney's funeral

from the far left abruptly fizzled out.

The trouble began in late February when Overney, a Maoist militant who had been dismissed from the Paris Renault plant for distributing revolutionary literature, led a demonstration at the plant to protest the firing of Maoist workers. Not satisfied with picketing outside the plant grounds, Overney and his cohorts—armed with iron bars and wooden clubs—sought to crash the gates. In the ensuing melee, the 23-year-old Overney was shot fatally by a plant guard, and eight other people were injured.

Inevitably, a cry went up from the ranks of the far left. But France's liberal press and even the government TV network as well decried the killing. The security guard who had shot Overney was promptly indicted for murder, but that failed to cool off the situation. By the day of the funeral, the New Left was able to mount the biggest march staged by any French political group in nearly four years. With Trotskyites, anarchists and Maoists all marching together, it seemed that the fragmented left had finally put it all together.

But then the alliance crumbled. Misinterpreting the funeral rally as a sign of blanket support, "commandos" from a Maoist underground movement called the New Popular Resistance last week kidnaped a minor Renault executive. Charging that the executive, Robert Nogrette, 63, a deputy chief of personnel, had hired the guard who killed Overney and was responsible for firing several

country's first political kidnaping since 1965, and Premier Georges Pompidou denounced the crime as "an unspeakable act worthy of a country of savages." But what the kidnapers had not planned on was the reaction of the extreme left. Except for the most militant Maoists, every left-wing group registered its condemnation. Even Alain Geismar, the best-known leader of the far left in France, reportedly told the kidnapers he disapproved of their act. Faced with such massive reproofs and the threat of severe punishment by the government, the kidnapers backed down. Late last week, disguised as a blind man, Nogrette was released unharmed.

Outcry: That, for the moment, seemed to defuse the latest challenge from the far left. And it left the Maoists with a black eye. Among militant extremists, there were charges that the kidnapers had deliberately sought to destroy the budding reunification of the New Left. "The Maoist underground," fumed a member of another faction, "is completely indifferent to the feelings of the left. It deliberately seeks to separate the men from the boys. Its leaders knew that the kidnaping would provoke an outcry, but they didn't care. They are romantics of the worst kind." And the French Communist Party, which regards the Maoists as its most dangerous enemies, pointed out (as it did in May of 1968) that the terrorists were playing into the hands of the government by allowing it to pose as a bulwark of law and order against

NEW YORK TIMES
25 November 1970

Idol of French Maoist Students Sentenced to 2 Years in Prison

By ERIC PACE

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Nov. 24—Alain Geismar, the idol of Maoist students, was sentenced today to two years in prison for illegal political activity.

Dressed in a vivid red shirt, the 31-year-old science teacher was given the maximum penalty in what was widely interpreted as a warning that the authorities would deal harshly with rioters and bombers during the present academic year.

Mr. Geismar was charged with continuing the activities of the pro-Peking Maoist-Proletarian Left Movement. The radical group was declared illegal by the Pompidou Government earlier this year in a crackdown on what are called *les gauchistes*.

Last month a lesser court sentenced Mr. Geismar to 18 months in jail for inciting students earlier this year to stage riots in which numbers of policemen were hurt. That conviction is being appealed.

Tonight Mr. Geismar was fined \$1,800 in addition to the prison sentence. There was no immediate word as to whether he would appeal it as well.

Mr. Geismar was sentenced by a special state security court set up by President Charles de Gaulle to crack down on right-wing subversion. He told the court before the sentencing: "You are only puppets of the antechamber of the white terror."

Allowed to Leave Court

In a striking departure from usual procedure, Mr. Geismar was permitted to leave the courtroom after he read his

denunciation of the court and rasped out an unusual threat.

"If you want to force me to stay here," he said, "I shall be obliged, like my comrades, to make commotion to force you to throw me out."

The court let Mr. Geismar leave the room and the sentencing went off without incident in the ornate Palace of Justice on the Ile de la Cité.

The streets of the nearby Latin Quarter were quiet, although disorders had been feared if Mr. Geismar was given a severe sentence. Mr. Geismar was found guilty today, as he was in October, of having incited students earlier this year to stage Latin Quarter riots in which numbers of policemen were hurt.

It was reported late in the evening that several fire bombs were hurled by about 100 young supporters of Mr. Geismar at the Palace of Justice at Aix-en-Provence, in southern France. The demonstrators shouted "Free Geismar!"

A series of student riots last spring spurred the crackdown on radicals. It was impelled partly by public uproar over the property damage that young Maoists and anarchists did to university buildings.

It was prompted also by memories of the student-impelled wave of strikes and riots that almost toppled the de Gaulle government in 1968.

Mr. Geismar was one of the main leaders of the 1968 unrest, and he had become the *gauchistes'* best known activist since Daniel Cohn Bendit, the major leader in 1968, was expelled from France to West Germany.

VI. FRANCE

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FRANCE

GEISMAR CALLED 'ELECTION AGENT OF AUTHORITIES'

Paris L 'HUMANITE' 14 Mar 70 p 6 L

[Unattributed article: "Geismar and His 'Maoists'--Electoral Agents of the Authorities"]

[Text] Geismar, one of the leaders of the "proletarian left," yesterday announced a renewal of agitation by his leftist groups "in the streets, in the factories, in the homes of immigrant workers, wherever it will most hinder the enemy, that is the bourgeoisie and its allies, the permanent members of the PCF and the CGT."

So, Geismar and his followers, who include Vicomte Charles-Henri de Choiseul-Praslin, makes no bones about it. For them the Communist Party and the CGT are the enemy. All the rest is merely oratorical flourishes and caution. They only care to discuss the "bourgeoisie" to direct their blows against our party and the CGT.

At Renault's it is the waitresses that they manhandle; on the Nanterre campus, they tried to assassinate a CGT militant; at the town hall in Meulan, they attack the clerks. Their raids have also been aimed at communist militants at the Argenteuil market and metro workers at the Billancourt and Marcel-Sembat stations. And when they use the classical methods of provocation, arson and bombs, they are pursuing a double aim: to harm the cause of the workers and to serve the interests of the bourgeois authorities.

What happened, for example, at Corbeil on Thursday night before the first round of the cantonal elections? An incendiary device was thrown at the personnel department's premises at Grand Moulins de Corbeil. A short while later the police noticed flames. The fire was brought under control before it could assume catastrophic proportions. Damage amounting to some 10 million old francs was caused.

On the site of the outrage, "New Popular Resistance" tracts were found; this organization which boasts of setting fire to the Houilleres du Nord (north coal mines) office and of sabotaging cranes at Dunkerque.... A few hours later the "proletarian left" disseminates, under the very noses of the police, who pretend not to notice, a tract with the "NRP communique" concerning the city's grands moulins.

The next day, on the eve of the election, a tract, which was anonymous this time but whose reactionary origin is evident, uses the grands moulins outrage to cry anarchy, to attack our party and its candidate, and to appeal to people to vote for order!

It has already been stated that in June 1968 Alain Geismar was one of the best electoral agents of the UDR, which gained more votes from leftist exactions than from all of Pompidou's speeches. He continues in the same vein and his friends with him. And so the government sets itself up as "the guardian of order" on the eve of the second round of the cantonal elections and the day after Pompidou's speech.

After the outrages at Corbeil (against grands moulins) and Meulan (against the town hall), about 20 leftists were arrested yesterday. In the most spectacular manner possible, five of them were imprisoned at Corbeil for attempted arson at grands moulins. Three people, two at large, have been charged with ransacking the Meulan town hall. There have been seven other summonses and the state security court has taken up these matters.

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FRANCE

M Marcellin yesterday published, with a great fanfare, a communique announcing the arrest of 20 leftist militants of revolutionary movements." The AFP cable giving this text is datelined 1380 hours.

At 1321 (again according to AFP), Geismar made it known, to whomever, doubted it, that his enemies were the Communist Party and the CGT. In 13 minutes, on Friday the 13th, the connection between the minister of the police to M Geismar was established.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR TEST FORCES--Paris, Mar 19 (AFP)--Ships and aircraft of the French Navy which will assure security during France's 1970 nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests in the Mururoa and Fangataufa atolls area of the Pacific will take up positions at the beginning April, it was announced today. The navy announced the cruiser, De Grasse, and escorter, Oureguinerry, would arrive at Papeete, Tahiti, on March 10; the landing craft transporter, Ouragan, was expected at Hao, Tuamotu Island, on March 22; and a flotilla, equipped with Neptune long distance reconnaissance aircraft, based at Lann-Bihou in Brittany was moving towards the Pacific. A first group of four aircraft left France on March 15 and a second group of three (including Breguet Atlantics, specialising in antisubmarine defence) left on March 17. The forthcoming tests will follow campaigns in 1966 and 1968. It should have taken place last year, but was postponed for financial and economic reasons. Observers in Paris thought that this year and next some miniaturised operational thermonuclear bomb would be tested. (Paris AFP English 1609 GMT 19 Mar 70 C) (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--Within the framework of the agreement for industrial and economic co-operation between Bulgaria and France, the joint working group for studying the possibilities for and industrial joint production in the sphere of electronics and colour TV had a session in Paris from March 9th through March 16th. The Bulgarian part of the group was led by engineer Serafim Popov, head of a department at the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, and the French, by Mr Vavasseur, a deputy director of the electronics industry at the Ministry of Industrial Development and Research. The two sides have noted with satisfaction the results achieved from their co-operation and have found that there exist possibilities for joint production in electronics and colour television, based on mutual benefit. The representatives of the Bulgarian part of the group visited a number of French enterprises, specializing in this sector. The session of the joint Bulgarian-French working group on questions of co-operation in the engineering industry started also yesterday in Paris. (Sofia BTA International English 0801 GMT 18 Mar 70 L)