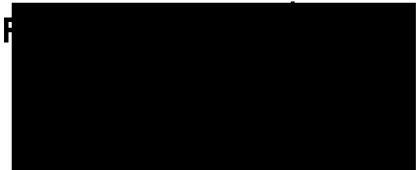


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Jack Anderson

Israelis Infiltrate Arab Regimes

THE ISRAELIS have outmaneuvered the Arabs not only on the battlefield but in the bazaars and back alleys where Mideast intrigue has been practiced for centuries.

Israeli agents—immigrants whose families had lived in Arab lands for generations—have a perfect knowledge of Arab dialects and customs. They have been able to infiltrate Arab governments with ease, gaining access to the innermost circles.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, for example, seldom makes a move that goes unreported to Israeli intelligence. The death of his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, was known in Tel Aviv before it was announced in Cairo.

The Israelis are also skillful at exploiting Arab rivalries and turning Arab against Arab. Every month, for example, a secret Israeli envoy slips into the mountains in northern Iraq to deliver \$50,000 to Mulla Mustafa al Barzani, leader of the Kurdish tribes. The subsidy insures Kurdish hostility against Iraq, whose government is militantly anti-Israel. The Central Intelligence Agency, reporting on a typical tryst, gives this secret account:

"An Israeli intelligence officer . . . regularly delivers to al Barzani Israel's \$50,000 monthly subsidy . . . Upon his return to Tehran, (the agent) reported that al Barzani was continuing to gather men and equipment together in anticipation of a probable encounter with the Iraqi Army."

On at least one occasion, Gen. Zvi Zamir, the Israeli intelligence chief, called on al Barzani in his mountain stronghold.

"One purpose of General Zamir's visit," reported the CIA, "was to discuss the possibility of having al Barzani assist Iraq in its efforts to infiltrate from Iraq. General Zamir

also was seeking assurance from al Barzani of continued Kurdish hostility toward the Iraqi regime."

Unsung Hero

THE NAVAL ACADEMY has produced hundreds of heroes whose deeds have stirred the nation. This is the saga of a graduate, dishonored by the Navy, who demonstrated a different kind of courage:

Lt. Grant Kimball came out of the Naval Academy more troubled than enthralled by the military profession. He had the courage to renounce his teachings, turn his back on war and declare himself a conscientious objector. This was such heresy that he was keelhauled for three years by the Navy.

While Kimball was awaiting his conscientious objector status, he refused to fight in Vietnam. He signed an acknowledgment that he had received orders to go to Vietnam. But first, he asked for a lawyer to advise him. The Navy refused him legal counsel, and then charged him with "desertion." His signature was used as evidence against him.

Facing a 10-year prison term for desertion, he was provided with a Navy lawyer, Lt. James Toms, who supported the Vietnam war. But he still was determined to give Kimball a good defense.

In an affidavit in our possession, Toms swears that the court martial judge, Capt. John Gleeson, told him "that if I persisted in my vigorous advocacy in the case, he had a good mind to hold me in contempt of court and place me in the Treasure Island brig for a few days."

THE CAPTAIN also told Kimball outside the court, according to the affidavit, that he was "disloyal to

the Navy and deserved condemnation . . ." Gleeson added that "the type of thinking Lt. Kimball represents would, if supported, bring about the fall of the American Republic." Gleeson then secured a one-page leaflet on the fall of the Roman Empire and ordered Kimball to read it, Toms attests.

During the court martial, Kimball's lawyers were refused essential documents. Some of their requests for data were later discovered in the prosecution's file folders. One court martial member who swore he had no prior knowledge of the case, actually had custody of the pre-trial investigation reports.

Even prior to Kimball's court martial, Admiral Elio Zumwalt, then Vietnam naval commander and now the Navy chief, expressly said he didn't want Kimball in Vietnam. But Zumwalt's message was not allowed into evidence.

Such rulings convinced Kimball he was before a hanging court, which might lock him up for 10 years. So he reluctantly agreed to plead guilty to lesser charges on the promise there would be no prison term.

Now he is citing prejudice by the Navy in an effort to get the Navy Records Correction Board to wipe out his dishonorable dismissal. When he sought Navy records for his appeal, the Navy at first refused many of them. Sen. William Spong, (D-Va.), got some data cut loose.

Clearly, the Navy prefers war heroes to peace heroes.

Footnote: Captain Gleeson has retired from the Navy and moved to Rome. We sent him a copy of the pertinent parts of Toms' affidavit, asking for comment. But we received no answer. The Navy has said it has "carefully, deliberately and impartially weighed" the evidence in the Kimball case and was sticking to its guns.

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14 MAY 1972

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HENRY J. TAYLOR

These Soviet Moves Concern the U. S.

Behind the scenes the U.S.S.R. is demonstrating again how beautifully it plays both sides of the street. Unrevealed, Iran is the current proof—likewise proving the truism that the Communists never do anything openly that they can achieve by stealth.



The Kremlin proceeds like a good general moves on the battlefield, taking one pivotal position to dominate the next pivotal position. And immense Iran is a vital pawn in the Soviet's Mediterranean penetration.

Britain's influence in maintaining stability in the Middle East has all but vanished. The British have abandoned states and rulers that they established and supported. The expanded Soviet Mediterranean fleet has turned what had long been a British lake into a potential focal point for nuclear confrontation. We have heard much about this. But the erosion of the Mideast situation and the subversion of existing regimes in oil-rich Arab countries is the current intent.

THIS IS NOT VISIONARY. The Arab governments are shot through with individuals whose real loyalties are to dissident factors. And most Arabs are willing to pay high for what they call "akhad taro" — their revenge.

Iran is the bitter foe of Iraq. That nervous country, more than twice the size of Utah, stands beyond Iran in the sequence of continuous pivotal places to be dominated in changing the geopolitical balance in the vital European-Mideast area.

The Kremlin's subversives are at work in Baghdad, Iraq's capital, burrowing everywhere like fiddler crabs busy at their hidden business in the sand. And from what I myself have seen of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, he is about as reliable as a skid-row alcoholic.

Our Central Intelligence Agency has reported to Secretary of State William P. Rogers that the Soviet subversion results have so frightened President al-Bakr that he has secretly agreed to place an estimated 12,000 troops in Jordan and another 6,000 in Syria as part of the general Kremlin-supported confrontation with Israel. Further, he has accepted new oil development loans from the U.S.S.R. Meanwhile, Iraq has publicly signed a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

"**INSHALLAH**" (God willing) is the key word and philosophy in the Arab world and this was President al-Bakr's utterly unsatisfactory answer to these actions, reports the CIA to Secretary Rogers.

Thus the pro-American Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, is caught anew in the Soviet nutcracker.

The worried Shah's country is larger than Alaska. In fact, it is nearly as large as all America east of the Mississippi. Iran, derived from Aryan and long referred to as Persia, borders on the U.S.S.R., Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey as well as Iraq.

Its Soviet border is more than 1,000 miles long. The Trans-Iranian railroad has 4,100 bridges and 54 miles of tunnels. These mean easy crippling by an enemy. Its airports at the capital, Teheran, and at Isfahan, Shiraz and Abadan are totally vulnerable.

IRAN IS the world's fourth largest oil producer and the Soviet could sniff out in a twinkling Iran's four main ports and its new \$92 million Kharg Island oil-loading station on the Persian Gulf. The Soviet fleet is moving into the vacuum created by the British Navy's departure from the Persian Gulf and this will give the U.S.S.R. a firm hand on the area's oil faucet.

As a result, the Kremlin has tucked under its belt a contract to build near Isfahan Iran's first steel mill. The government's Iran National Oil Company has made a \$40 million contract with Techno-Export, a Soviet firm, to develop and exploit an oil field in southern Iran. The Shah has authorized the purchase of Soviet aircraft, military equipment, etc.

All this is highly relevant to our future. The Kremlin's current behind-the-scenes pressure on the Shah of Iran is the frontal push against a Soviet Mediterranean strategy dedicated to a military-political outflanking of NATO and all of Western Europe.

A Short History of CIA Intervention in Sixteen Foreign Countries

In July, 1947, Congress passed one of the most significant pieces of legislation in the history of America in peacetime. The National Security Act of 1947 created The National Security Council, the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the United States Air Force and, not least of all, the CIA. This act provided the Agency with five principal duties:

- 1. To advise the National Security Council on matters concerning intelligence.*
- 2. To make recommendations for the coordination of such intelligence matters.*
- 3. To correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to national security and disseminate it to other government departments.*
- 4. To perform "such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally."*
- 5. To perform "such other functions and duties as the NSC would direct."*

In 1949 Congress passed the Central Intelligence Agency Act, allowing the agency to disregard laws that required disclosure of information concerning the organization, to expend funds without regard to laws and regulations governing expenditures with no other accounting than the Director's vouchers, and to make contracts and purchases without advertising.

With such unprecedented authority, with unlimited access to money, with liberty to act without regard to scrutiny or review by either civilian or governmental organizations, the CIA has become a self-contained state. One observer ranks the CIA as the fourth world power, after the U.S., Russia, and China.

Partly because of the CIA's special "secret" status and partly because of the laziness of the press, the total history of CIA intervention in foreign countries has never been reported. What you read instead are fragments—an attempted bribe in Mexico last July, an assassination in Africa last November.

What emerges here is an atlas of intrigue but not a grand design; on the contrary, the CIA's record is as erratic and contradictory as that of any bureaucracy in the Federal stable. But you do begin to comprehend the enormous size of the CIA and its ruthless behavior. The rules permit murder, defoliation and drug addiction for political ends. Look at the record:



4 NOV 1970

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Iraq Power Fight in New Stage

By RALPH JOSEPH

Special to The Star

TEHRAN—The unceremonious dismissal of Gen. Hardan (The Tank) al-Takriti from Baghdad's ruling junta marks a new stage in the power struggle among the Iraq's Ba'athist rulers. But it hardly comes as a surprise. The infighting among the junta members has been an open secret almost from the day the new rulers came to power in July 1968.

The power struggle became evident when Col. Abdul Razaq al-Nayef, who planned the 1968 coup in the first place, found himself bundled out of the premiership as an "agent of the CIA." This left a triumvirate in power.

Maj. Gen. Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr, who was reported to be little more than a figurehead, was said to be a balancing factor between two other mutual rivals in the triumvirate: Air Marshal Hardan al-Takriti, the defense minister, and Gen. Saleh Mahdi al-Ammash, the interior minister.

While these two junta rivals were busy strengthening their positions, the 32-year-old Ba'ath party "ideologist," Saddam Hussain, was unobtrusively seizing control by a ruthless domination of the party machinery. Saddam Hussain (who also happens to bear the name al-Takriti, by the way), set out by getting rid of the "men of '63"—that is, the Ba'athist colonels who formed the brief 1963 junta, under Abdul Salam Aref.

Both Kicked Upstairs

Both Al-Takriti and Ammash were prominent "men of '63," and Saddam, as secretary general of the Ba'ath, succeeded in kicking both upstairs last year by making them vice presidents under al-Bakr and stripping them of their cabinet portfolios. He then began promoting lesser-known officers to power. Among these were Saadun Gheidun, now interior minister; Hammad Shahab, now defense minister, and Abdul Jabbar, who had recently

None of the new faces were known to be Ba'athists. They

would in theory serve any regime, and were just the type Saddam Hussain was looking for.

Saddam had a dual purpose for weakening al-Takriti and Ammash. Both, known as the "butchers of Kurdistan," were hated by the Kurds and their presence in the cabinet was thought to be making it difficult to conclude a peace treaty with Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani. Saddam's reasoning seemed to be to gain a respite from the Kurdish war in northern Iraq, in order to strengthen Ba'athist positions against their Arab opponents.

Assassination Attempt

Secondly, Saddam, a nephew of President al-Bakr, seemed to be maneuvering rivals of his uncle out of power, to ensure that al-Bakr remained on top of the heap.

Hardan al-Takriti was astute enough to see what was going on and last month (perhaps too late) apparently attempted to have Saddam assassinated. Saddam hit back by calling a meeting of the Revolutionary Command Council, the country's ruling body, and demanding the trial of al-Takriti and his clique. He accused the air marshal of having plotted to overthrow the regime with the help of pro-Egyptian officers and retired Chief of Staff Ibrahim Faisal al-Ansari.

President al-Bakr, however, acted as moderator and asked Saddam to meet Ba'ath party founder Michel Aflaq in Beirut for a final ruling. Aflaq is believed to have ordered al-Takriti's ouster and a closing of ranks among the remaining junta members.

But the struggle was apparently not over yet. When at the beginning of October al-Takriti was sent to Cairo to represent al-Bakr at Nasser's funeral, he is believed to have tried to secure Egyptian backing for an anti-Bakr coup. The Egyptians, however, responded coolly. Al-Takriti, clearly, did not inspire their confi-

Flew to Madrid

Al-Takriti then flew to Madrid where he reportedly tried to secure support from former Ba'ath strongman, Ali Salah as-Saadi, who is known to heartily dislike both Bakr and Saddam. The plot apparently hatched was that al-Saadi would act as party head, while

al-Takriti led the army to throw out Bakr and Saddam.

The drama was getting tense. Al-Takriti's friends in the army, cultivated when al-Takriti was defense minister, appeared to pose a real threat to Saddam. He however acted first by ordering some pro-Takriti tank units to positions away from the capital. Precisely what happened on Oct. 15, when al-Takriti returned from Spain, will of course become known only later, but it was pro-Saddam tank units who were in positions around Baghdad, the reports say.

Meanwhile, al-Takriti's ouster seems to have brought Saddam Hussain just a step or two away from emerging as Iraq's future strongman. His uncle, al-Bakr, has been chronically ill for some time and is still thought to be merely a figurehead.

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OCT 28 1970

'Last of the Giants'

Inside Stories From Talks With

This article, on the Central Intelligence Agency, is the third in a series of selections from "The Last of the Giants," a new 4-volume of memoirs of C. L. Sulzberger, foreign affairs columnist of The New York Times.

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Special to The Bulletin

Washington, August 7, 1958

Dined and talked until the early hours with Frank Wisner and Gates Lloyd. They are in the same trade (CIA). Frank said Allen Dulles (then head of the CIA) was extremely upset by my column criticizing American propaganda.

Wisner told me McCarthyism is, unfortunately, by no means dead in the government, and I should not forget this. M, who was suspended from the State Department on a phony, trumped-up charge, was finally forced back by pressure.

But now — two years later — he has been exiled to a consular position at the fever-hole of Paramaribo, (then capital of Dutch Guiana), the nearest post we have to Devil's Island.

Frank told me that he was astonished to discover, when he went to Romania during the war, that practically all the agents furnished by Zaslani (later Reuven Shiloah), Israeli intelligence boss, to the British from Romanian Jews in Palestine, were working for Zaslani's network all the time — and not for the British, who didn't know.

Washington, July 23, 1958

Dined last night at Wisner's. Allen Dulles boasted to me that CIA had been seeing de Gaulle regularly before he came to power, through a French contact. He also said they had an excellent agent among the ultras who plotted in Algeria. Maybe, but it seems indiscreet to say as much.

Officials of the CIA

Washington, July 24, 1958

Dined with Allen Dulles and Senator Fulbright. Tomorrow, Fulbright's committee investigates Dulles's CIA. They were polite and friendly with each other, but Fulbright made no bones about his intentions to make Dulles squirm. He felt CIA should have known more about the Iraqi coup in advance.

The military information and plans of the Bagdad Pact that are now available to Nasser (and Russia?) are admittedly embarrassing.

Dulles thinks the way our intelligence is set up is more logical than Britain's. We have in one organization what they have in three and a half. It is better that way, and better to have the organization known.

Washington, October 12, 1960

This afternoon, saw Allen Dulles in his CIA office. On the wall a map shows the route of the Soviet ICBMs to the Pacific from the general region of Kirghizstan. Allen said the takeoff point was deliberately changed on the map for security reasons.

We talked about Gary Powers. (U-2 spy shot down over Russia). The CIA has a theory that no man should ever be ordered to commit suicide if captured and this was not in contracts with agents.

The CIA thought there was more chance of a man's individual nobility prompting him to such an act if there were no such advance order.

Allen said Powers had done nothing wrong and probably would have had a hard time committing suicide either by

needle, even had he wanted to. First he was parachuted out and secondly he was in a

cumbersome 'pressure' suit. Thirdly, he was captured pronto on landing.

Dulles' View

Nevertheless, Dulles left me with the impression he thought Powers should somehow have knocked himself off. He said Powers had been brainwashed or brain-conditioned prior to the trial. It was clear he had told the Russians more than emerged, because his previous "testimony" was always referred to.

I gather Dulles is unhappy with Powers' behavior but doesn't like to say so. Powers had a specific, short-term contract with CIA and was paid between \$25,000 and \$30,000 a year, about what a good, civilian jet pilot gets.

Under the law, he must be paid as long as his contract runs, even though in jail. (He was later freed in an exchange.)

Paris, April 19, 1961

Lunched today with Kim (Kermit) Roosevelt. He is now vice president of Gulf Oil Co. in charge of government relations, but he is still linked with the CIA.

Kim was in charge of the operation in Iran when we got rid of Mossadegh in 1953. That one was relatively easy as we were able to calculate that if we could produce an open fight between Mossadegh and the Shah, the Shah would gain popular support. He did. The British had tried to get up to take the line of intervention many months earlier, but we waited until the local situation was right — unlike Cuba.

Kim was on a secret mission in 1955 with Bob Anderson, later Eisenhower's secretary

of the Treasury. The mission, sent out by Eisenhower himself, sought to try and make peace between Egypt and Israel. Anderson and Kim talked to Nasser hour after hour. There was a corollary mission to Ben Gurion.

Chet Bowles (then under secretary of state) offered Kim these ambassadorial posts: Tehran, Cairo, and Rabat. Kim pointed out that he could not go to Iran because the Russians had evidence of what his activities had been in overthrowing Mossadegh in 1953. Likewise, Kim told Bowles it would be useless to send him to Cairo.

At the time of the Iraqi revolution, Nasser sent a team into Bagdad which grabbed all the Bagdad Pact intelligence files — well filled with Kim's name.

Were Kim to be our ambassador, Nasser would be in a position to blackmail him and us by releasing such documents whenever convenient.

Imperialism's Fifth Column

SEVERAL areas in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been the scene of reactionary plots in the first half of 1970. One of them, in Cambodia, culminated in a coup d'état. Information filtering into the press suggests that all the plots can be traced to the US Central Intelligence Agency headquarters at Langley.

Of course, the State Department consistently denies American complicity, and CIA guilt cannot always be pinpointed. In fact, it may well be that not all these conspiracies were directly instigated and organised by imperialist secret services—in some cases they may have joined at a later stage. But this much is certain: everywhere the cloak-and-dagger operators have been at work.

Supporting Israeli aggression

The first three months of 1970 saw plots in Iraq, Sudan, Lebanon and Cyprus. Some of the details have come to light. The Lebanese Interior Minister, for instance, announced that US Intelligence had a hand in provoking armed clashes between the ultra-Right Kataeb party and the Palestinian commandos. The Lebanese army and security forces were involved in the fighting. The Sudanese press points to the link between the CIA and the latest unsuccessful coup of the Ansar religious sect and the Al-Umma party, which speaks for Sudan's capitalist and landed interests. In Cyprus, the pro-fascist National Front which, the press says, operates with the encouragement of the Greek and US secret services, engineered an attempt on the life of President Makarios. The Iraqi authorities arrested a group of army officers and civilians charged with preparing a coup d'état. The press says they had the assistance of CIA and Zionist agents.

Each of these attempted coups had its own distinctive features. But all of them had one and the same political aim—to install pro-imperialist regimes and thereby strengthen the imperialist positions in the Middle East and, more specifically, in the Eastern Mediterranean.

That aim, doubtlessly, follows from the alignment of forces in this strategic area. The imperialists banked on the Israeli *Blitzkrieg*. They thought it would write *finis* to the progressive regimes in the United Arab Republic and Syria. That hope did not materialise. Nor have Israel's subsequent aggressive actions produced the desired results. They have not weakened the progressive regimes of these two countries. On the contrary, both in the UAR and Syria the government has been strengthened by the patriotism of the people, the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the support of the world Communist, workers' and national liberation movements.

While giving the Israeli aggressors every assistance—modern armaments, generous loans—the US and other imperialists are relying more and more on their espionage and subversion machine. The events in Iraq, Sudan and Lebanon show that they are using it to hamper the growing unity of the Arab states in the fight to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression. The idea, obviously, is to generate more friction, distrust and antagonism. That was the purpose of the CIA in Lebanon: armed conflicts were to provoke a major political crisis that would isolate the country from the progressive Arab states, place it under a police regime and impede, if not halt altogether, Palestinian commando action.

The aim was very much the same in Iraq and Sudan. But the imperialists were also out to undermine the rear areas of the Arab states directly confronting Israel. Coups in Baghdad and Khartoum would greatly complicate the UAR's and Syria's strategic and political position. To a certain extent the same aim was pursued in the Nicosia plot. There have been many press reports that the imperialists are anxious to overthrow the Makarios government in Cyprus and turn it into a NATO war base spearheaded against the Arab states and serving the Israeli aggressor.

Behind the Cambodian Coup

Thousands of kilometers separate Phnom Penh from Khartoum and Beirut, but in Cambodia too, the aim was to support the aggressive forces. It was to be achieved by use of the CIA technique.

Bogged down in Vietnam, US imperialism has long been encroaching on Cambodia's independence and sovereignty, trying to bring it under its influence and dragoon it into its Indochina gamble. One pressure technique was constant harassment by US forces operating from neighbouring South Vietnam. They bombed and shelled Cambodian border regions and several times CIA agents tried to overthrow Prince Sihanouk and set up a reactionary regime that would abandon the country's traditional neutrality and its solidarity with the Vietnamese in their fight to repel the aggressor.

With the US army facing increasing difficulties in Vietnam the Pentagon decided to step up its activities in Cambodia. The plan, according to press reports, was to use Cambodian territory for operations against the South Vietnam National Liberation Front in what was conceived as a gigantic pincer manoeuvre. Apparently, the US military command began to press for action in Cambodia when it found that the Vietnamisation plan was not working out the way it had expected. And apparently Sihanouk's diplomatic tour abroad was chosen as the opportune moment for the CIA's "quiet Americans" to put through the plan.

Power in Phnom Penh is now in the hands of men who have joined forces with the imperialists to halt the country's progressive development and suppress the Indochina liberation movement. The first steps in that direction were made immediately after the coup. General Lon Nol's conservative regime has agreed to co-operate with the US and accept military "aid" from it. With the consent and approval of that regime, Saigon forces, supported by American aircraft, have invaded Cambodia in an attempt to outflank the NLF forces and suppress popular support for Prince Sihanouk, whose followers are fighting to overthrow the conservative government and keep Cambodia a peaceful and neutral state.

The world was shocked by the news of America's outright intervention in Cambodia where, as in South Vietnam and Laos, US troops are applying scorched earth tactics against the peaceful population. This fresh aggression by Washington brings out even more saliently the link between the coup d'état in Phnom Penh and imperialism's far-reaching neo-colonialist plans in South east Asia. To all practical purposes, Cambodia is being turned into a "third Vietnam", the second being Laos, where more than 12,000 American military "advisors" are involved in the war against the patriotic forces.

It can be safely said that neither the Saigon puppets nor the Laos and Cambodian reactionaries provide America with anything like a firm support base for its reactionary war in Indochina. And certainly they cannot fight that war with their own armies, even if given the latest American weapons. Consequently, the neo-colonialists will have to rely mainly on their own troops and extend their operations to the whole of Indochina. But the experience of heroic Vietnam has shown that half a million interventionist troops, armed to the teeth, cannot impose imperialism's will on a people determined to uphold its independence, sovereignty and freedom; a people, moreover, that enjoys wide international support.

New tactical elements

Has anything substantially new been added to the technology of imperialist plots and their political orientation, compared with the information—the bulk of it, naturally, is kept secret—for a categorical affirmative answer we can only judge by the tip of the imperialist subversion ice

WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER
15 Mar 1970

The Pentagon has received unevaluated reports of preparations for large-scale insurgency and terrorist activities in Guatemala; Castro's Cuban saboteurs are training and equipping Guatemalan guerrillas known as the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), whose objective is to disrupt the presidential elections in March by encouraging violence among contesting factions thus creating chaos in the country. Plans call for assassinations and kidnappings of U.S. Embassy officials. . . . Soviet provocateurs are infiltrating Hong Kong to settle permanently, according to U.S. military intelligence. . . . A CIA center has been uncovered in Bolivia. The Bolivian government discovered in a raid that a downtown business office in La Paz was a CIA front; the CIA has even infiltrated the Bolivian secret service. CIA interference in Bolivian affairs has been a hot issue since 1967. . . . Iraq has executed a total of 37 alleged Zionist and CIA co-conspirators. . . . France has scrapped its own strategic nuclear missile program in order to concentrate industrial facilities and skills in manufacturing armaments for both Arabs and Israelis. . . . The State Department is negotiating a treaty to open Swiss banking establishment for inspection of American citizens' accounts by U.S. Internal Revenue Service agents.

Retired Police Aide Is Executed by Iraq In Conspiracy Case

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, March 2—The official Iraqi news agency broadcast today that a retired Iraqi police officer was executed yesterday by a firing squad in Baghdad immediately after a military court convicted him of complicity in the abortive attempt to overthrow the Iraqi regime last January.

This brought to 42 the number of Iraqi army officers, policemen and civilians executed since the foiling of the attempt was announced on Jan. 21.

The police officer, Muftan Jarallah, was arrested Feb. 5 along with five others, all of whom had gone into hiding when the conspiracy was first reported. Reports earlier in the state-controlled press said that the five were to be tried with Mr. Jarallah, but the Iraq News Agency did not mention their fate today.

The three-man "special court," which was set up especially to try the men accused of involvement in the plot, yesterday also sentenced three other Iraqis to death in their absence, the agency added.

The three were a former Premier, Col. Abdel Razzak al-Nayef, an army officer, Fir Lieut. Taha Jaber, and a civilian, Abdel Jabbar al-Raqi.

The court said in its verdict that it had in its possession evidence that the three played a role in the attempted coup and that they, like the other conspirators, were working for Iranian and United States intelligence services.

The Iraqi Government has formally accused neighboring Iran of masterminding the plot in cooperation with United States Intelligence Agency. The Iranian Ambassador in Baghdad and four of his staff have been expelled. Iran retaliated by expelling the Iraqi Ambassador in Teheran.

The former Premier and a number of other condemned Iraqis are believed to be living in Iran. They include a retired major general, Abdelghani Al-rawi, who was identified by Baghdad in January as the leader of the plot.

SAN DIEGO, CAL UNION

15 Feb 1970

Party In Iraq Is Still Violent

By T. A. MISHLAWI

BEIRUT (CNS) — The Arab Baath (rebirth) Socialist party once again has shown its proclivity for bloodshed and violence.

The Baath regime in Iraq has executed more than 40 civilians and military men on charges of conspiring to overthrow the regime and spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The alleged plot was uncovered, the conspirators arrested, summarily tried by a "special court" of three members, and executed in less than 48 hours.

It was Iraq's second bloodbath in a year.

Rival factions of the same Baath party have ruled both Syria and Iraq for seven years. The regime in Baghdad has been accused of unleashing a reign of terror reminiscent of 18th Century France's guillotine era.

Arab public opinion, which did not dispute the authenticity of Baathist allegations of an antistate attempt, was outraged by the manner in which the authorities in Baghdad handled the "plotters." Newspapers here charged that the victims were denied a trial and a chance to defend themselves. They recalled

that such mass executions within such a short period of time had never happened anywhere in the Arab world.

The discovery of the alleged plot brought relations between Iraq and its neighbor, Iran, to rock bottom. The Baghdad regime has accused Tehran of masterminding the plot through the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad and four of his aides.

When Iraq expelled the Iranian ambassador and the four aides concerned, Iran retaliated by taking a similar measure. But, significantly, neither officially announced a break in diplomatic relations with the other.

Both Iraq and Iran have engaged in hostile activities against each other. The Iraqi government had ex-Maj. Gen. Teymour Bakhtiar, the former Iranian chief of security, sitting in Baghdad as a trump card to be used against the imperial regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in Tehran.

Recent reports from Teymour talked about the arrest of a number of Iranians who were said to have been in touch with Bakhtiar. They also spoke of the seizure by Iranian police of weapons allegedly sent by Bakhtiar to his followers in Iran.

On the other hand, Iraqi ex-Maj. Gen. Abdel Ghani Al Rawi, described by the rulers in Baghdad as the leader of the latest plot, had been living in Tehran for some time. After the discovery of the plot on Jan. 21, security checkpoints in Baghdad and elsewhere were increased and a search was under way to arrest Rawi following rumors that he had entered the Iraqi capital clandestinely to lead the attempt against the regime.

In addition, there have been Iraq claims that Iran was providing assistance to Kurdish insurgent leaders in northern Iraq. There was also the Iraqi-Iran dispute over navigation rights in the Shatt Al Arab River, which forms part of the border between the two neighboring countries. The year and is still unresolved.

But Iran was not the only

foreign state allegedly involved in the plot against the Iraqi regime.

According to an official Iraqi spokesman, the United States had given promises of support to the "conspirators." The idea, he claimed, was to strengthen the "southeastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Central Treaty Organization." The seven Iraqis executed on Jan. 22 on charges of working for the CIA had been sentenced to death last November, but the execution of the sentence was withheld without explanation.

Details of the plot, as narrated by the official Iraqi spokesman suggested that all that the plotters depended on was a number of retired army and police officers. These officers had been out of service since 1958, when the monarchy in Iraq was overthrown, and, therefore, lost all following in the armed forces after the sweeping purges in those years.

took place during the last 12 years.

But the fact is that it is now extremely difficult to depend on the armed forces in either Iraq or Syria in order to overthrow the regimes there. The two rival Baathist factions in Damascus and Baghdad, known for their talent in intrigues and counterintrigues, have successfully "purified" their armed forces in the sense that now of every 10 military men there is only one who could claim he is a non-Baathist.

If any kind of military movement should take place in either of the two countries, the likelihood is that it will also be a Baathist movement, either one step to the left or one step to the right of the present regimes.

Most of those who were executed in Iraq recently were known to have held civilian and military positions under the monarchy regime. In other words, as an Iraqi spokesman put it, "They were agent rightists who wanted to get Iraq back to the years before 1958."

E - 142,051

FEB 6 1970

**Iraq says
CIA spy ring
uncovered**

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Lebanese newspaper Al-Anwar reported that Iraqi authorities recently uncovered a spy ring working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The paper said the ring comprised four persons including a member of the armed forces. It gave no other details. Last year, Iraq executed 54 persons, including 11 Jews, who were convicted of spying for Israel, the United States or Iran. Seven others, including a Jew, were executed in January for spying for the U.S.

2 FEB 1970

IRAQ

Bloodbath in Baghdad

A disgusted Arab diplomat once noted that few nations can match Iraq at staging "fiestas of madmen dancing around corpses." In the 1958 revolution, they dismembered Premier Nuri as-Said's corpse. In 1963 they displayed the bullet-riddled body of President Abdul Karim Kassem on television. Last year they hanged eleven "Israeli spies" and mounted their bodies on ceremonial gallows in Baghdad's Liberation Square.

Last week the Iraqis outdid themselves. Sixteen people were executed by firing squad or gallows for plotting against the Baathist junta of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, which seized power in 1968. "All conspirators will be crushed to pulp," cried Al-Bakr. Baghdad radio punctuated its attacks on "reactionaries and deviationists" with a new musical number titled *No Mercy Any More*. In subsequent days, 21 more alleged plotters were executed, in addition to seven Iraqis accused of helping the CIA plot a coup last year. So far, 98 people have been done away with since the beginning of 1969.

*Iraq***Brutal week,
restful Sunday**

On the night of Tuesday, January 20th, a group of right-wing officers and civilians attempted to overthrow the Iraqi government—or so says the government. In the next four days, 37 alleged conspirators were tried by a special three-man tribunal, convicted and summarily executed; the

soldiers shot, the civilians hanged. The occasion was taken to execute in addition seven men who had been convicted last month on allegations for spying for the Central Intelligence Agency. On Sunday the court rested, announcing its work done, for the time being.

The history of modern Iraq is stained by a series of violent blood-baths. But there has not before been mass legal killing on quite this scale. Last year 54 people were shot or hanged on political charges, mainly spying. That was bad; this year has begun worse.

Yet it looks as if these peculiarly savage means may have been used to achieve an end which by itself is indisputably desirable—peace with Iraq's Kurdish insurgents. The war against the Kurds, led by Mullah Barazani, has dragged on for nine years. A previous chance of ending it came in 1966. That was a year of relative sanity when Dr Bazzaz, as prime minister, proposed a 12-point peace programme which Mullah Barazani accepted by telegram within two hours of its announcement. A couple of months later, Dr Bazzaz was forced out of office, the programme was never implemented, but Barazani and his followers have refused to negotiate on anything else. The hopeful thing now is that on the Sunday when the tribunal finished its bloody work Iraq's revolutionary command council not only declared a general amnesty for all Kurds but committed itself specifically to creating the conditions in which Dr Bazzaz's programme could be implemented.

Certainly there will be opposition in Iraq, and in particular within the armed forces, to these proposals. There are hard-line Iraqi nationalists who want, like hardliners around the world, to crush rebellion and who reject the recognition of Kurdish nationality and the limited form of self-government spelt out in Dr Bazzaz's programme. Whether or not Iraq's leaders were urged towards peace by Russia, as is suggested in the following article from Teheran, the Baath party, to which most of them belong, is intellectually more open-minded towards

minority ethnic groups than are some other Arab nationalist parties. And it is arguable that the regime wanted to rid itself of a variety of potentially dangerous opponents before embarking on peace negotiations.

It did so with a vengeance. The Baath party's overwhelming weakness, apart from its own bitter internal splits, is that it has no popular following and no allies—though it has been trying in recent months to get on better terms with its traditional and most feared enemy, the Iraqi communist party. Given the regime's isolation, there could, as it claims, have been a conspiracy, and it could have come from almost any direction. The Iraqis are blaming the Americans (which goes without saying these days) and the Iranians (which is a variation). It is claimed that a consignment of arms for the conspirators, including 3,000 machine-guns, was smuggled across the Iranian frontier.

Possibly there was an attempted coup. But the timing of the trials and executions fits so opportunely with the announcement of the peace efforts that one suspects more than straight coincidence. Among the many unanswered questions, here are two. Was it necessary for 44 men to die in production-line legal murder in order to usher in a saner policy towards the rebellious north? And will Dr Bazzaz, author of the borrowed programme, now be released from what is said to be his house arrest?

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INQUIRY
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S - 915,045

JAN 25 1970

Iraqi Bloodbath Goes On and On

It has been said that the defeat of the latest "coup" against the murderous Baathist regime of Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr in Iraq will strengthen that regime. But with execution following execution, the al-Bakr administration in Bagdad has now officially taken the lives of nearly 100 persons — after kangaroo court proceedings — in about a year and a half.

Iraq has still not settled its nine-year civil warfare with Kurdish tribesmen in the north of the country. It is one of the Arab cobelligerents against Israel. It has had fights up to the point of gunfire and bloodshed with neighboring Iran — whose Ambassador and consuls have now been sent packing — and still it confronts "coups" by disaffected military men and some professionals right in its capital city. And every other week or so it finds it necessary to level fantastic charges at the United States and West Germany as well.

The whole picture in the middle of the Middle East is a real Arabian

Nightmare. Spies apparently lurk everywhere, diligently spying away for the CIA or some other "imperialist" combine. Frequently the "spies" have Jewish names, and, though they may be old, disabled and unable to leave their homes for a decade, they are executed.

It may be that, as some observers of the Iraqi kaleidoscope aver, these latest judicial murders have somehow strengthened the al-Bakr Baathists — over the short run. But those who watch this unending parade of drumhead trials, hangings and shootings from stable, civilized countries must be excused for wondering what kind of real staying power it could possibly represent.

No training in crystal-ball-reading is required to predict with confidence that, within a measurable span of time, al-Bakr will join the former chiefs of state in Iraq now in prison or in their graves.

If this be "Arab socialism" in full flower, someone in the Middle East must be asking, "Who needs it?"

24 JAN 1970

STATOTHR

Iraq accuses Iran and U.S. of plot

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Charges by Iraq of United States and Iranian involvement in an abortive coup on Jan. 20 may heighten tension throughout the Persian Gulf area, diplomats here say.

Baghdad radio broadcast detailed reports of alleged collusion between Iran and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in this and earlier conspiracies.

Iraq expelled the Iranian Ambassador and four other diplomats Jan. 22 and closed down three Iranian consulates. Iran retaliated by expelling the Iraqi Ambassador and four Iraq military attachés and by closing Iraqi consulates.

The Baghdad campaign against its neighbor will increase Arab distrust of Muslim but non-Arab Iran.

Communists active

Radical Arab states and the Persian Gulf sheikhdoms, facing evacuation of their protective British garrisons next year, already believe that Iran and Saudi Arabia, with American approval, have agreed to carve out respective spheres of influence in the gulf.

The Soviet and Chinese Communists have extended their own influence in the two Yemen republics. They have shown support for the Baghdad-based "front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arab Gulf," which aims for the overthrow of all the gulf's present pro-western rulers and mobilization of the gulf's oil resources in the Arab struggle against Israel.

Iraqi-Iranian tension has run high since Iran revoked an old navigation treaty on its Shatt al Arab River boundary with Iraq almost a year ago.

Iranian aid to the Kurdish insurgent movement in northern Iraq last year forced Baghdad to weaken its troop contingent in Jordan in order to strengthen the Kurdish front.

Residents expelled

Israeli diplomacy has been working quietly for conclusion of a military alliance of non-Arab countries that could "contain" radical Arab nationalism. Washington has shown little sympathy for the Israeli plan, which would reportedly include Iran, Ethiopia, and Turkey with Israel and the United States in "informal" links.

One of the towns where the Iranian con-

sulate was closed is the religious center of Karbala, a shrine of the Shia sect of Islam. Shiism is practiced in Iran and among a large Iranian emigré colony and Arab minority in Iraq.

Iran had reported that many thousands of Iranian residents were expelled from Iraq when the Shatt al Arab crisis reached its peak last spring. It charged persecution of Iraqi Shia Muslims.

By late Jan. 22 Iraq had executed 33 Iraqis for the unsuccessful Jan. 20 coup attempt. Retired Maj. Gen. Abdel Ghani al Rawai, described as the ringleader, was sentenced to death in his absence.

Travelers tell of skirmishes

Another seven persons, convicted last year as CIA spies, were also hanged Jan. 22. These included retired Maj. Gen. Rashid Musleh, former Interior Minister, and Midhat al Haj Sirri, former Mayor of Baghdad.

The Jan. 20 conspirators named by Baghdad radio were rightist opponents of Iraq's ruling Baath (Arab socialist) party.

One, Col. Saleh Mahdi al Sammarrai, had been military attaché in Beirut under the pre-1958 Iraqi monarchy. He was a trusted aide of the pro-Western Iraqi premier of that era, Nuri Said.

The Jan. 20 coup attempt was accompanied by some fighting in which two loyalist soldiers were killed, Baghdad radio said. Travelers returning from Baghdad said there had been skirmishing by tanks and infantry.

An official spokesman said the plot was worked out by "U.S. Central Intelligence agents, depending primarily on the agent regime in Tehran, in cooperation with Zionism, agents of petroleum monopolies, and the lackeys of British imperialism."

Arms deliveries reported

Baghdad radio promised to broadcast tape recordings giving alleged details of Iranian arms shipments to the plotters and payments by Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi's government.

The plotters planned to seize tank forces based at Camp Rashid, outside Baghdad, and use them to move on the capital, the radio said.

The Baghdad account asserted the Iraqi conspirators met Oct. 28, 1969, with the chief of Iranian intelligence, identified as "Dr. Perzim." He is said to have urged them to

speed up their plans, and to have told them of American interest in success of the plot.

Deliveries of thousands of machine guns and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition took place at the Iranian frontier in October and December, one in the presence of two American CIA agents, the radio said. Funds and radio transmitters were delivered to the plotters in Baghdad.

Baghdad newspapers added that Iran placed an air base at the conspirators' disposal in case outside support were needed. Coded messages broken by Iraq set zero hour for the night of Jan. 17, then changed it to Jan. 20.

The rupture between Iraq and Iran and further decline of American influence following the plot is likely to have echoes throughout the Persian Gulf emirates and the Arabian Peninsula.

Agreement prevented

At the last conference of the new Federation of Gulf Emirates in Abu Dhabi last October, the ruler of one of the smallest sheikhdoms, Ras al Khaima, walked out and prevented effective agreement.

Later the Shah invited the ruler to Tehran. The Shah has been talking separately with all the federation's prospective members.

Iran opposes any gulf federation that would include Bahrain Island. Iran claims the island as its own territory, though the Shah has said he would not object to a UN-sponsored referendum on the island's future after British forces leave.

Arab sources have reported that Prince Fahad, the Saudi Minister of the Interior, met secretly with the Shah in the United States. They are said to have discussed Iraq and reached an agreement.

The Shah would press Iran's claim to Bahrain and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia would press the Saudi claim to the disputed Buraimi oasis, these sources say.

The principalities of Qatar and Dubai would support Tehran's claim to Bahrain in return for Iranian protection, the reports added.

This aroused the suspicion of other gulf rulers, especially Sheikh Zayed, ruler of Abu Dhabi, who opposes Saudi hegemony in the Arabian peninsula.

Sheikh Zayed is said to have proposed a smaller federation under his leadership after British withdrawal, excluding Bahrain, Dubai, and Ras al Khaima.

BOSTON, MASS.
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

STATOTHR

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M - 212,765

JAN 23 1970

Iraq executes 14 in 'plot'

Baghdad, Iraq

The Iraqi Government announced that 14 more persons were executed Thursday for involvement in a plot to overthrow the government. This brought to 36 the number of executions in Baghdad in two days.

The government accused Iran and the United States Central Intelligence Agency of masterminding the plot. It expelled the Iranian ambassador and four other Iranian diplomats and closed down three Iranian consulates. Iran reciprocated by expelling the Iraqi ambassador in Tehran and four Iraqi diplomats and by ordering the closure of Iraqi consulates.

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Iraq Executes 11 More Accused as Plotters, 7 Termed Spies for C.I.A.

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 22 — Eleven more men were executed today in Baghdad — eight army officers and three civilians—the Iraqi radio said, bringing to 27 the number of persons who have been shot or hanged for their part in an alleged right-wing conspiracy Tuesday night to overthrow the Baathist Government of Iraq.

The radio indicated that still more executions could be expected. The purge is one of the bloodiest in the history of coups d'état and revolutions in the Middle East since World War II.

In addition to those executed in connection with the alleged revolutionary plot, seven Iraqis convicted as spies for the United States Central Intelligence Agency two months ago were executed today. One of them, Albert Yahuda Nono, was Jewish. In all, 18 persons were executed today, in addition to the 16 executed yesterday.

Among the first officers executed was Col. Saleh Mahdi al-Samarrai, the Iraqi military attaché in Lebanon under the monarchy of King Faisal, and retired Brig. Gen. Mohammed Rashid al-Janabi.

Many of those executed were of known right-wing backgrounds and many had names suggesting that they belonged to the Shiah branch of Islam, which is strong in southern Iraq and which has sentimental ties with Shah Mohammed Rezi Pahlevi of Iran.

94 Executed in Year

Since the beginning of last year, 61 persons have been executed in Iraq as spies, 15 of them Jewish. Together with those executed thus far in connection with the reported coup attempt, therefore, 94 persons have been hanged or shot in Iraq since the beginning of 1969.

At a funeral in Baghdad today for two soldiers killed during the round-up of the accused plotters, President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr declared that "all conspirators will be crushed to pulp" and "all plotters will pay with their necks."

Despite the revulsion felt elsewhere in the world at Iraqi mass executions, the leaders of the Baathist, or Arab socialist, regime appear to have seized upon the attempted coup as an opportunity to strike at potential enemies, particularly among the remaining right-wing elements. The Baghdad radio expressed the view that the time had come "to root out the reactionary elements once and for all."

Little Popular Backing

The Iraqi Government is run by a small group of army officers, with very little popular following. The officers' attempt to broaden their popular base have all foundered. Nevertheless, the Baathists have military and police power.

The military men among those executed today were shot; the civilians were hanged. Those seized in connection with the attempted coup were tried quickly in groups of six before a court especially appointed for the purpose.

In addition to the death sentences, life terms were imposed on two women; Saadiya Saleh Jabr, daughter of a former Premier, and Dr. Fatima Khorasan. One civilian was sentenced to 10 years in prison and five were acquitted, according to the radio account.

Diplomatic informants here are inclined to believe that a plot had been brewing for a long time and that it was more than a convenient pretext for the Government to round up another group of political enemies.

The leader of the plot, according to an Iraqi spokesman, was Maj. Gen. Abdel Ghan Rawi, a minister in the Government of President Abdel Salam Aref, who was killed in a helicopter crash in 1966. The general has been reported living in Iran and was sentenced to death in absentia.

The spokesman charged that under General Rawi's over-all direction three Israeli officers, a C.I.A. officer and a West German officer had supervised a secret shipment of 3,000 machine guns and 650,000 rounds of ammunition from Iran to neighboring Iraq for use in the planned coup. The spokesman also accused "agents of petroleum monopolies and lackeys of British imperialism" of having been implicated in the plot.

He said that Iraqi intelligence agents had infiltrated the ranks of the plotters at an early stage and had been able to obtain tape recordings, which would be broadcast "at the proper time."

In order to avoid bloodshed, he said, the Iraqi authorities cracked down on the plotters on the night the coup was to have taken place and arrested all the participants except those living in Iran.

TEHERAN, Iran, Jan. 22

(Reuters)—Iran today notified the Iraqi Ambassador, Mohammed Hussein al-Yasin, and four of his staff members that they must leave the country within 24 hours. She also ordered all Iraqi consulates closed and expelled all Iraqi consular officials.

The steps were in retaliation

for the expulsion yesterday of the Iranian Ambassador to Iraq, Izzatallah al-Amili, and four other embassy officials in Baghdad.

In a note handed to the Iraqi Embassy, Iran categorically denied charges that the Iranian Ambassador and his staff had interfered in Iraqi affairs.

41 executed in Iraq purge

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (UPI) — Iraqi leaders let up in their blood purge today after 41 executions, but more death sentences were expected for suspected plotters in Tuesday night's attempted coup.

Maj. Gen. Abdul Ghani Al-Rawi, described by an official Iraqi statement as the leader of the abortive coup, became the object of a nationwide manhunt. He was sentenced to death in absentia.

Al-Rawi, a former deputy premier in the regime of President Abdel Rahman Aref, overthrown by the present Iraqi regime in 1968, "had sold himself out to the agent regime in Iran," an official Iraqi statement said.

The government has hanged or shot 41 persons since the plot was broken up, bringing to 95 the number of Iraqis executed for what the government called spying or political offenses since President Hassan Al-Bakr took office July 17, 1968.

The government contended the coup was engineered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Iran in an effort to oust Al-Bakr's regime and replace it with a pro-Western

government. West Germany was accused of helping smuggle arms into Iraq.

'Iraq Executes 14 More Men, 7 Of Them As Spies For CIA

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 22 (UPI) — Iraq executed 13 more persons today. The deaths brought to 40 the number of men hanged and shot since President Hassan Al-Bakr's Baathist regime smashed what it said was an attempted coup backed by Iran and the United States.

Seven men were executed at dawn for allegedly spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency one of them was former Interior Minister Rashid Mulehi. Seven more were executed a few hours later on conviction of involvement in Tuesday's attempted overthrow of the Iraqi regime. Four others died in the afternoon.

Baghdad radio, monitored in Beirut, said six military officers in the second group were shot by a firing squad and the seventh, a civilian, was hanged.

The court sentenced an army sergeant and a civilian to life in prison, gave an army colonel 10 years and acquitted six other army officers of plot-connected charges.

Iraq accused the United States and Iran of plotting the

overthrow of the regime and ordered the Iranian ambassador and four of his aids expelled. It said all four Iranian consulates in Iraq would be closed and their staffs sent home.

Iran in response ordered the Iraqi ambassador and four other Iraqi diplomats out of Iran and said it was shutting down all Iraqi consulates in Iran. It denied any involvement in the attempted coup.

"American imperialism had put all its intelligence networks and those of Iran at the disposal of the plotters to supply them with all they needed," Baghdad radio said.

The government said the Iranian intelligence director, identified only as Dr. Perzim, told the conspirators that "the government of the Shah (of Iran) puts all its potentials at your disposal" and urged them to "act quickly. . . as the United States is very concerned on the necessity of overthrowing the revolutionary regime of Iraq."

Baghdad radio said the Iraq regime avoided bloodshed in

crushing the coup attempt, "arresting all plotters throughout Iraq at the same time. . ."

Other reports reaching Beirut said troops clashed with conspirators in the streets. Travelers from Baghdad told of seeing tanks in the streets Tuesday night. The official Iraq news agency said two government soldiers were killed putting down the attempted coup and would get heroes' funerals.

An official Iraqi spokesman said Iraqi intelligence had tape recordings of conversations between plot leaders and Iranian diplomats and that they would be broadcast to the public.

The executions brought to 87 the number of persons put to death on charges of spying or conspiring against the government since President Al-Bakr's left-wing Baathist regime took over July 17, 1958, in a nonviolent coup that overthrew President Abdel Rahman Aref.

Iraq broke off diplomatic relations with the United States in the June, 1967, Middle East war.

22 JAN 1970

Iraq Executions Total 36 In Plot Charged to U.S.

BEIRUT (UPI) — Iraq executed 14 more persons today, bringing to 36 the number of men hanged and shot since President Hassan Al-Bakr's regime smashed what it said was an attempted coup backed by Iran and the United States.

Seven men were executed at dawn for allegedly spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1969. Seven more were executed a few hours later on conviction of involvement in Tuesday's attempted overthrow of the Iraqi regime.

Baghdad radio said six military officers in the second group were shot by a firing squad and the seventh, a civilian, was hanged.

The court sentenced an army sergeant and a civilian to life imprisonment, gave an army colonel up to 10 years and acquitted six other army officers of plot-connected charges.

Iraq accused the United States and Iran of plotting the over-

throw of the regime and ordered the Iranian ambassador and four of his aides expelled. It said all four Iranian consulates would be closed and their staffs sent home.

Iran in response expelled the Iraqi ambassador and four other Iraqi diplomats out of Iran and ordered Iraqi consulates in Iran closed within 24 hours. It denied any involvement in the attempted coup.

The latest executed were seven men tried and convicted late last year of spying for the CIA. One of them was former Interior Minister Rashid Musleh.

"American imperialism had put all its intelligence networks and those of Iran at the disposal of the plotters to supply them with all they needed," Baghdad Radio said.

The government said the Iranian intelligence director, identified only as Dr. Perzim, told the conspirators "The government

of the Shah (of Iran) puts all its potentials at your disposal" and urged them to act quickly . . . as the United States is very concerned on the necessity of overthrowing the revolutionary regime of Iraq."

Baghdad Radio said the Iraqi regime avoided bloodshed in crushing the coup attempt, "arresting all plotters throughout Iraq at the same time. . . ."

Other reports reaching Beirut said troops clashed with conspirators in the streets. Travelers from Baghdad told of seeing tanks in the streets Tuesday night. The official Iraq News Agency said two government soldiers were killed putting down the attempted coup and would get heroes' funerals.

Within 2½ hours after the military court convened yesterday, the first five alleged conspirators had been executed. Subse-

quent groups of seven, four and six followed within hours. Then the alleged CIA spies were killed today.

Military men and policemen convicted in the plot were executed by firing squad and civilians by hanging, Baghdad Radio said. Those executed ranged from a retired general to a corporal and a civilian doctor.