

ER 61-5267/a

6 JUL 1961

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Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Dirksen:



Reference is made to the letter from [redacted]

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which was forwarded with your letter of 26 June 1961 addressed to Mr. Dulles. The following information concerning the Central Intelligence Agency is provided as a suggested basis for responding to [redacted]

The Agency functions under the direction of the National Security Council. It was established by the National Security Act of 1947 for the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security and performing services of common concern and such other functions and duties as are directed by the National Security Council. For some years there have been established subcommittees of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of both houses of Congress which maintain continual review of Central Intelligence Agency matters. In addition, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board monitors and reviews the intelligence activities of the Executive branch of the Government and reports to and advises the President with regard thereto.

With respect to the screening of personnel mentioned by [redacted] our security review of applicants

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and employees of the Central Intelligence Agency is a continuous process. Upon application for employment, a full investigation is conducted and the findings carefully evaluated. From time to time after employment and whenever available information indicates the need for further review, additional checks or investigations are made and the security file updated. Such investigation and evaluation of information received is necessary for the protection of our nation and the protection of each individual. Whenever it appears that a communist affiliation or connection may be involved, the matter is immediately sent to the Department of Justice for handling by that Department.

Of interest with regard to this general question is the current congressional review of national intelligence agencies. Last fall Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, appointed Representative Paul J. Kilday of Texas to act as Chairman of a subcommittee to review the personnel security practices of national intelligence agencies. As you and [redacted] no doubt recall, this resulted when Bernon F. Mitchell and William H. Martin abandoned their posts at the National Security Agency and went to the Soviet Union. The operation of the Kilday subcommittee was continued over into the present session of Congress.

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I am enclosing for your information an extract from the Congressional Record of Tuesday, 10 May 1960, wherein the remarks of the Honorable Clarence Cannon of Missouri and the Honorable John Taber of New York on the floor of the House of Representatives were reported concerning their review of Agency activities and the U-2 mission.

Should you require any further information, please advise me.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

C. P. Cabell
General, USAF
Acting Director

Orig: OGC/LC;JGO:mks (30 June 61)
Rewritten: O/DCI:WElder:bd (6 July 61)

Distribution:

Orig - 1 - Addressee (to be hand carried by Legislative Counsel)

1 - DCI

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1 - Leg. C. w/basic + cy



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*Note: Basic ltr from [redacted] to Sen. Dirksen
returned per request.*

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9146

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

May 10

mitter on House Administration may sit today during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WHITTEN).

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12117) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with Mr. KILDAY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WHITTEN) will be recognized for 2 hours and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. ANDERSEN) will be recognized for 2 hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WHITTEN).

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CANNON).

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, on May 1 the Soviet Government captured, 1,300 miles inside the boundaries of the Russian Empire, an American plane, operated by an American pilot, under the direction and control of the Central Intelligence Agency, and is now holding both the plane and the pilot.

The plane was on an espionage mission authorized and supported by money provided under an appropriation recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations and passed by the Congress.

Although the Members of the House have not generally been informed on the subject, the mission was one of a series and part of an established program with which the subcommittee in charge of the appropriation was familiar, and of which it had been fully apprised during this and previous sessions.

The appropriation and the activity had been approved and recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and, like all military expenditures and operations, was under the aegis of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, for whom all members of the subcommittee have the highest regard and in whose military capacity they have the utmost confidence.

The question immediately arises as to the authority of the subcommittee to recommend an appropriation for such purposes, and especially the failure of the subcommittee to divulge to the House and the country the justifications warranting the expenditure and all details connected with the item at the time it was under consideration on the floor.

The answer of the subcommittee is—absolute and unavoidable military necessity, fundamental national defense.

During the Second World War the United States succeeded in breaking the Japanese naval code. Through this incredible good fortune the U.S. commanders were able to read every order transmitted from Tokyo and all intercept communications. This advance and intimate information had much to do in preparing the way and increasing the effectiveness of our great victory in the battle of Midway which broke the power of Japan in the Pacific. But some incautious member of a congressional committee or its staff leaked the information to a reporter, and 30 minutes after the next edition of his newspaper hit the street Japan changed her naval code and all further advantage was lost.

This appropriation, and its purpose, is justified by honored and established precedent. This subcommittee, including the same personnel with the exception of two members who have since died, was the same committee which for something like 3 years provided in the annual appropriation bills a sum which finally totaled more than \$2 billion for the original atomic bomb. Session after session the money was provided, and the subcommittee visited Oak Ridge where the work was in progress without any Member of the House with the exception of the Speaker of the House being aware of this tremendous project or the expenditure of the money. According to the testimony of all military authorities that bomb ended the war and saved the lives of not less than half a million men who would have had to be sacrificed in the conquest of Japan. No one has ever said that the subcommittee was not justified in expending an amount that eventually aggregated more than the assessed valuation of some of the States of the Union for that purpose.

Espionage has been throughout recorded history an integral part of warfare. Before occupying the Promised Land Moses "by the commandment of the Lord" sent out from the wilderness of Paran 10 men under the direction of Joshua to spy out the land.

And no nation in the history of the world has practiced espionage more assiduously than Russia. The United States and every other allied nation today literally swarms with them. Within the last few weeks we sent to the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta a Russian spy convicted in Federal court who was regularly transmitting information directly to Moscow every night. Their spies stole from us the secret of the atomic bomb. Every Russian embassy and consulate has today time and again the number required for routine diplomatic and consular service. When we were at Oak Ridge we were told there were so many Russian spies there that only by a policy of strictest compartmentalism were they able to maintain the integrity of their work.

The need for espionage in this instance was exceptional and compelling. At the close of the world war in which we had saved Russia from complete sub-

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Every effort has been made by American administrations to reestablish conditions under which we could discontinue excessive expenditures for armament and divert these vast sums to business and humanitarian purposes. But each year Russia has become more arrogant and threatening and more demanding.

Under our American ideals and system of government, a declaration of war against any nation, however provocative, is unthinkable. Our military authorities have no choice but to give any enemy the advantage of first attack and then depend on massive retaliation for defense. The Communists have taken every advantage of this situation.

In modern warfare surprise is a tremendous advantage. Less than a week before the Communist attack on Korea a congressional committee from this House returning from Seoul reported that permanent peace had been established and the land was returning to prosperity. There was no shadow of war; not the slightest cloud appeared on the horizon. The sudden rush of a vast army of well armed, well trained, and well equipped Communists across the border made it necessary for us to throw precipitately into battle raw and untrained troops who were wholly unable to protect themselves or hold their positions. And there followed one of the most disastrous periods in the history of American arms.

During the hearings on this appropriation for the last 2 or 3 years, I have each year asked the CIA representative before the committee, "How could the enemy mobilize an army of such size and accumulate hundreds of tons of supplies and munitions and the transportation facilities necessary for its movement without our learning that such an attack was in prospect?"

And each year we have admonished the Authority, the CIA, that it must meet future situations of this character with effective measures. We told them, "This must not happen again, and it is up to you to see that it does not happen again"; that the American forces must be apprised of any future preparation for attack in time to meet it. And the plan they were following when this plane was taken, is their answer to that demand.

And I want to take advantage of the opportunity to compliment and thank Director Allen W. Dulles and his remarkable corps for the admirable way in which they have met the situation through these later years.

They are entitled to the highest commendation by the Department, the Congress, and the American people.

We cannot permit another Korea. We cannot take the risk of carnage and na-

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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tional devastation which might involve every American city. We cannot take the risk of the consequences which would follow a similar attack from across the Russian borders. And since the Russians refuse to cooperate in our efforts to establish permanent peace—refuse even to agree to ethical standards of warfare—we have no choice but to protect our Nation and our people through the age-old methods of defense so long in use by the Communists themselves, lest we wake tomorrow, or do not wake tomorrow, as a result of our failure to know in time what they are planning against us.

The world has been appalled by the vicious vindictiveness of Khrushchev's denunciation. He yesterday characterized the policy of the United States as stupid and blundering. His fury is incited by the fact that it is neither stupid nor blundering. On the contrary it has been infinitely successful and effective.

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When we have answered his threats—and he has been very free with them on all occasions, even when he was here as our guest in our own country. When we have answered his threats by basing our Strategic Air Command in a position to defend ourselves and our allies, he has boasted that he could stop them at the border. That is why we are now so earnestly developing our submarines so that if he ever is able to neutralize our Strategic Air Command then we will have to take its place a fleet of nuclear-driven missile-firing submarines that will be just as effective a halter upon him as SAC is today.

His discovery that since 1956, for 4 years, CIA has been sending planes across his border—and as far as 1,300 miles into the interior without his knowing it—is the occasion of this outburst.

It completely disproves his vaunted ability to stop SAC at the border.

The only reason he was able to apprehend even this plane or its pilot was that it developed some unforeseen and unavoidable mechanical or physiological defect, the first in 4 years. He was unable to hit it or to overtake it at its cruising height of 70,000 feet. So in order to leave the impression that he captured this plane he distributed a picture of a pile of rubbish which those who know the plane recognized as absolutely spurious. The plane and the pilot were evidently taken comparatively uninjured. That completely destroys his claims of invulnerability against American attack. So he as usual resorts to subterfuge.

And now the most gratifying feature of the entire incident.

The world has always recognized the remarkable success of our form of government. It has been the wonder and admiration of mankind. But they have said that it was at a great disadvantage in a war with an authoritarian dictatorship.

We have here demonstrated conclusively that free men confronted by the most ruthless and criminal despotism can under the Constitution of the United States protect this Nation and preserve world civilization.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may

require to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TABER).

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, that was the most magnificent and courageous speech I have heard on this floor in many a day. It is true that we have approached these summit conferences with the idea that each side must be given the right to inspect and examine what the situation might be on the other side. That is the only way we can have peace as the result of these summit conferences. We must have that right. When the leader of Russia refused us that right, the only method we had and the only chance we had was to get out and do just what was being done by this pilot. It was nothing compared to the spy work that was carried on by the Russians—nothing at all. Today, the leader of Russia knows that he could not overcome the United States with the airplanes and missiles that we have available. But we could not know what the proper targets were or know where they were or where they would be unless we had some means of checking up on them—and he left us no course to pursue except the course that we did pursue. That sort of approach was the only approach that we could make. I have served, as has the gentleman from Missouri, on the subcommittee that went into the question of the development of the atomic bomb and went into the questions of supplying the CIA and the other branches of our Government with funds necessary to take care of and protect the United States and its people. For my own part, just so long as I am here, I intend to support that position. We brought in from the Committee on Appropriations, under the leadership of the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ford) a military appropriation bill designed to maintain the advantage that we have today over the Soviet. Let us go on and maintain it.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that in presenting the agriculture appropriation bill it is somewhat of an anticlimax in view of the wonderful speeches that have been made today. It probably is appropriate that this presentation be preceded by those statements, because many of our problems in the field of agriculture are tied directly into the defense effort of this country.

Back in World War II, and subsequent thereto, the American farmers were asked to produce world without end. They did that magnificently. When the war was over they were not given any refunds or tax reductions. Some \$15 or \$18 billion were given to business after World War II. No such thing was given to the American farmers.

We bring you a bill today where we are embarrassed by its size. We are embarrassed because under the present situation it is our subcommittee that has to pick up the check "after the fact," where we have little if anything to do with the amounts that are involved. In this bill

were requested to appropriate the sum of \$4,135,263,190. Our subcommittee was able to reduce that by \$170 million. However, may I say, Mr. Chairman, that in the budget request regular activities were something like one-third of the total. Another one-third was for restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation; another more than one-third was reimbursement for special activities, the job of handling which has been assigned to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

I have before me the U.S. News & World Report for last week, which points out that the United States has entered into an agreement with India whereby we will, within the next 4 years, give to India something like \$1,200 million worth of rice and grain. We have seen in the papers the fine statements made as to how wonderful this is on the part of the United States. I am not taking issue with that. But whatever that is, I do not know of anybody who feels it would lead to any agricultural markets in India. However fine it is from a good Samaritan point of view, however good it is from the standpoint of our international policy, our subcommittee will have to sign checks for it in excess of \$300 million, charged up to the American farmers for each of the next 4 years. That is an illustration of what we have before us.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee has a tough job in trying to bring about reductions in the cost, because so many of them are beyond our reach. We on our subcommittees have tried to bring in a bill on which we could all agree. I doubt there is an item in this bill that suite all of us on this subcommittee. But the bill as produced represents the composite views of the whole subcommittee, I believe. I have gone over it very closely, trying to make it as sound as I was capable of doing.

I want to pay tribute to the members of my subcommittee who have worked so hard on this bill. My friends and colleagues on the majority side, Congressmen FRED MARSHALL, BILL NATCHER and FRED SANTANGELO have cooperated fully and have helped in every way. The minority members, Congressmen H. CARL ANDERSEN, WALT HORAN and BOB MICHEL have done their part to bring this bill to the floor in the best possible shape.

Now I would like to discuss some of the major factors with which we had to deal.

FARM INCOME AT LOW LEVEL

The records of the Department show that the Federal Government is now spending far more in the name of agriculture than ever before in history, and yet income from farming in 1959, including soil bank payments, was at the lowest level since before World War II. This is true, despite the fact that national income has increased consistently each year and per capita income for all segments of the population, other than agricultural producers, is at the highest level in the history of the country.

The farm price support program was created in 1933 to preserve and maintain our soil resources, to help the farmers purchase power and to provide

Acting
MEMORANDUM FOR: THE DIRECTOR

The attached letter to Senator Dirksen provides information for his use in responding to a complaint of a constituent concerning CIA activities and screening of personnel. I believe it should be sufficient for the Senator's needs. We will hand carry this letter to the Senator.


LAWRENCE R. HOUSTON
General Counsel

30 June 1961

 (DATE)

STAT

61-5267/a

Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Senator Dirksen:

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With regard to the screening of personnel mentioned by [redacted] our security review of applicants and employees of the Central Intelligence Agency is a continuous process. Upon application for employment, a full investigation is conducted and

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I would like to thank you for your continuing interest in the Central Intelligence Agency. If it is found that I may be able to further assist you or your office in this matter, would you please advise me.

Sincerely,

Allen W. Dulles
Director

Enclosure
Distribution:

- Orig & 1 - Addressee (To be hand carried by Legislative Counsel)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - O/DCI [redacted]
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1 - DCI

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1 - Leg. C. w/basic

OGC/LC:JGO:mks (30 June 61)

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The world has been appalled by the vicious vindictiveness of Khrushchev's denunciation. He yesterday characterized the policy of the United States as stupid and blundering. His fury is incited by the fact that it is neither stupid nor blundering. On the contrary it has been infinitely successful and effective.

When we have answered his threats—and he has been very free with them on all occasions, even when he was here as our guest in our own country. When we have answered his threats by basing our Strategic Air Command in a position to defend ourselves and our allies, he has boasted that he could stop them at the border. That is why we are now so earnestly developing our submarines so that if he ever is able to neutralize our Strategic Air Command then we will have to take its place a fleet of nuclear-driven missile-firing submarines that will be just as effective a halter upon him as SAC is today.

His discovery that since 1956, for 4 years, CIA has been sending planes across his border—and as far as 1,300 miles into the interior without his knowing it—is the occasion of this outburst.

It completely disproves his vaunted ability to stop SAC at the border.

The only reason he was able to apprehend even this plane or its pilot was that it developed some unforeseen and unavoidable mechanical or physiological defect, the first in 4 years. He was unable to hit it or to overtake it at its cruising height of 70,000 feet. So in order to leave the impression that he captured this plane he distributed a picture of a pile of rubbish which those who know the plane recognized as absolutely spurious. The plane and the pilot were evidently taken comparatively uninjured. That completely destroys his claims of invulnerability against American attack. So he as usual resorts to subterfuge.

And now the most gratifying feature of the entire incident.

The world has always recognized the remarkable success of our form of government. It has been the wonder and admiration of mankind. But they have said that it was at a great disadvantage in a war with an authoritarian dictatorship.

We have here demonstrated conclusively that free men confronted by the most ruthless and criminal despotism can under the Constitution of the United States protect this Nation and preserve world civilization.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may

requires to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, that was the most magnificent and courageous speech I have heard on this floor in many a day. It is true that we have approached these summit conferences with the idea that each side must be given the right to inspect and examine what the situation might be on the other side. That is the only way we can have peace as the result of these summit conferences. We must have that right. When the leader of Russia refused us that right, the only method we had and the only chance we had was to get out and do just what was being done by this plot. It was nothing compared to the spy work that was carried on by the Russians—nothing at all. Today, the leader of Russia knows that he could not overcome the United States with the airplanes and missiles that we have available. But we could not know what the proper targets were or know where they were or where they would be unless we had some means of checking up on them—and he left us no course to pursue except the course that we did pursue. That sort of approach was the only approach that we could make. I have served, as has the gentleman from Missouri, on the subcommittee that went into the question of the development of the atomic bomb and went into the questions of supplying the CIA and the other branches of our Government with funds necessary to take care of and protect the United States and its people. For my own part, just so long as I am here, I intend to support that position. We brought in from the Committee on Appropriations, under the leadership of the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] a military appropriation bill designed to maintain the advantage that we have today over the Soviet. Let us go on and maintain it.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that in presenting the agriculture appropriation bill it is somewhat of an anticlimax in view of the wonderful speeches that have been made today. It probably is appropriate that this presentation be preceded by those statements, because many of our problems in the field of agriculture are tied directly into the defense effort of this country.

Back in World War II, and subsequent thereto, the American farmers were asked to produce world without end. They did that magnificently. When the war was over they were not given any refunds or tax reductions. Some \$15 or \$18 billion were given to business after World War II. No such thing was given to the American farmers.

We bring you a bill today where we are embarrassed by its size. We are embarrassed because under the present situation it is our subcommittee that has to pick up the check "after the fact," where we have little if anything to do with the amounts that are involved. In this bill that was submitted to us we

were requested to appropriate the sum of \$4,135,263,190. Our subcommittee was able to reduce that by \$170 million. However, may I say, Mr. Chairman, that in the budget request regular activities were something like one-third of the total. Another one-third was for restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation; another more than one-third was reimbursement for special activities, the job of handling which has been assigned to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

I have before me the U.S. News & World Report for last week, which points out that the United States has entered into an agreement with India whereby we will, within the next 4 years, give to India something like \$1,200 million worth of rice and grain. We have seen in the papers the fine statements made as to how wonderful this is on the part of the United States. I am not taking issue with that. But whatever that is, I do not know of anybody who feels it would lead to any agricultural markets in India. However fine it is from a good Samaritan point of view, however good it is from the standpoint of our international policy, our subcommittee will have to sign checks for it in excess of \$300 million, charged up to the American farmers for each of the next 4 years. That is an illustration of what we have before us.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee has a tough job in trying to bring about reductions in the cost, because so many of them are beyond our reach. We on our subcommittees have tried to bring in a bill on which we could all agree. I doubt there is an item in this bill that suite all of us on this subcommittee. But the bill as produced represents the composite views of the whole subcommittee, I believe. I have gone over it very closely, trying to make it as sound as I was capable of doing.

I want to pay tribute to the members of my subcommittee who have worked so hard on this bill. My friends and colleagues on the majority side, Congressmen FRED MARSHALL, BILL NATCHER and FRED SANTANGELO have cooperated fully and have helped in every way. The minority members, Congressmen H. CARL ANDERSEN, WALT HORAN and BOB MICHEL have done their part to bring this bill to the floor in the best possible shape.

Now I would like to discuss some of the major factors with which we had to deal.

FARM INCOME AT LOW LEVEL

The records of the Department show that the Federal Government is now spending far more in the name of agriculture than ever before in history, and yet income from farming in 1959, including soil bank payments, was at the lowest level since before World War II. This is true, despite the fact that national income has increased consistently each year and per capita income for all segments of the population, other than agricultural producers, is at the highest level in the history of the country.

The farm price support program was created in 1933 to preserve and maintain the purchasing power and to provide the farmers

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