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casión, and have been met with critics who speak of that Government as depressing for the individual. I submit this article to illustrate that the Dominican Government does concern itself with the welfare of the people, individually and collectively. For all of our economic assistance to the so-called backward countries, we have yet to inspire in any nation an announcement like this. I want to invite the attention of the House to the fact that it is done without economic assistance under the mutual security bill, and is done with the lowest assistance cost to the United States of any country even including any military assistance. I congratulate the Dominican Republic upon this forward step.

The article follows:

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WILL CELEBRATE THE CENTURY OF THE RESTORATION OF ITS INDEPENDENCE BY GIVING THE FINAL TOUCHES TO A HUGE PLAN OF PUBLIC WORKS ALL AROUND THE COUNTRY

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, July 24.—The Dominican Republic, according to an announcement made today, is planning to celebrate in 1963 the century of its independence with the completion of a huge plan aimed to the betterment of the conditions of the Dominican people.

Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, leading figure of the Dominican public life, has set the year 1963, year of the century of the restoration, as the Dominican called the war against Spain, for the completion of a program which includes the following goals:

1. Total literacy in the country.
2. Complete electrification of the rural regions of the country.
3. Eradication of malaria.
4. A program of colonization, within which there will not be a single peasant family who will not be the owner of land, and the teaching of the most modern methods of cultivation.
5. Intensive construction of suitable dwellings for the families living in the rural areas as well as in the cities.

To execute these programs the Government intends to utilize the technical assistance services of such international organizations as UNESCO, OAS, FAO, and others, but all expenditures will be met by the Dominican Government.

The Iraqi Revolt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 29, 1958

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to read to the distinguished Members of the House of Representatives two articles written by Col. Talbot Patrick, editor and publisher of the Rock Hill (S. C.) Evening Herald, who was on the scene in Baghdad during recent events. Colonel Patrick, who is a brilliant journalist and successful businessman, gives us firsthand information which might be of value to the Congress and the Nation in considering the true aspects of our Middle East problems. I hope the membership, the State Department, as well as the Central In-

telligence Agency will take time to read these interesting stories

AID TO LEBANON ISSUE SPARKED IRAQI REVOLT

(Editor's Note.—Talbot Patrick, editor and publisher of the Rock Hill (S. C.) Evening Herald, has traveled in many countries. He arrived in Baghdad 2 days before the revolution. Now on his way home and free of the Iraqi censorship, Patrick gives here an authoritative report on the spark that set off the revolt.)

(By Talbot Patrick)

ROME.—The revolution in Iraq was executed by troops ordered to go by airlift to Lebanon to support the Government of that country.

"We were ordered to fight against our brother Arabs," commented one army officer who participated in the revolution. "Rather than that when our units were on the way from the base toward northern Iraq, we stopped in Baghdad and asked the King to abdicate and the prince regent to give up his power.

"They fired on us from the palace. We returned the fire. Finally, when they came out from the burning building, they were shot."

The troops came from the 20th Brigade base outside Baghdad. The brigade was commanded by Brig. Abdul Karim Kassem, who headed the revolt and has since become Premier.

It was after announcement of the successful revolution over the Iraqi Government radio, which is monitored in neighboring countries, that American marines were ordered to Lebanon.

The fact that orders to go to Lebanon were the spark that set off revolution was not a secret in Baghdad. But I would have hesitated to be so definite about something that Iraqi newspaper acquaintances as well as others told me if I had not been able to confirm them through an individual with unusual contacts.

For his own future protection in the Middle East, I must keep secret the identity of this man. But I can say that for years he has had intimate contact with members of the former government, as well as with leaders of the then opposition, which has supplied many officials of the new Iraqi Government. And in addition he has had close contact with foreign diplomatic sources, not only in Iraq but elsewhere.

He was absolutely definite about the order. He had talked with men who received it and then rebelled.

"I should not have been surprised," he said, "but I hadn't expected it so soon, even though there had been previous signs that it would come."

At the time that Iraq and Jordan were being joined together, he said, one division planned some sort of action against the Government. But levies of other troops and of tribesmen supporting the Government were sent to camp on either side of the division.

"The leaders in the division suspected that someone had gotten wind of their plot," my informant said, "so the day set for a revolt passed without any action."

On another occasion, he said, the King and the prince regent went to inspect army maneuvers. Two military shells landed near the royal tent, one quite close. A court-martial was told "it was a mistake." But the King and prince regent hastily left the maneuver area for the capital to Baghdad.

"Things had reached such a point," said my informant, "that most of my friends in the Government were trying to ease out—before something happened. Men who once were Government supporters had reached the point of themselves being disgusted with the way things ran."

"It was said in business and government circles that if you failed to start a business of any size the prince regent had to be given

60 percent of the stock before you could start in business. A small clique ran everything for the members' personal benefit, and the nation and its people got very, very little."

At least at this time, in his opinion, the great mass of the Iraqi people, as well as an overwhelming majority of the educated and more advanced groups in the country, support the new Government and the ideas for which its spokesmen have said it stands.

IRAQI REVOLT DESCRIBED IN DETAIL BY SOUTH CAROLINA EDITOR

(Editor's Note.—An American editor happened into Baghdad 2 days before the world-shaking July 14. For more than a week he was eye and ear witness to the Iraqi upheaval. Talbot Patrick, editor-publisher of the Evening Herald of Rock Hill, S. C., now has arrived in Europe with the following detailed account.)

(By Talbot Patrick, editor-publisher, Evening Herald, Rock Hill, S. C.)

ROME.—The death list of the Iraq revolution totals several dozen instead of thousands—and perhaps I am alive to write these words—because of the remarkable control taken over Baghdad's million people by the army group which put through the revolution.

I believe one reason the army could maintain such control was because the mass of the people apparently welcomed the revolution.

At 7:30 the morning of the revolution I woke to hear coming from a distance the sound of rhythmic concerted shouting. Then the sound died away in the morning noises of a big city. I began the routine of tea and rolls in my room, shaving, bathing.

At 8:30 a knock at my door. Half dressed, I cracked the door open. It was an Iraqi newspaper friend. Excitedly, he burst in.

"You got here the right time," he almost shouted. "There's been a revolution. It started at 4:30 this morning. It's all over now. A group of army officers did it. The King is dead. The crown prince, his uncle, is dead. You better stay here in the hotel. I'll come back later for you."

I had him repeat what he'd said. Just the afternoon before, my first day in Baghdad, I had had a long talk with the director general of the Information Ministry, a brigadier in the army. This same morning, he had told me, the King and various Ministers were to go to an international conference at Istanbul.

"He's out now," my friend said. "All the old government are out. I think some of the Ministers may be dead. People are crowding in the streets. I think you better stay inside until I come for you."

He left. Finishing dressing, I went to the lobby of the small hotel. Strangers, Americans and Europeans, were standing around as if they didn't know what to do. At the reception desk the clerk said, "Yes, there had been a revolution. It was announced over the Government radio. Everything in Baghdad was closed up. The telephone system was dead. Better stay in the hotel."

Little by little strangers began to speak to each other. A small gray-haired American woman said, "I woke up early and when I looked out I saw soldiers on the roof of the four-story building across the street from my end of the hotel. They seemed to be searching a couple of small penthouses on the roof. Then one of them came and looked over the side of the balcony of the floor below. But there wasn't anybody on any of the balconies below. Then the soldiers went away."

Hearing shouting, I looked out. Up about a quarter of a block the hotel street, ended at what evidently was one of the city's main streets. A group of shouting men walked past. Later came a truck crowded with more shouting people, with others hanging out the outside of it.