

Approved For Release 2005/07/20 : CIA-RDP79-00957A000100040053-8

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youngest in spirit of any resident of Florida's 13th Congressional District.

Arnold Levien earned this honor, not as we do in Congress because of seniority, not just because of a lifetime of personal accomplishments and creative business developments, but primarily because he has targeted his spirit and his energy toward the service of his fellow man.

For all these reasons, it is my privilege to insert in the RECORD, the Arnold Levien Day proclamation of metropolitan Dade County.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas: Arnold Levien has reached the young age of 84 after a full life as a philanthropist, humanitarian and benefactor, and as a good neighbor and friend to all who know him, and

Whereas: During his long span of life, to mention a few of his philanthropies, he was a founder of the Albert Einstein Medical College, is deeply involved in the success of Brandeis University, and in Dade County, is a founder of the Miami Beach Taxpayers Association, and an ardent supporter of the Bascom-Palmer Eye Clinic of Jackson Memorial Hospital, and

Whereas: Arnold Levien has had a leading career as a builder and developer and his four sons, Arthur, Henry, Edward and Robert have followed in his footsteps and have made a tremendous impact in the construction industry in both Dade County and other areas of the United States, and

Whereas: His Alma Mater, Cooper Union College of New York, in recognition of his philanthropies and technical ability, will bestow upon him the signal honor of being selected "Alumnus of the Year" on February 17th, 1974.

Now, therefore: *Be it resolved* that I, John B. Orr, Jr., mayor of metropolitan Dade County, Florida, do hereby proclaim Sunday, February 17, 1974, as "Arnold Levien Day."

In observance thereof: I call upon the people of Metropolitan Dade County to join with me in honoring a man who has assumed many responsibilities successfully for and with his community in mind and who has earned therefore the plaudits of his college.

domestic affairs of foreign countries is simply the other side of the coin and deserves equal congressional attention. Such intervention is equally illegal and is a manifestation of the same drive for unchecked power on the part of the executive branch of Government.

This committee should feel a particular obligation to limit CIA activities which intervene in the internal affairs of foreign countries. As reported in the Washington Post on October 21, 1973, CIA Director Colby in hearings on the Chilean coup told me that he would not testify before this committee to specific CIA operations. Yet, it is this committee which formulates foreign policy. If the CIA will not tell us exactly how and in what respects the CIA is influencing foreign policy, this committee's only choice is to prevent the CIA to the extent possible from anyway affecting foreign policy determinations. The CIA now enjoys the best of both worlds. It tells of its intervention in foreign policy only to those members of Congress either not interested or experienced in formulating foreign policy; on the other hand, it tells those members interested and experienced in formulating foreign policy that CIA meddling into foreign affairs is none of their business. This clearly cannot continue.

I envision these amendments as only a first step in regaining for the Foreign Affairs Committee power over the CIA's direction of foreign policy. Certainly, full support should be given to that part of the Bolling committee reforms which give the Foreign Affairs Committee some oversight powers in regard to the CIA. Independently, it is also necessary to work for reform which will create a CIA oversight committee which would include members of Foreign Affairs and would have the necessary powers to prevent CIA abuses of its charter.

According to President Truman, whose administration created the CIA, the agency was intended to gather, centralize and analyze intelligence and was never intended to be a "peacetime cloak-and-dagger operation." The National Security Act of 1947 authorizing the CIA gave it permission to engage only in those activities "related to intelligence." Yet, the evidence is clear that the CIA in conjunction with the National Security Council has taken upon itself the role of directing a secret foreign policy distinct from the one authorized by Congress.

Almost from its inception, the CIA has arrogated to itself the power to secretly intervene in the internal affairs of foreign countries. According to a series of articles written collectively by the New York Times correspondents Tom Wicker, Max Frankel, Bud Kenworthy, and John Finney and published in the Times from April 25-28, 1966, in the early 1950's, the CIA funded defeated Chinese Nationalists and encouraged them to raid Communist China. In Guatemala, the article noted that the CIA has admitted that it funded and engineered the revolution against the Communist-oriented

According to the Times, it is now documented that the CIA operated the Philippine campaign against Huk guerillas. The CIA organized an unsuccessful coup against President Sukarno of Indonesia in 1958. According to Vincent Marchetti's book, "The CIA, the Cult of Intelligence," the CIA spent an excessive amount of energy in hunting down Che Guevera in 1966-67. All of these operations clearly affected this country's foreign policy.

In Chile, according to an April 6, 1973, Washington Post article by Laurence Stern quoting knowledgeable official sources, major intervention by the CIA helped to defeat Allende in the 1964 election for President. The CIA funded trade unions, farmer organizations, student groups, and the media in order to defeat and discredit Allende. According to testimony given before a Senate subcommittee and printed in the October 21, 1973, Washington Post, the CIA earmarked \$400,000 to support anti-Allende news media shortly before the election. In testimony before this committee and printed in the Washington Post, Director Colby refused to say that this money was not spent. The latest CIA manipulative attempt exposed by the press and admitted by the Government was the faking of a letter to Bangkok government by a CIA agent. The agent accredited the letter to a guerilla leader in order to discredit him.

CIA interference in other countries' internal affairs through military assistance has also been egregious and documented. The CIA has now admitted that it armed, trained, and operated an army of Meo tribesmen in Laos during the 1960's. The Times articles on April 25-28, 1966, documented that the CIA supplied pilots, mechanics, and aircraft to the government of Moise Tshombe in the Congo.

CIA involvement in training the military and police forces of other countries has also recently come to light. In Jack Anderson's column of October 8, 1973, he exposed the existence of papers possessed by Senator ABOUREZZ which documented that the CIA was training foreign policemen under the auspices of AID in a remote desert camp in Texas. Foreign countries being trained included Chile, Brazil, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, and Uruguay. The CIA taught these policemen the use of explosives, electric priming, electric firing devices, explosive charges, and booby traps.

That the CIA is still involved in these operations today is evident. A pattern of intervention in the internal affairs of foreign countries has been clear since the creation of the CIA. There is no reason to believe that the CIA has suddenly stopped these activities. Moreover, according to Marchetti, 1,800 CIA agents are still working in the covert activities unit of the CIA—engaged in financing youth, labor, cultural groups, operating clandestine radio propaganda outlets, and conducting large-scale efforts to influence foreign elections. Andrew Hamilton, former program analyst for the National Security Council, reported in the September 1973 edition of the Progressive that according to informed sources the

AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT LIMITING CIA INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 31, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I am offering amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act limiting CIA covert operations which manipulate and intervene in the internal affairs of foreign countries.

I consider the Foreign Assistance Act the natural piece of legislation for attaching these amendments. For there can be no doubt that when the CIA intervenes in the internal affairs of foreign countries, the CIA is usurping Congress' role and responsibility for formulating foreign policy. Such executive abuses of power must now be ended.

In the last couple of months, particular attention has been given to CIA intervention into this country's domestic affairs. CIA intervention into the

1971 CIA budget continued at about \$100 million for covert operations in 1971.

Finally, it should be briefly noted that not only is there the abundance of evidence mentioned previously tying the CIA to the formulation of foreign policy, but there is also evidence that some CIA funding comes directly from FAA money. First, there are the police training programs already mentioned. Marchetti reports in his book that AID's Public Safety Division regularly provides cover for CIA operatives all over the world. In addition, the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee revealed that the Loatian war was financed from the budgets of AID and DOD.

These amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act limiting CIA activities offer Congress an opportunity to reassert those powers, which through neglect, have been usurped by the CIA.

LINDY BOGGS COMMENDS CAP TRIO

HON. LINDY BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1974

Mrs. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt appreciation and personal commendation to three members of the Polaris Group Civil Air Patrol in Anchorage, Alaska, who recently were honored for their efforts to locate my husband, the former House majority leader, and Congressman Nick Begich, whose plane was lost in a flight over Alaska in 1972.

Receiving the Meritorious Service Award for their part in one of the longest and most intensive searches ever conducted by the Civil Air Patrol were Maj. Dale Jepson, his wife, Capt. Diane Jepson, and 1st Lt. Ralph Thomas. These public servants were among the members of the Polaris Group that participated in 444 sorties in 310 aircraft to make a total of 1,074 flight hours in a search which lasted from October 16 to November 24, 1972.

During that period, I had the distinct pleasure of visiting Merrill Field in Anchorage and meeting with this outstanding threesome. I was keenly impressed by their competence and expertise, and am immensely grateful for the services they have performed. I would like to extend my special gratitude to Captain Jepson who so kindly escorted me throughout Merrill Field during the search period, and allowed my inspection of the equipment used in the probe. She also made available to me numerous files of many earlier, successful searches in the area.

At this time, I would also like to commend Members of Congress, especially those who have belonged or now belong to Civil Air Patrol units, for their recognition of the importance of CAP projects and training programs. Men and women throughout the Nation are involved in various CAP programs, and the services they perform for our citizenry are worthy of our support and approval. It would

behoove us all to continue to conduct our legislative affairs in a manner conducive to maintaining and enhancing our commitment to Civil Air Patrol endeavors. Certainly our entire country will reap the benefits of such action.

KING CAUCUS

HON. JOHN N. ERLBORN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1974

Mr. ERLBORN. Mr. Speaker, during my tenure in this House, there has been a trend toward greater and greater openness—toward fewer executive sessions of committees, toward more clarity in telling the people what their Government is doing.

We are just now in the process of making the executive branch more open to the people's inquiry and study.

Unfortunately, at the same time, an adverse trend back to secrecy has been gaining a foothold in the House—not among all of us, but rather in some Democratic circles. My colleague from Illinois, JOHN B. ANDERSON, wrote about this threat to good government in yesterday's Chicago Tribune. I insert his statement in the RECORD:

SPECTER OF RULE BY CAUCUS

(By John B. Anderson)

The chief deputy whip in the House of Representatives, Rep. John Brademas [D, Ind.], recently advised the nation's governors they should start thinking about the prospect of what he termed "congressional government" in the next two years—a situation in which a House controlled by 300 Democrats [there are now 247] would confront a much-weakened Presidency.

If the Democratic prescription for "congressional government" is filed at the polls this fall, this country could well be launched on a backward course to the "New Deal—Great Society" eras in terms of domestic policy—a new proliferation of inflationary federal grant programs, and a corresponding elimination of "New Federalism" programs of decentralization, including the repeal of federal revenue-sharing with state and local governments. Such legislative directions will predictably be charted by a "veto-proof," Democratic-controlled "congressional government."

But a second consideration is how the Congress itself will change the manner in which it processes legislation. I think there is cause for serious concern about the potential impact of "congressional government."

In 1885, an obscure professor at Johns Hopkins University, Woodrow Wilson, wrote "Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics." In his book Wilson advocated a Congress patterned after the British parliamentary system: Congressional committees would be composed solely of members of the majority party, subject to strict disciplinary actions if they deviated from the party line.

Perhaps not coincidentally, Wilson's prescription for congressional government came closest to fulfillment during his tenure as President of the United States. Historians record the period 1911-1915 as the era of secret "King Caucus."

Democrats took control of the House in the fall elections of 1910. The new Democratic

Missouri, but the real power behind the throne of King Caucus was Oscar Underwood of Alabama, who was both the House majority leader and chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee and the party committee which selected members for all House committees.

Underwood exercised his considerable powers thru the Democratic Caucus in the House which passed resolutions right and left instructing committees on what bills they would and would not consider, and instructing Democratic members how to vote on floor amendments.

History has a way of repeating itself, and we are already beginning to witness the re-emergence of King Caucus in the House today, a development which is bound to be accelerated if the Democrats should control 300 seats in the next Congress.

While the Democrats have only resorted once in recent years to the caucus two-thirds vote rule to bind members' votes on the House floor, they are now employing a more subtle device to restore the iron-grip of King Caucus over the legislative process: issuing binding instructions to Democratic members on committees with respect to legislation under consideration. This procedure, which was used most effectively during the Underwood regime, requires only a majority vote of those present in a caucus.

What this means is that if only a bare quorum or half the total Democratic House membership was present in a caucus, as few as 63 Democrats could constitute a majority vote for the purpose of issuing binding instructions to Democratic members of committees.

The most recent example of King Caucus occurred on May 15 when the caucus, by a voice vote, instructed both the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the members of the Rules Committee, to make only two Democratic amendments in order to an oil tax bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

Because both the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and some Democrats on the Rules Committee are not happy with these instructions and a fierce intra-party battle is now raging as to whether they are binding, the measure has not yet been cleared for floor action, and the American people are being denied the "windfall profits tax" in oil companies which they hold been promised by April.

More of the same can be expected in the next Congress if the Democrats are given their "congressional government" of 300 Democrats in the House. The American people should consider well what this might mean to our representative democracy as we know it.

Finally, one must remember that King Caucus reigns in secrecy, behind closed doors. If the legislative business of the country is permitted to be dictated from behind closed caucus doors, I fear there will be further erosion of confidence in Congress at a time when it is already at one of its lowest points in history.

OLDER AMERICANS COMMUNITY SERVICES EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED AS CONGRESS INTENDED

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1974

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, the business may at times