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Paul Owdah, Chadir*

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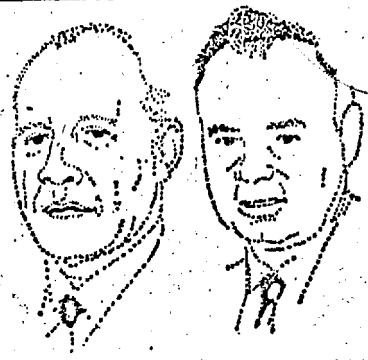
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CIA 3-03 (Owdah)

ALLEN-SCOTT REPORT

Inside Washington

By ROBERT S. ALLEN and PAUL SCOTT



Policy Aids African Reds

WASHINGTON — U.S. policy toward Africa couldn't be better tailor-made to help Russia capture control of that strife-torn continent and the vast Middle East oil reserves if it were drafted in Moscow.

That's the grim warning given U.S. and Iranian intelligence experts by Addul Chadir Owdah, United Arab Republic secret police chief who defected to Iran.

The 27-year-old Owdah, who fled Cairo on learning that Soviet KGB agents were to be given key positions in his organization, revealed that President Gamal Nasser and Algeria's President Ben Bella are using U.S. economic aid to finance Soviet-armed uprisings in the Congo and Yemen.

He reported that both Nasser and Ben Bella are working with the present Russian rulers to establish a ring of socialistic states throughout Africa, and that the Kremlin has promised the necessary arms to smash Israel and take over the rich oil fields of Kuwait, Libya, Iran and Aden within the next three to five years.

TROJAN HORSE

The former UAR secret police chief described the Organization of African Unity, being supported by the Johnson administration and the United Nations, as a Russian Trojan horse.

He said the OAU, which is pressuring Premier Moise Tshombe to take Congolese rebels into his government, is financed and controlled by the Kremlin, and that OAU Chairman Joseph Kenyatta is under Russian discipline.

According to Owdah, Deputy Premier Aleksander Shelepin, former Soviet State Security (KGB) chief, met with Nasser in Cairo last month for the specific purpose of mapping strategy on fitting the OAU into their plans for Africa.

Although OAU's headquarters are located in Addis Ababa, reported Owdah, all operational plans originate in Moscow and are channeled through Cairo to OAU Secretary General Diallo Telli of Guinea.

Owdah stated that Shelepin promised Nasser all the arms needed for his war in Yemen and to aid the rebels in the Congo, but stressed that the UAR continue to seek as much economic help, especially food, from the U.S. as it can obtain, because of shortages in the Soviet bloc.

HELP FROM CUBA

Owdah, who wants to come to the U.S., gave the CIA experts flown to Tehran for the interview details and documents on how Cuba is being used by Russia to train Africans in guerrilla warfare.

He estimated there are now 3,000 African students in Cuba. They are being trained and returned to Africa via Algeria at the rate of about 200 a month.

Owdah confirmed reports that many of the rebels who led a successful revolution last year in Zanzibar, now part of Tanzania, were trained in Cuba. He revealed this information came from Tanzania Communists who passed through Cairo enroute to Moscow for further indoctrination.

Nasser, who already has repudiated the U.S., does not believe the U.S. will

cut it off, according to Owdah, because of his threats to shut off the Suez Canal to U.S. ships.

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SOVIET INVITATION

President Johnson's unexpected invitation to the Soviet rulers to visit the U.S. could easily put Speaker John McCormack, D-Mass., on the spot.

It may even touch off a party-splitting dispute among Democrats in Congress.

If the Russians come while Congress is in session, as the State Department believes they will, McCormack will face a decision on whether to permit Premier Kosygin to address a joint session.

As House majority leader in 1959, McCormack led a successful backstage fight that blocked a State Department move to have then-Premier Khrushchev make such an address when he visited the U.S.

At the time, President Eisenhower was in the White House and President Johnson was Senate majority leader. The latter supported the State Department proposal and used his persuasive powers to win the backing of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn.

CHANGED MIND

However, Rayburn changed his mind and withdrew his approval when McCormack, in a dramatic showdown meeting, announced he would resign as majority leader if Khrushchev was permitted to address Congress.

In a private meeting with Rayburn, McCormack threatened to seek a House vote on whether the members wanted Khrushchev to address them.

This adamant stand caused Rayburn to call the State Department and ask that no official request be sent to Congress for an appearance by Khrushchev. When Rayburn was told this would be embarrassing to both governments, he arranged to have the House and Senate adjourn the day before Khrushchev's arrival in Washington.

When questioned recently on whether he would oppose an address by Premier Kosygin before Congress, McCormack told a high State Department official, "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

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APPOINTMENT

President Johnson is considering a career officer as the next assistant secretary of state for African affairs. — Joseph Palmer, II, native of Michigan, who holds rank of minister. In 1956, Palmer served as deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs. The word at the White House is that Palmer, a Harvard graduate, will replace Assistant Secretary G. Mennen Williams in February. . . . That month the President will also shift Secretary Rusk to the United Nations to replace Ambassador Adlai Stevenson as U.S. representative. Rusk will attempt to initiate negotiations in the UN for a regional settlement in Southeast Asia with Communist China.