

COMMENTS OF HONORABLE BOB DOLE

At a Reception in Johnson County, Kansas  
July 12, 1968

After the six day war, I made a trip to Israel with two colleagues to study the Refugee Situation in the Middle East. We represented the Committee on Agriculture as members of the Foreign Agricultural Operations Subcommittee, of which I am the ranking minority member.

The refugee situation was clearly revealed to be the major stumbling block to relieving tensions in the Mid-East. These three obstacles compounded the difficulties:

- (1) Resistance by the Arabs to organized refugee re-settlement in asylum nations such as Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and the Gaza Strip.
- (2) The sheer magnitude of the refugee problem. For example, just after the six day war, an estimated 100,000 fled to Israeli areas.
- (3) The United Nations Relief and Works agency has, in effect, perpetuated the unfortunate plight of the refugees.

UNRWA, charged with the responsibility of providing food, clothing, and shelter for the refugees, has spent about \$571 million in the past twenty years. In spite of this large outlay, little real progress in re-settlement has resulted due to resistance by the Arabs. Resettlement has not been aggressively advocated or insisted upon by the U. N.

-Israeli Efforts To Create Jobs-

One of the brightest spots in our trip was the Israeli determination to do something about creating more jobs. The Israelis rightly believe able-bodied men and women should not be welfare recipients and doomed to a life of dependence and indolence.

If given the opportunity, the Israelis can make a great contribution by encouraging the refugees to resettle and learn productive skills. This allows the refugees to regain their dignity as men and women.

ISRAEL HAS BEEN TRYING FOR MONTHS TO BUY FIFTY PHANTOM-JET AIRCRAFT FROM THE UNITED STATES. THE ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN RELUCTANT, AND SO FAR HAS REFUSED TO PERMIT THE SALE.

I FAVOR SALE OF THESE AIRCRAFT TO ISRAEL -- NOT BECAUSE I FAVOR FURTHER ESCALATION OF TENSION IN THE MID-EAST, BUT BECAUSE I AM CONVINCED RUSSIA'S RE-SUPPLY OF EGYPT HAS PROVIDED AN ADVANTAGE TO THE ARABS. A BALANCE OF POWER IN THE MIDDLE EAST IS OUR BEST HOPE OF BUYING TIME. AND WITH TIME, PERHAPS MODERATION CAN PREVAIL, ALLOWING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE CRISIS IN THE HOLY LAND.

THE DIVISIONS ARE DEEP. MY PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN ISRAELITE-OCCUPIED TERRITORY, JUST A MONTH AFTER THE "SIX-DAY-WAR", HAS MADE CLEAR TO ME THE DRASTIC PROBLEM FACED BY THE ISRAELITES AFTER THEIR VICTORY IN JUNE, 1967.

THERE ARE STILL OVER 1.3 MILLION ARAB REFUGEES. THE ARABS WILL NOT ALLOW RESETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION OF ASYLUM LAND -- SOME STILL VIRTUALLY WITHOUT HABITATION. AS LONG AS THE ARABS ARE UNWILLING TO COMPROMISE ON THE CRUCIAL PROBLEM OF RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES, THE CRISIS WILL CONTINUE TO BE CAPABLE OF LEADING TO WARFARE.

ISRAEL IS NOT SCHEDULED AS AN AID-RECIPIENT NATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969. BUT THE SALE AND THE GUARANTEED SUPPLY OF SPARE PARTS FOR THE 50 PHANTOM-JETS WOULD BE A MEANINGFUL CONTRIBUTION TO A BALANCE OF POWER, STABILITY, AND POSSIBLE FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS.

WE ALL PRAY FOR A SETTLEMENT WHICH WILL ALLOW BOTH ARAB AND ISRAEL TO LIVE AND WORK IN PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

MEMO TO BOB DOLE ON QUESTIONS FOR RECEPTION, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1968

How do you assess our foreign aid program--and its future? How many countries have received foreign aid---total dollars---prospects this year?

Total foreign aid, from 1946 through 1967, has been about \$128 billion dollars. This has included:

----\$38 billion for military assistance

----\$45 billion for the Agency for International Development and predecessor agencies, including \$13 billion for the Marshall Plan

----\$15 billion for Food for Peace

----\$10 billion for the Export-Import Bank

----\$20 billion for assorted other programs

I have always supported Food for Peace, called Public Law 480, and am the author of an amendment providing agricultural technical assistance to needy countries. This amendment was adopted in 1966.

The foreign aid bill this year authorizes about \$596,750,000 less than the President requested, as reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Committee recommendation is \$2,364,725,000.

I believe this committee recommendation will be further cut on the House floor.

At last count, 128 countries had received some form of aid or preferential loan assistance from the United States since Fiscal Year 1946.

MEMO TO BOB DOLE ON QUESTIONS FOR RECEPTION, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1968

What has this Congress done about controlling crime?

The Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968 was signed into law by President Johnson in June. This anti-crime law does:

- make the basic declaration that a voluntary confession is admissible in federal court as evidence. This declaration restricts--by allowing the judge to determine the voluntary nature of the confession--but does not nullify, the Supreme Court decisions relating to the use of confessions by police, prosecutors, and the courts.
- allow Federal State, and local officials broader authority to use wiretapping (and other electronic surveillance devices) in the investigation of crimes
- control the interstate shipment of handguns and the sale of handguns to juveniles
- deny the ownership of guns of any kind to felons, fugitives, from justice, mental incompetents, aliens illegally in the country, and persons discharged from the armed forces under conditions "other than honorable"
- deny federal employment to any convicted rioter for five years
- authorize the federal government to make grants totaling \$100 million the first year and \$300 million the second year to help states and local communities improve their methods and facilities against organized crime, riots and other civil disturbances.

MEMO TO BOB DOLE ON QUESTIONS FOR RECEPTION, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1968

WHAT role can the United Nations Play in a Vietnam Settlement?

There are two serious and difficult obstacles standing in the path of effective U. N. intercession in Vietnam.

- (1) The nature of the U. N. itself. The United Nations cannot effectively act without Security Council approval, where Soviet Veto has stalled progress on Vietnam to date. Further, the long record of Cyprus, the Congo, the Mid-East, and Korea has clearly proven that, without the U. S. bearing the brunt of the expense and the manpower requirements, the U. N. is incapable of handling even the smallest Nation's difficulties with its neighbors.
- (2) The enemy in Vietnam--Red China, North Vietnam, and the Vietcong--has consistently proclaimed the United Nations has no place in the resolution of the conflict. These forces recognize no U. N. authority, and none are members of the U. N. The Reds have stated they feel the United Nations forces, if involved in arbitration with South Vietnam, would be considered as agents of the enemy.

The Senate passed a Resolution last year by the unanimous vote of 82 to 0, urging the President to take appropriate steps to assure United Nations Security Council consideration of the Vietnam conflict.

Ambassador Goldberg reported to the Congress, in testimony, that the question was not taken to the Security Council last fall because of sure Soviet veto in that Council.

The question remains very difficult; the best hope now appears to lie with the negotiations in Paris. Every American wishes Ambassador Harriman and his associates the most speedy success in their difficult and delicate task.

The United Nations could, quite conceivably, provide forces to patrol and observe any cease-fire in Vietnam, should one develop from the negotiations. But such action by the U. N. would be meaningless and ineffective if the other side did not recognize their right to be there.

AMERICAN AID TO ISRAEL

-SUMMARY PREPARED FOR HONORABLE BOB DOLE-  
July 11, 1968

American aid to Israel has been substantial since that nation was founded in modern times. A brief summary follows:

(1) ----Agency for International Development and predecessor agencies

-Grants . . . . . \$279 million  
-Loans . . . . . \$235.4 million

(2) ----Food for Peace

-Title I sales agreements . . . . . \$ 284.4 million  
-Title II donations . . . . . \$ 58.9 million

(3) ----Export-Import Bank long-term loans

-Total loans . . . . . \$ 228.8 million

(4) ----Other U. S. Economic Programs

-Total . . . . . \$ 0.1 million

(5) ----Military Assistance Program

-Credit Assistance . . . . . \$ 41.6 million

GRAND TOTAL MILITARY AND ECONOMIC (FY 1949-1967) . \$1,127.2 million

REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST THROUGH FY 1967 . . . . . \$ 356.6 million

AID TO ISRAEL LESS REPAYMENTS THROUGH FY 1967 . . \$ 770.6 million

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Thus, Israel received \$1, 127,200,000 in aid and preferential loans through July 1, 1967. Since then, the Congress has appropriated an additional \$5,986,000 in foreign currency to support American schools and hospitals in Israel. These funds were earmarked specifically in the Foreign Assistance Appropriation Bill for 1968 as follows:

----Or Hachayim Girl's College of Israel . . . . \$1,000,000  
----Israel Training Institute for Boys . . . . \$1,986,000  
----Bayit Lepletot Home. . . . . \$1,000,000  
----Ch'san Sofer Chasan Yecheskel Institute . \$1,000,000  
----Jerusalem College for Women . . . . . \$1,000,000

This aid comes from sales of Public Law 480 commodities to Israel for local currency. Such aid has been excellently used in India and elsewhere as a device to assist without causing undue inflation in the host country. The FY 1969 authorization is still under consideration.