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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:           RON NESSEN  
FROM:                        LES JANKA   
SUBJECT:                    House Vote on Turkey Aid

Question: Does the President have any reaction to the 307 to 90 House vote today on the Rosenthal amendment to the Continuing Resolution Authority legislation which suspends all aid to Turkey?

Answer: The President feels this vote was an unwise action and he hopes that Congress will reconsider this action in the course of the continuing legislative process.

cc: Jack Hushen  
      Andy Falkiewicz

2. The House-Senate Conference yesterday removed the ~~Eagleton Amendment~~ language from the ~~Continuing Resolution~~ legislation. Is the President pleased with this step and does this mean that he will now sign the Continuing Resolution?

*10/4/74*

Guidance: The President is pleased that Congress is giving further consideration to its action on the Continuing Resolution legislation. As you know, that legislation is still under consideration by the two Houses and I do not think it would be appropriate for me to comment until Congress has completed its action and we have had a chance to study the final result of its action.

FYI: You may be asked if we accept the interpretation of Senator ~~Brook~~ that "a good faith effort" on the part of Turkey involves the complete withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus. You should respond that it would be premature to attempt to interpret this language while it is still under consideration of the Congress and that we would want to study the language of the legislation as it is finally passed by both Houses. (We do not expect the bill to arrive here for Presidential signature until next Tuesday and we should restrain our comment until then.) End FYI.

3. What is the President's reaction to the House vote to ~~cut off aid to~~

9/25/74

~~Turkey~~

~~and to help counter President~~

~~o some efforts to~~  
~~bring peace to~~  
~~Y. use~~

Guidance: ~~The President feels that vote was a very unwise action~~  
and ~~hopes that Congress will reconsider as the legislative process~~

~~continues.~~ Plans to meet with congressional leadership tomorrow to discuss this. ~~What purpose?~~ as I know.

FYI: Secretary Kissinger met with both Foreign Minister Mavros of Greece and Foreign Minister Gunes of Turkey in New York yesterday to discuss efforts to resolve the Cyprus problem. End FYI.

4 - Coordination? *Will reflect American policy, it our services concern*

6. Does the Administration oppose an amendment to the Continuing Resolution Authority Bill being considered in the House today which would cut off all U.S. aid to Turkey?

9/24/74

YES.

Guidance: The Administration would prefer to see a clean bill which would extend the continuing authority for foreign assistance.

[With regard to aid to Turkey, the President and Secretary Kissinger are discussing this matter and the President plans to take <sup>it</sup> up with Congressional leaders in the near future.

*The Legality of*

*Q - Prefer CR rather than bill A. Don't discuss in detail.*

FYI: In the absence of a new Foreign Assistance Bill, we have been operating under a CRA which expires September 30th. The current bill would extend the CRA through the end of this Congress. We prefer a simple extension without restrictive amendments.  
End FYI.



October 8, 1974

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Yesterday the House of Representatives, once again acting against the almost unanimous advice of its leadership, amended the continuing resolution granting funds for our foreign aid programs. The amendment requires an immediate cessation of all U.S. military assistance to Turkey, and is, in my view a misguided and extremely harmful measure.

Instead of encouraging the parties involved in the Cyprus dispute to return to the negotiating table, this amendment, if passed by the Senate, will mean the indefinite postponement of meaningful negotiations. Instead of strengthening America's ability to persuade the parties to resolve the dispute, it will lessen our influence on all the parties concerned. And it will imperil our relationships with our Turkish friends and weaken us in the crucial Eastern Mediterranean.

But most tragic of all, a cut-off of arms to Turkey will not help Greece or the Greek Cypriot people who have suffered so much over the course of the last several months. We recognize that we are far from a settlement consistent with Greece's honor and dignity. We are prepared to exert our efforts in that direction.

10/8/74

But reckless acts that prevent progress toward a Cyprus settlement harm Greeks, for it is the Greek government and the Greek Cypriots who have the most to gain from a compromise settlement. And it is they who have the most to lose from continued deadlock.

Thus, I call upon the Senate to accept the original conference report language on Turkish arms aid and to return the bill to the House of Representatives once again. And I ask the House of Representatives to reconsider its hasty act and, working with the Senate, pass a bill that will best serve the interests of peace.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
October 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William E. Timmons

SUBJECT: Mansfield Bill

John Rhodes called during Turkish cut-off debate and asked authority to say we would halt all assistance to Turkey until December 15.

I checked with General Scowcroft and could not give Rhodes this assurance. After checking, however, NSC authorized me to tell Rhodes that there would be no new obligations for hardware between now and December 15th when Mansfield legislation expires.

"Obligations" are new commitments, not pipeline. Also, "hardware" means expenditures for equipment, not shipping costs.

cc: General Scowcroft  
✓ Ron Nessen





OCT. 18, 1979

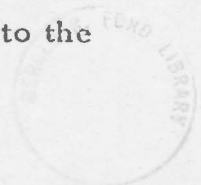
## SIGNING STATEMENT

I have signed, with serious reservations, the Continuing Resolution (H.J. Res. 1167) providing necessary funds after a three-week delay for the operation of several departments and agencies and for the temporary continuation of our foreign aid programs.

Despite two vetoes of similar versions of this bill and my public statements concerning the damage to our diplomacy that would result from its restrictions on military aid to Turkey, Congress has nevertheless persisted by clear majorities in a course which I consider ill-advised and dangerous.

The restrictions imposed in this bill on our military assistance to Turkey create serious problems. Without substantial benefit to any other country, these restrictions threaten our relations with a country which is a close ally, which is the eastern anchor of an alliance vital to the security of the United States, and which plays a fundamental role in the strategic interests of the United States in the Eastern Mediterranean area. It is for these reasons -- the national security interests of the United States -- that we have been providing military assistance to Turkey.

The problem created by these legislative restrictions with respect to our relations with Turkey are not compensated for in any way by benefits to Greece or the Greek Cypriots. Contrary to the



intentions of the supporters of these restrictions, this bill can only hinder progress toward a settlement of the Cypriot dispute which is so much in the interest of both Greece and the people of Cyprus.

As a result of my vetoes of two earlier versions of this Continuing Resolution, the Congress has eased the most troublesome of the earlier restrictions. Nevertheless, the risks created by the remaining ones fail to provide compensating benefits. I will, of course, do my best to accomplish the goals which we had set before the Congress took this action. Whatever we can still do to assist in resolving the Cyprus dispute will be done. But if we fail despite our best efforts, those in the Congress who overrode the Congressional leadership must bear the full responsibility for that failure.

6. A compromise has now been reached with Congress ~~on aid to Turkey~~. Can you confirm reports that the President overruled Secretary Kissinger in reaching this compromise? How does the Administration interpret the type of equipment permitted under the "implements of war" clause? When will the President sign the Determination that Turkey is complying with the law in order to permit the flow of arms to continue?

10/18/74

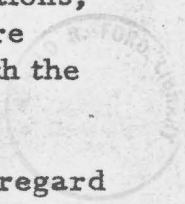
Sec. was NOT overruled. This is an Admin. Position & everyone supports it.

Guidance: As you know, the President has just signed the Continuing Resolution and we have given you his statement regarding his views on signing the bill. I am not prepared at this time to go into any further detail until we have had a chance to study more closely the language of the bill and assess its impact on our assistance relationship with Turkey. I will look into these matters and try to get you an answer soon.

~~circumstances and how to handle it between now and that~~  
~~November 8 meeting.~~ With regard to the Administration's overall policy toward Cuba, the President has made his views known and as I have said we will be consulting with the other Governments in the Hemisphere with regard to Cuba and should the OAS decide to revise its stand on Cuba, that would certainly be one element we would weigh in any considerations of our own policy toward Cuba.

(If pushed about recent Cuban statements on improved relations, you can say that we have seen no solid evidence of a sincere desire on the part of Cuba for an improved relationship with the United States.)

FYI: Refer to State any questions about U.S. actions with regard to the arrest of two of the four prisoners released by Cuba yesterday. End FYI.



3. ~~Senator Kennedy claims that the US sharply escalated military equip-~~  
~~ment shipments to Turkey following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in~~  
~~July. Can you confirm or deny this? Does this mean the US is "tilting"~~  
toward Turkey? *we don't sit specifically about arm shipments.*

*But I can see that the schedule of arm shipments to Turkey was arranged before the war and there was no change caused by the war.*  
Guidance: We have not "tilted" toward Turkey. The diplomatic efforts of the United States have focussed on three essential objectives: (1) to stop the fighting on Cyprus; (2) to assist in relieving the human suffering of the people of Cyprus and; (3) to assist the parties toward productive negotiations for the restoration of peace and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean.

12/2/74  
Will this agreement actually cost the US more?

Guidance: In comparison with the absence of an agreement I must say no since if there were no agreement we can assume an arms race would be underway. Therefore this new agreement will not cost the United States more than if there were no agreement.

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5. With the December 10 deadline for aid to Turkey and in light of current attempts in Congress to attach amendments to the Foreign Aid bill to cutoff aid to Turkey unless substantial progress is made on the Cyprus situation what is the Administration doing with regard to the Cyprus issue?

Guidance: I believe the Administration position has been made clear. Secretary Kissinger has expressed our objectives and is working to bring the parties into negotiation. We would hope that our opportunity to assist the parties would not be imposed by legislative restrictions.

12/4/74  
Secretary Kissinger is looking forward to seeing the Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey during his stay in Brussels at the NATO Ministerial, December 10 - 13.

2. Today is December 10, the date for cutting off aid to Turkey. Since the House has not acted on the Senate decision to extend the period prior to the cut-off, ~~does the President intend to comply with the resolution of the Congress to cut-off military aid to Turkey?~~

~~Guidance. The President will act in full and complete compliance with the law.~~

12/10/74  
Let me reiterate a statement which Secretary Kissinger made on behalf of the President and himself at his press conference last Saturday:

"To begin with, the Congressional decision to terminate military assistance to Turkey has not served the purpose it was designed to accomplish. Rather, it undermines the ability of the United States Government to assist in bringing about a just settlement of the tragic conflict on Cyprus.

"Congressional action in October setting a terminal date for military assistance contributed substantially to the difficulties that have prevented the beginning of negotiations.

Unless the Congress acts now to permit the continued flow of military assistance, further efforts by the United States to assist in resolving the crisis will be thwarted, and our ability to play a future useful role will be undermined."

~~Again, I would reiterate that the President strongly urges that the House take action similar to that of the Senate immediately.~~

Dec. 26, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: Military Assistance and Sales to Turkey

Section 620(x) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by section 22 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, and section 5 of H. J. Res. 1178, authorize the President to suspend the provisions of those sections, as well as the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act and Foreign Military Sales Act, until February 5, 1975, if he determines that such suspension will further negotiations for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus conflict. Any such suspension shall be effective only if, during that time, Turkey shall observe the ceasefire and shall neither increase its forces on Cyprus nor transfer to Cyprus any U. S. supplied implements of war.

The United States has continued actively to explore with the parties involved in the Cyprus conflict the ways in which constructive negotiations toward a settlement might be initiated. With the domestic political situations in some of the countries having begun to clarify within the past month, we have been able to intensify our efforts. In this regard, the Secretary of State's lengthy discussions with the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers in Brussels December 11-13 contributed significantly to the recent resumption by the leaders of the two Cypriot communities of discussions relating to the substance of the Cyprus issue.

In order to facilitate progress in the negotiations expected to occur in the weeks ahead, it is important that the United States maintain close relations with all the parties. To this end, we must carry forward our military assistance and sales programs with Turkey pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Foreign Military Sales Act, and agreements entered into under those acts. These programs constitute a major element in the totality of the U. S. relationship with Turkey which we must seek to preserve in order to maintain the desired flexibility with all the parties.

OCT. 18, 1974

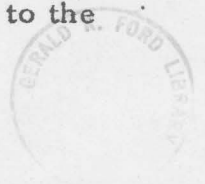
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Despite two vetoes of similar versions of this bill and my public statements concerning the damage to our diplomacy that would result from its restrictions on military aid to Turkey, Congress has nevertheless persisted by clear majorities in a course which I consider ill-advised and dangerous.

The restrictions imposed in this bill on our military assistance to Turkey create serious problems. Without substantial benefit to any other country, these restrictions threaten our relations with a country which is a close ally, which is the eastern anchor of an alliance vital to the security of the United States, and which plays a fundamental role in the strategic interests of the United States in the Eastern Mediterranean area. It is for these reasons -- the national security interests of the United States -- that we have been providing military assistance to Turkey.

The problem created by these legislative restrictions with respect to our relations with Turkey are not compensated for in any way by benefits to Greece or the Greek Cypriots. Contrary to the





intentions of the supporters of these restrictions, this bill can only hinder progress toward a settlement of the Cypriot dispute which is so much in the interest of both Greece and the people of Cyprus.

As a result of my vetoes of two earlier versions of this Continuing Resolution, the Congress has eased the most troublesome of the earlier restrictions. Nevertheless, the risks created by the remaining ones fail to provide compensating benefits. I will, of course, do my best to accomplish the goals which we had set before the Congress took this action. Whatever we can still do to assist in resolving the Cyprus dispute will be done. But if we fail despite our best efforts, those in the Congress who overrode the Congressional leadership must bear the full responsibility for that failure.

8. Can you explain why the Administration is trying to rush to Turkey some \$230 Million worth of tank modernization equipment before the February 5 cutoff?

GUIDANCE: I would refer you to the Department of State for whatever details may be available on our ongoing military supply relationship with our NATO ally.

FYI ONLY: The amount in question is part of a long standing offer for a cash sale of modernization equipment. The U. S. is conducting business as usual with our Turkish ally, in as much as the Congressionally mandated cutoff will not take effect until February 5.

FYI ONLY: If asked about what the Administration plans to do regarding the February 5 cutoff, you should simply respond that we are in close contact with the parties to the Cyprus dispute and with the appropriate members of Congress on this problem.

1/23/75

4. Sec. Kissinger told the press last night that cutting off aid to Turkey would be a "disaster." What is the Administration doing to head off the February 5 cutoff?

1/31/75  
GUIDANCE: Sec. Kissinger's remarks last night reflected the Administration's views that the U. S. gives aid to Turkey not as a favor to Turkey, but in the interest of Western security and we are, therefore, opposed to a cutoff of aid to Turkey, regardless of what progress may be made in the negotiations regarding Cyprus. We are hopeful that the negotiations between the parties on Cyprus will make progress and the U. S. has made major efforts to facilitate this progress. Sec. Kissinger is in close contact with appropriate members of Congress on this matter to keep them informed of the state of the negotiations.

1/31/75

Q: Can you tell us what the Administration's plans are with respect to application of Section 22 of the new Foreign Assistance Act cutting off military assistance to Turkey?

A: The Administration will comply fully with the requirements of the law. Accordingly, appropriate agencies of the U.S. Government are being instructed that on February 5 all sales of defense articles and services, all credits and guarantees to finance the purchase of defense articles and services, and all licenses with respect to transportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war, including technical data relating thereto, to the Government of Turkey will be suspended. This suspension affects both new assistance and items already in the pipeline. Military materiel enroute to Turkey but not delivered by February 5 will be retained under USG control. *However materiel already transferred to Turkey in US will be shipped as Turkish property.* Suspension of assistance will continue until either new statutory authorization or certification by the President that the Government of Turkey is in compliance with U.S. legislation and that substantial progress has been made toward agreement on Cyprus.

Issued by STATE Dept Feb 4, 1975

## WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON TURKISH AID

Legislation enacted by Congress requires that arms deliveries to Turkey must be suspended February 5. The Administration will comply fully with the law. However, it should be made clear that military aid to Turkey is not given in the context of the Cyprus issue, nor has it been granted as a favor to Turkey. Rather, it is based on our common conclusions that the security of Turkey is vital to the security of the Eastern Mediterranean and to the security of the United States and its allies.

A suspension of military aid to Turkey will not help move forward the negotiation of a just Cyprus settlement. Furthermore, it could have far-reaching and damaging effects on the security and hence the political stability of all the countries in the region. It will affect adversely not only Western security but the strategic situation in the Middle East. It cannot be in the interest of the United States to take action that will jeopardize the system on which our relations in the Eastern Mediterranean have been based for 28 years.

When it is seen that the United States is taking action which is clearly incompatible with its own interests, this will raise grave doubts about the conduct of American foreign relations even among countries that are not directly involved in that area.

The Administration judges these adverse effects of a suspension of aid to Turkey to be so serious that it urges the Congress to reconsider its action and authorize the resumption of our assistance relationship with Turkey.

2/4/75

ITEMS TO BE ANNOUNCED OR VOLUNTEERED:

1. You should release at noon today the attached Presidential statement on the Turkish aid cut-off. The cut-off takes effect at midnight tonight. You should refer to State any questions about how much aid for Turkey is in the pipeline and will have to be diverted. Also attached is a statement issued by the State Department yesterday which spells out the material and services which will be halted by the cut-off.

2/5/75

February 5,  
1975

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*Issued by STATE Dept Feb 4, 1975*

2. In the President's statement on Turkey yesterday it was stated that ~~this cut-off could raise grave doubts about the conduct of American foreign relations among countries not directly involved.~~ What countries was the President referring to?

2/6/75

GUIDANCE: I think the President's statement speaks for itself. I am not prepared to analyze each sentence and phrase for you.

I know the President is meeting this morning with the senior members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee to discuss with them possible steps to resolve the current situation regarding U. S. assistance to Turkey.



3. Do you have any comment on ~~recent Turkish threats to review~~  
its NATO ties in light of the U.S. cut-off of military assistance?

2/13/75

GUIDANCE: I would have no reaction or comment to give you except to say that Turkey is a close and valued ally of the United States and as both the President and Secretary Kissinger have said, we are working with the Congress to attempt to achieve a resolution of this most unfortunate situation.



3. Do you have any comment on recent Turkish threats to review its NATO ties in light of the U. S. cut-off of military assistance?

GUIDANCE: I would have no reaction or comment to give you except to say that Turkey is a close and valued ally of the United States and as both the President and Secretary Kissinger have said, we are working with the Congress to attempt to achieve a resolution of this most unfortunate situation.

5/13/75

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GUIDANCE: I would have no reaction or comment to give you except to say that Turkey is a close and valued ally of the United States and as both the President and Sec. Kissinger have said, we are working with the Congress to attempt to achieve a resolution of this most unfortunate situation.

2/14/75

4. Is the President concerned about the withdrawal of Turkish liaison officers from the U. S. military mission in Ankara?

GUIDANCE: The President has stated repeatedly that he considers Turkey as a valuable and trusted ally of this country. For specific details of the situation I would refer you to the Department of State.

2/19/75

U. S. - TURKISH RELATIONS

BACKGROUND:

Prime Minister Demirel held a press conference in Ankara Sunday during which he said the following on Turkish-American relations: It is certainly not a friendly attitude for America, which gives or sells arms to 90 countries, not to sell arms to Turkey, America's self-sacrificing and loyal friend for 30 years.

Turkey cannot be expected to continue implementing the bilateral agreements which have been unilaterally abrogated by America.

Q. What is the President's reaction to Prime Minister Demirel's remarks on U. S. - Turkish relations and the implications for U. S. bases in Turkey?

A. The President's views on the Turkish aid cut off are well known. He welcomed the recent Senate legislation to restore military aid to Turkey, a longstanding friend and ally. The President feels that the aid cut off has served to impede rather than facilitate progress toward a Cyprus settlement and he strongly urges <sup>early action by the</sup> the House to ~~pass~~ <sup>the Senate approved Mansfield-Scott legislation.</sup>

*remove this ~~time~~ restriction.*



June 20, 1975

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT

Q. Did the President send a message to the Turkish government through German Foreign Minister Genscher?

A. Though the Turkish situation was discussed during the course of the Schell/Genscher visit here, it is not correct to say that he took a message to the Turkish government for President Ford.

FYI ONLY: Kissinger's response to the story was "Nonsense!", but he approved the above statement for public response.

June 23, 1975

*Chiles*

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The President met this morning at 9:30 a. m. with Congressmen Lee Hamilton, Charles Whalen, John Brademas, and Paul Sarbanes. Those who also attended the meeting were Secretary Henry Kissinger, John Marsh, Max Friedersdorf and Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft. The meeting lasted an hour and ten minutes.

This was the President's second meeting with members of the House to reiterate the need for restoring aid to Turkey. During this meeting the President emphasized the urgency of this need, if we are to avoid steps by the government of Turkey that are damaging to important U. S. interests. He explored with the Congressmen the possible alternatives for early legislative action.

Q. What were some of the possibilities discussed?

A. I am not going to go into the details or the substance of the discussions, partly because of the preferences of the participants, and primarily because of the sensitivity and importance of the issue.

FYI ONLY: Not only does foreign policy play an important part in these discussions, which could affect our bilateral relations with Turkey permanently, but considerations of a reticent Congress and a wary, easily inflamed Greek-American community come into play as well.

NOTE: The above two paragraphs may be used as a read-out -- at your discretion.

June 26, 1975

PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN

(May be Volunteered)

The President is meeting (met) this morning with members of Congress on restoration of military assistance to Turkey. In the meeting the President will emphasize (emphasized) the necessity for early action by the House if we are to avoid possible long-term damage to our bilateral relations with Turkey, as well as to U.S. and NATO interests in the southern flank.

As you know, the President has met previously with members of the House on June 19 and June 23, on this issue.

Participants: Speaker Albert, Congressman O'Neill, Rhodes, Morgan, Broomfield, Hamilton, Hays, Zablocki, Fascell, Anderson, Michel and McFall. Also attending were Henry A. Kissinger, John O. Marsh, Donald Rumsfeld, Max Friedersdorf, Amb. McCloskey, Robert Wolthuis and Gen. Brent Scowcroft.

June 26, 1975

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1975

GF - Come  
out for  
Camera?

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M.F.*

SUBJECT: Turkish Aid

Congressman Thomas E. (Doc) Morgan, Chairman of the House International Relations Committee, hosted a strategy session in his office late this afternoon on Turkish Aid also attended by Congressmen Broomfield, Hamilton, Whalen, Fascell and Zablocki.

Ambassador Sisco and Ambassador Macomber and other State Department personnel also attended.

Chairman Morgan and Broomfield, who both will be attending the Turkish Aid breakfast tomorrow morning, have agreed to hold hearings Thursday, July 10, in both the morning and afternoon, and are seeking to mark up the bill and report it out favorably on Friday, July 11.

They will seek to move the bill to the floor early next week if at all possible.

Chairman Morgan and Broomfield seem to be uniting behind a bill drafted essentially by Broomfield and Zablocki which would remove the suspension with respect to defense articles and services for which Turkey has already signed contracts (see attachments); to remove the embargo on commercial sales to Turkey, and to remove the suspension on military sales, credits and guaranties for items which Turkey needs to fulfill her role in NATO. In addition the bill provides for reports to Congress, urges the President to start discussions with Greece about her economic and military needs, and makes clear that no grant military aid would go to Turkey.

Congressman Hamilton pinpointed the need for the President and Secretary Kissinger to address at the breakfast tomorrow the issues of the legality involved in the Turkish use of U.S. arms for aggression, and the poppy question.

State Department personnel are covering these points in the briefing paper for your talking points.

We will have Doc Morgan and Bill Broomfield seated next to you at the breakfast and both seem willing to make supportive statements for your position following tomorrow's meeting.

I think it would also be extremely helpful if you called on them during the meeting and also Clem Zablocki who has been extremely helpful.

If you single anyone else it should be Dante Fascell and Chuck Whalen.

Chairman Morgan and Broomfield thought it would be helpful if you could also single out the bill drafted by Zablocki, Fascell and Hamilton as an acceptable compromise. They indicated they would introduce this bill immediately after your meeting tomorrow, seeking as many co-sponsors as possible.

cc: Don Rumsfeld  
Jack Marsh  
~~Ron Nessen~~  
General Scowcroft  
Secretary Kissinger

A BILL

To authorize a lifting of the embargo on the delivery of defense articles to Turkey and otherwise strengthen the North Atlantic Alliance, and for other purposes.

1       Be it enacted by the Senate and the House  
2       of Representatives of the United States of  
3       America in Congress assembled, That the  
4       Congress reaffirms the policy of the United  
5       States to seek to improve and harmonize rela-  
6       tions among the allies of the United States  
7       and between the United States and its allies,  
8       in the interest of mutual defense and national  
9       security. In particular, the Congress recognizes  
10      the special contribution to the North Atlantic  
11      Alliance of Greece and Turkey by virtue of their  
12      geographic position on the southeastern flank of  
13      Europe and is prepared to assist in the moderni-  
14      zation and strengthening of their respective  
15      armed forces.

16           The Congress further reaffirms the policy of  
17      the United States to alleviate the suffering of  
18      refugees and other victims of armed conflict and  
19      to foster and promote international efforts to  
20      ameliorate the conditions which prevent such

1 persons from resuming normal and productive  
2 lives. The Congress, therefore, calls upon the  
3 President to encourage and to cooperate in the  
4 implementation of multilateral programs, under  
5 the auspices of the Secretary General of the  
6 United Nations, the United Nations High Com-  
7 missioner for Refugees or other appropriate  
8 international agencies, for the relief of and  
9 assistance to refugees and other persons dis-  
10 advantaged by the hostilities on Cyprus.

11 SEC. 2. (a) In order that the purposes  
12 of this Act may be carried out without awaiting  
13 the enactment of foreign assistance legislation  
14 for fiscal year 1976 programs --

15 (1) The President is authorized, notwith-  
16 standing any other provision of law, to  
17 furnish to the Government of Turkey those  
18 defense articles and defense services  
19 contracted for under section 21 or section  
20 22 of the Foreign Military Sales Act on or  
21 before February 5, 1975, and to issue  
22 licenses for the transportation to the  
23 Government of Turkey of arms, ammunition  
24 and implements of war (including technical



1 data relating thereto); and

2 (2) The President is requested to initiate  
3 discussions with the Government of Greece  
4 to determine the most urgent needs of  
5 Greece for economic and military assistance.

6 (b) The President is directed to submit to  
7 the Speaker of the House of Representatives and  
8 to the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Com-  
9 mittees of the Senate within sixty days after  
10 the enactment of this Act, a report on discus-  
11 sions conducted under subsection (a) (2), together  
12 with his recommendations for economic and mili-  
13 tary assistance to Greece for the fiscal year  
14 1976.

15 SEC. 3. (a) Section 620(x) of the Foreign  
16 Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by striking out  
17 all after the word "Provided," and inserting in  
18 lieu thereof the following:

19 "That the President is authorized to suspend  
20 the provisions of this section and such Acts only  
21 with respect to sales, credits and guaranties  
22 under the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended,  
23 for the procurement of/<sup>such</sup> defense articles and defense  
24 services as the President determines and certifies

1 to the Congress are necessary in order to  
2 enable Turkey to fulfill her defense responsi-  
3 bilities as a member of the North Atlantic  
4 Treaty Organization. Any such suspension shall  
5 be effective only while Turkey shall observe  
6 the ceasefire and shall neither increase its  
7 forces on Cyprus nor transfer to Cyprus any  
8 United States supplied implements of war."

9 (b) Section 620(x) of the Foreign Assist-  
10 ance Act of 1961 is further amended by designating  
11 the present subsection as paragraph (1) and by  
12 adding at the end thereof the following new  
13 paragraph:

14 "(2) The President shall submit to the  
15 Congress within sixty days after the enactment  
16 of this paragraph, and at the end of each  
17 succeeding sixty day period, a report on  
18 progress made during such period toward the  
19 conclusion of a negotiated solution of the  
20 Cyprus conflict."

21 *section*  
22 (c) Nothing in this ~~Act~~ shall be construed  
23 as authorizing (1) military assistance to Turkey  
24 under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assist-  
ance Act of 1961, or (2) sales, credits or

1 guaranties to or on behalf of Turkey under the  
2 Foreign Military Sales Act for the procurement  
3 of defense articles or defense services not  
4 determined by the President to be needed for  
5 the fulfillment of Turkey's NATO responsi-  
6 bilities.

Committee on International Relations

7/8/75

DRAFT PREPARED BY STAFF ON BASIS OF DISCUSSIONS WITH

REP ZABLOCKI  
REP FASCELL  
REP HAMILTON

IT POINTS UP --

- \* U.S. INTEREST IN REMAINING ON GOOD TERMS WITH OUR ALLIES
- \* IMPORTANCE OF GREECE AND TURKEY TO N.A.T.O.
- \* CONCERN OVER REFUGEES AND U.S. WILLINGNESS TO HELP WITH RELIEF AID UNDER U.N. SUPERVISION

IT GOES ON TO SAY THAT PENDING ACTION BY CONGRESS ON F.Y. 1976 FOREIGN AID PROGRAMS, PRESIDENT WOULD BE AUTHORIZED --

- \* TO REMOVE THE SUSPENSION WITH RESPECT TO DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES FOR WHICH TURKEY HAS ALREADY SIGNED CONTRACTS:

THIS INVOLVES \$184.5 MILLION: ABOUT \$104 MILLION IN F-4 PLANES, AND \$80 MILLION IN OTHER SUPPLIES

- \* SECOND, TO REMOVE THE EMBARGO ON COMMERCIAL SALES TO TURKEY. TODAY, TURKEY IS THE ONLY WESTERN COUNTRY WHICH IS NOT ALLOWED TO BUY COMMERCIAL MILITARY HARDWARE FROM THE U.S. -- AND NEITHER THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT NOR THE FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ACT CALLED FOR THIS EMBARGO.
- \* THIRD, TO REMOVE THE SUSPENSION ON MILITARY SALES, CREDITS AND GUARANTIES FOR ITEMS WHICH TURKEY NEEDS TO FULFILL HER ROLE IN N.A.T.O.

ANY ONE OF THESE THREE PROVISIONS COULD BE CHANGED OR DROPPED.

IN ADDITION, THE BILL PROVIDES FOR REPORTS TO CONGRESS -- URGES THE PRESIDENT TO START DISCUSSIONS WITH GREECE ABOUT HER ECONOMIC AND MILITARY NEEDS -- AND MAKES CLEAR THAT NO GRANT MILITARY AID WOULD GO TO TURKEY.