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Remarks:			
<p>Attached for your information is an extract from the <u>Congressional Record</u> containing the statement in the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act. This and the similar statement from the President which you recommended will give us something to rely on in working out the procedures with the committees. The final language of the bill is also attached.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 40px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;">George L. Cary Legislative Counsel</p>			
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world conditions and the economic position of the United States in relation to countries receiving such assistance, and that the program, except for military education and training activities, should be reduced and terminated as rapidly as is feasible consistent with the security and foreign policy requirements of the United States. The amendment also directs the President to submit to the First Session of the 94th Congress a detailed plan for the reduction and eventual elimination of the present military assistance program.

Continuation of military training

The Senate bill contained a provision establishing a separate military training authority effective October 1, 1977, and limited such training to such locations in the United States unless specifically authorized by law. It also contained several technical provisions to conform this new authority with prior provisions terminating military assistance programs and military assistance advisory groups.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

EXEMPTION OF CANAL ZONE TRAINING

The House amendment contained a provision which exempted Western Hemisphere Countries receiving training in the Canal Zone from counting against the 31-country ceiling set by section 504 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

The Senate bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded.

TERMINATION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES TO SOUTH KOREA

The Senate bill contained a provision which would terminate military assistance and military sales credits to South Korea effective September 30, 1977, and makes line item ceilings on MAP and excess defense articles and military sales credit for each of the 3 fiscal years as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	MAP ¹	FMS	Total
1975.....	91.5	42.4	133.9
1976.....	61.0	28.3	89.3
1977.....	30.5	14.1	44.6
Total.....	183.0	84.8	267.8

¹ Includes excess defense articles.

The House amendment contained a provision which would limit the aggregate amount for military assistance, excess defense articles, and military sales credits and guaranties to \$145 million in fiscal year 1975 unless the President reported to Congress that the Government of South Korea had made substantial progress in the observance of international standards of human rights. If such a report were made, the aggregate ceiling for such programs would be increased to \$165 million.

The Senate receded.

SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION

The Senate bill contained a provision amending section 532 of the Foreign Assistance Act to authorize \$675 million for security supporting assistance in fiscal year 1975.

The House amendment authorized \$585 million for security supporting assistance for fiscal year 1975.

The committee of conference agreed to a compromise authorization of \$660 million for security supporting assistance for fiscal year 1975. For countries in the Middle East, this figure will allow \$324.5 million for Israel, \$250 million for Egypt, and \$77.5 million for Jordan.

TRANSFER AND WAIVER AUTHORITY AMENDMENTS

Transfer between accounts

The Senate bill contained a provision amending section 610 to prohibit the use of the section 610(a) transfer authority to transfer funds into the military assistance program and to permit the transfer of funds allocated to a country for military assistance into the development assistance program for that same country. The Senate bill also prohibited the use of the section 614(a) waiver authority to waive the limitations on transfers provided for in the section 610(a) transfer authority.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded.

Transfers between accounts for Indochina

The Senate bill contained a provision prohibiting the use of the section 610(a) transfer authority for funds appropriated for Indochina countries but permitted the transfer of funds allocated under the Foreign Assistance Act or any other law for any Indochina country into the development assistance program for that country. The Senate bill prohibited the use of funds from accounts other than the Indochina account in the countries of Indochina but made an exception for population programs, narcotics assistance, humanitarian assistance through international organizations, and funds obligated for regional programs in Indochina.

The House amendment prohibited the use of the section 610(a) transfer authority to transfer funds into the Indochina account and prohibited the use of the section 614(a) waiver authority to use economic assistance funds in Indochina but permitted the use of these authorities if the Congress is notified 30 days in advance and does not disapprove such use by concurrent resolution.

The Senate receded with amendments (1) to eliminate the permission to use the transfer and waiver authorities with 30 days prior notice to Congress; (2) to make four exceptions to the restriction on the use of funds from accounts other than the Indochina account, namely for population programs, narcotics assistance, humanitarian assistance through international organizations, and funds obligated for regional programs in Indochina; and (3) to permit the transfer of military assistance funds provided under the Foreign Assistance Act for any Indochina country for development programs in that country.

Restrictions on use of development assistance funds

The House amendment contained a provision which prohibited providing development assistance to countries receiving funds from the security supporting assistance or Indochina aid accounts or from the Middle East Special Requirements Fund and permitted the waiver of this prohibition under section 614(a) only if Congress is notified of the proposed use of the waiver and does not disapprove such use by concurrent resolution within 30 days. The House amendment made an exception for population programs.

The Senate bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded with an amendment which eliminates the waiver provision but makes additional exceptions for humanitarian assistance through international organizations and for regional programs in Indochina.

Changes in allocation

The House amendment contained a provision which changed section 653 to restrict further the reallocation of foreign assistance funds by extending the limitation on reallocation of funds now covering military assistance and security supporting assistance to include also Indochina aid and economic

development assistance, and by increasing the prior notice period for reallocation from 10 to 30 days.

The Senate bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded with an amendment to reduce the 30 day prior notice period to 10 days.

The committee of conference emphasizes that language agreed to should not be interpreted to allow assistance in excess of any ceilings specified in other provisions of law.

PROHIBITIONS ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY

The Senate bill contained a provision which would prohibit military assistance and the sale of defense articles to Turkey until and unless the President certified to the Congress that the Government of Turkey was in compliance with the applicable laws and agreements relating to the use of defense articles furnished by the United States and was making substantial progress regarding military forces in Cyprus. The President could suspend the provisions of the section until 30 days after the convening of the 94th Congress if he determined that such suspension would further negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus conflict.

The House amendment contained a provision suspending all military assistance and sales to Turkey upon enactment of the bill. The suspension could be waived if the President determined and certified to the Congress that the Government of Turkey is in compliance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Foreign Military Sales Act, and any agreement entered into under such Acts, and that substantial progress toward agreement has been made regarding military forces in Cyprus.

The conference report combines the provisions of both versions. It suspends all military assistance and sales upon enactment of the bill but allows the President to lift the suspension until February 5, 1975 if he determines that such action will further negotiations for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus conflict and only if, during that time, Turkey shall observe the cease-fire and shall neither increase its forces on Cyprus nor transfer to Cyprus any U.S. supplied implements of war.

It is the intention of the committee of conference that the period during which the President is authorized to suspend the limitations on aid to Turkey shall not be used to accelerate obligations or deliveries of materiel to Turkey. The Executive Branch is enjoined from exceeding normal planned schedules for obligations and deliveries under the MAP and FMS programs.

WAIVER OF PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES TRADING WITH NORTH VIETNAM

The House amendment contained a provision which amended section 620(1) to permit the President to waive the prohibition on assistance to countries trading with North Vietnam.

The Senate bill did not amend section 620(n).

The Senate receded.

LIMITATIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO CHILE

The Senate bill contained a provision which limited assistance to Chile to \$55 million in fiscal year 1975, none of which could be used for military assistance, credits, or guaranties.

The House amendment added a new subsection 620(y) suspending military assistance (except \$800,000 in military training), credit sales, and cash sales to Chile through fiscal year 1975, and also prohibiting the issuance of export licenses for Chilean arms purchases from U.S. manufacturers unless the President reports to the Congress that Chile is making fundamental improvements in the observance of human rights. If such a report is made, foreign military cash sales and com-

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mercial sales may be made and up to \$10 million in credit may be extended to Chile. The House receded with an amendment to limit the funds that could be used for assistance to Chile to \$25 million in fiscal year 1975, none of which funds may be used to finance military assistance, credits, or guaranties. The amendment also deleted the reference to "any other law".

DISASTER RELIEF AND CONTINGENCY FUND

The House amendment contained a provision which amended section 639 of the Foreign Assistance Act to authorize the appropriation of \$40 million for famine and disaster relief in fiscal year 1975, earmarked \$25 million for Cyprus, and required a quarterly report on the programing and obligation of funds. It also reduced the authorization for the contingency fund (section 461) from \$30 million to \$5 million and prohibit the use of the contingency fund to pay for gifts to officials of any foreign government.

The Senate bill contained a provision which amended section 639B of the Foreign Assistance Act and added new sections 639C, 639D, and 639E to authorize the President to provide, through U.N. affiliates where practicable, long-term aid to the Sahel, emergency relief to Cyprus and Bangladesh, and disaster relief to other nations where the contingency fund is inadequate, but the section did not authorize appropriations of any funds for those purposes. The Senate version did not reduce the contingency fund or prohibit its use for gifts to foreign government officials. The Senate receded.

ACCESS TO CERTAIN MILITARY BASES ABROAD

The Senate bill contained a provision which added a new section 659 to the Foreign Assistance Act prohibiting the use of any funds authorized on behalf of any country in which a military base is located if such base was constructed or is maintained with U.S. funds, and from which the United States carries out military operations, until the President has determined that such country permits bona fide news media correspondents of the United States regular access to such military bases consistent with its own security.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision. The House receded.

PROHIBITING POLICE TRAINING

The Senate bill contained a provision which added a new section 660 to the Foreign Assistance Act which would prohibit all forms of police training and financial support, both in and outside of the United States, which are funded under the Foreign Assistance Act, including the International Police Academy (IPA). Prior law prohibited police training outside the United States.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded with an amendment which terminates the authority to conduct police training within the United States or abroad, effective June 30, 1975. A specific exception is made for training of police pursuant to section 482 of the act, relating to international narcotics control.

REIMBURSABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The House amendment contained a provision which would add a new section 659 to the Foreign Assistance Act authorizing the use of up to \$2 million to work with friendly countries, particularly those in which development assistance has ceased or those not receiving prior assistance, in obtaining development-related goods or services from U.S. sources.

The Senate bill did not contain a comparable provision.

The Senate receded with an amendment reducing the amount authorized for use under the section to \$1 million.

LIMITING INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

The Senate bill contained a provision which added a new section 661 to the Foreign Assistance Act prohibiting the use of funds appropriated under any act by, or on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), or any other agency of the U.S. Government, for the conduct of operations in foreign countries other than operations intended solely for obtaining intelligence, unless the President finds that such operations are important to the national security and transmits a report of his findings to the committee of the Congress having jurisdiction to monitor and review the intelligence activities of the U.S. Government. These restrictions would not apply during a declared war or during an exercise of power under the War Powers Resolution.

The House amendment contained a provision which added a new section 660 to the Foreign Assistance Act which was similar to the Senate measure. The basic differences were that the House section prohibited the use of Foreign Assistance Act funds only, applied to the CIA but not to other government agencies, and specifically required that the reports be transmitted to the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees, among the committees with relevant jurisdiction. The House amendment also provided that the restrictions should not apply during a declared war or during an exercise of power under the War Powers Resolution.

The Senate receded. The committee of conference agreed that strict measures should be taken to insure maximum security of the information submitted to the Congress pursuant to this provision.

WAIVER OF PROHIBITION AGAINST COUNTRIES ENGAGING IN CERTAIN TRADE

The Senate bill contained a provision which added a new section 662 to the Foreign Assistance Act which authorized the President to waive any provision of the Foreign Assistance Act or Public Law 480 which prohibits assistance to a country because that country trades with or ships to a designated country.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded, with an amendment deleting the reference to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480).

INDOCHINA POLICY STATEMENT

The Senate bill contained a provision which expressed Congressional findings and made policy statements on Indochina directing the President to undertake several measures to help bring peace in Indochina. The findings include statements that none of the parties are observing the Vietnam Peace Agreements, that the Cambodia war has intensified, and that continuation of the military efforts are not in the interests of the people in Indochina or of world peace. The specific steps to be taken are (1) negotiations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to decrease arms supply, (2) approaches to the Khmer Republic to enter into negotiations with the Khmer Government of National Union, (3) negotiations with parties to the Paris Peace Agreement to assure observance, (4) reconvening of the Paris Conference, and (5) consultation with the Congress on progress to achieve these objectives.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded with a minor modification to the Senate language.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ECONOMIC AID TO INDOCHINA

The Senate bill contained a provision which made a congressional finding relating to past U.S. economic policies with regard to Indochina and a policy statement concerning

principles which should guide future U.S. economic assistance programs in Indochina, with steps which the Executive should follow: (1) organization of a consortium and coordination of bilateral and multilateral aid, (2) development of a comprehensive reconstruction and development plan, (3) development of detailed country reconstruction and development plans, (4) a shift of U.S. programs to economic development (5) identification of economic reforms which will lead to progress, and (6) inclusion of criteria to enable the Congress to measure progress. The Senate bill also contained a disclaimer of a future commitment to aid Indochina countries.

The House amendment did not contain a comparable provision.

The House receded with an amendment which struck the finding relating to past U.S. economic policies with regard to Indochina.

INDOCHINA AUTHORIZATION

The Senate bill contained a provision amending the Foreign Assistance Act to authorize \$617 million for Indochina postwar reconstruction and earmarking amounts as follows:

	<i>Millions</i>
South Vietnam.....	\$449.9
Cambodia	100.0
Laos	40.0
Regional development.....	4.0
Support costs.....	16.0
International organizations.....	7.0
Total	617.0

The House amendment contained a provision amending the Foreign Assistance Act to authorize \$573.4 million for Indochina aid without earmarking.

The House receded with an amendment to make the provision apply only to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974.

ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH VIETNAMESE CHILDREN

The Senate bill contained a provision which amended section 803 of the Foreign Assistance Act to increase the earmarking of funds authorized under Indochina aid for assistance to South Vietnamese children, from \$5 million to \$10 million and to delete a reference to children fathered by Americans.

The House amendment also increased the section 803 program from \$5 million to \$10 million but did not delete the reference to children fathered by Americans.

The Senate receded with an amendment to make the earmarking apply only to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974.

LIMITATIONS ON AID TO SOUTH VIETNAM

The Senate bill contained a provision adding a new section 806 to the Foreign Assistance Act containing the following restrictions and requirements:

Placing an absolute, nonwaivable \$1,274.9 million ceiling on the total amount of U.S. assistance that can be furnished to South Vietnam in fiscal year 1975, as follows:

	<i>Millions</i>
Military assistance.....	\$700.0
Public Law 480.....	125.0
Economic assistance.....	449.9
Total	1,274.9

Earmarking the economic funds authorized by major category and by programs or projects within each of these categories;

Prohibiting obligations without prior authorization or in excess of authorizations;

Requiring a written report explaining the proposed use of funds;

Requiring quarterly reports on obligations;

Establishing a personnel ceiling of 4,000 Americans (2,500 Department of Defense) in Vietnam 6 months after enactment of this act, and a ceiling of 3,000 Americans (1,500

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REIMBURSABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

SEC. 31. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end of part III the following new section:

"Sec. 661. Reimbursable Development Programs.—The President is authorized to use up to \$1,000,000 of the funds made available for the purposes of this Act in each of the fiscal years 1975 and 1976 to work with friendly countries, especially those in which United States development programs have been concluded or those not receiving assistance under part I of this Act, in (1) facilitating open and fair access to natural resources of interest to the United States and (2) stimulation of reimbursable aid programs consistent with part I of this Act. Any funds used for purposes of this section may be used notwithstanding any other provision of this Act."

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AND EXCHANGE OF MATERIALS

SEC. 32. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end of part III the following new sections:

"Sec. 662. Limitation on Intelligence Activities.—(a) No funds appropriated under the authority of this or any other Act may be expended by or on behalf of the Central Intelligence Agency for operations in foreign countries, other than activities intended solely for obtaining necessary intelligence, unless and until the President finds that each such operation is important to the national security of the United States and reports, in a timely fashion, a description and scope of such operation to the appropriate committees of the Congress, including the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

"(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply during military operations initiated by the United States under a declaration of war approved by the Congress or an exercise of powers by the President under the War Powers Resolution.

"Sec. 663. Exchanges of Certain Materials.—(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the President determines it is in the United States national interest, he shall furnish assistance under this Act or shall furnish defense articles or services under the Foreign Military Sales Act pursuant to an agreement with the recipient of such assistance, articles, or services which provides that such recipient may only obtain such assistance, articles, or services in exchange for any necessary or strategic raw material controlled by such recipient. For the purposes of this section, the term 'necessary or strategic raw material' includes petroleum, other fossil fuels, metals, minerals, or any other natural substance which the President determines is in short supply in the United States.

"(b) The President shall allocate any necessary or strategic raw material transferred to the United States under this section to any appropriate agency of the United States Government for stockpiling, sale, transfer, disposal, or any other purpose authorized by law.

"(c) Funds received from any disposal of materials under subsection (b) shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the United States Treasury."

WAIVER OF PROHIBITION AGAINST ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES ENGAGING IN CERTAIN TRADE

SEC. 33. Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 664. Waiver of Prohibition Against Assistance to Countries Engaging in Certain Trade.—Any provision of this Act which prohibits assistance to a country because that country is engaging in trade with a designated country, or because that country permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport any equipment, materials, or com-

modities to or from such designated country, may be waived by the President if he determines that such waiver is in the national interest and reports such determination to the Congress."

POLICY WITH RESPECT TO INDOCHINA

SEC. 34. (a) The Congress finds that the cease-fire provided for in the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam has not been observed by any of the Vietnamese parties to the conflict. Military operations of an offensive and defensive nature continue throughout South Vietnam. In Cambodia, the civil war between insurgent forces and the Lon Nol government has intensified, resulting in widespread human suffering and the virtual destruction of the Cambodian economy.

(b) The Congress further finds that continuation of the military struggles in South Vietnam and Cambodia are not in the interest of the parties directly engaged in the conflicts, the people of Indochina or world peace. In order to lessen the human suffering in Indochina and to bring about a genuine peace there, the Congress urges and requests the President and the Secretary of State to undertake the following measures:

(1) to initiate negotiations with representatives of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to arrange a mutually agreed-upon and rapid de-escalation of military assistance on the part of the three principal suppliers of arms and material to all Vietnamese and Cambodian parties engaged in conflict;

(2) to urge by all available means that the Government of the Khmer Republic enter in negotiations with representatives of the Khmer Government of National Union for the purpose of arranging an immediate cease-fire and political settlement of the conflict; and to use all available means to establish contact with the Khmer Government of National Union, and to urge them to participate in such negotiations. The United States should urge all Cambodian parties to use the good offices of the United Nations or a respected third country for the purpose of bringing an end to hostilities and reaching a political settlement;

(3) to utilize any public or private forum to negotiate directly with representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and the Republic of Vietnam to seek a new cease-fire in Vietnam and full compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and restoring Peace in Vietnam, including a full accounting for Americans missing in Indochina;

(4) to reconvene the Paris Conference to seek full implementation of the provisions of the Agreement of January 27, 1973, on the part of all Vietnamese parties to the conflict; and

(5) to maintain regular and full consultation with the appropriate committees of the Congress and report to the Congress and the Nation at regular intervals on the progress toward obtaining a total cessation of hostilities in Indochina and a mutual reduction of military assistance to that area.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ECONOMIC AID TO INDOCHINA

SEC. 35. (a) Congress calls upon the President and Secretary of State to take the following actions designed to maximize the benefit of United States economic assistance:

(1) to organize a consortium to include multilateral financial institutions to help plan for Indochina reconstruction and development; to coordinate multilateral and bilateral contributions to the area's economic recovery; and to provide continuing advice to the recipient nations on the use of their own and outside resources;

(2) to develop, in coordination with the recipient governments, other donors, and the multilateral financial institutions, a compre-

hensive plan for Indochina reconstruction and economic development;

(3) to develop country-by-country reconstruction and development plans, including detailed plans for the development of individual economic sectors, that can be used to identify and coordinate specific economic development projects and programs and to direct United States resources into areas of maximum benefits;

(4) to shift the emphasis of United States aid programs from consumption-oriented expenditures to economic development;

(5) to identify possible structural economic reforms in areas such as taxation, exchange rates, savings mechanisms, internal pricing, income distribution, land tenure, budgetary allocations and corruption, which should be undertaken if Indochinese economic development is to progress;

(6) to include in Indochina economic planning and programing specific performance criteria and standards which will enable the Congress and the executive branch to judge the adequacy of the recipient's efforts and to determine whether, and what amounts of, continued United States funding is justified; and

(7) to provide humanitarian assistance to Indochina wherever practicable under the auspices of and by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, other international organizations or arrangements, multilateral institutions, and private voluntary agencies with a minimum presence and activity of United States Government personnel.

(b) This section shall not be construed to imply continuation of a United States financial commitment beyond the authorization provided for in this Act or amendments made by this Act.

INDOCHINA POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

SEC. 36. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the President to furnish assistance for the relief and reconstruction of South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$617,000,000. Of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1975—

(1) \$449,900,000 shall be available only for the relief and reconstruction of South Vietnam in accordance with section 38 of this Act;

(2) \$100,000,000 shall be available only for the relief and reconstruction of Cambodia in accordance with section 39 of this Act;

(3) \$40,000,000 shall be available only for the relief and reconstruction of Laos in accordance with section 40 of this Act;

(4) \$4,100,000 shall be available only for the regional development program;

(5) \$16,000,000 shall be available only for support costs for the agency primarily responsible for carrying out this part; and

(6) \$7,000,000 shall be available only for humanitarian assistance through international organizations.

Such amounts are authorized to remain available until expended.

(b) The authority of section 610(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may not be used in fiscal year 1975 to transfer funds made available for any provision of such Act of 1961 into funds made available for part V of such Act for South Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos under this section.

(c) No assistance may be provided to South Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos in fiscal year 1975 under part I (including chapter 4 of part II) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. This prohibition may not be waived under section 614(a) of such Act of 1961 or any other provision of law.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (b) of this section, funds made available under any provision of this or any other law for the purpose of providing military assistance for South Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia during fiscal year 1975 may be transferred to, and consolidated with, any funds made available

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of title X of chapter 2 of this part (programs relating to population growth), funds made available for humanitarian assistance through international organizations, and funds obligated for regional programs."

CHANGE IN ALLOCATION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

SEC. 21. Section 653 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) by striking out all after the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a); and

(2) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c) and by inserting immediately after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no military grant assistance, security supporting assistance, assistance under chapter 1 of part I of this Act, or assistance under part V of this Act, may be furnished to any country or international organization in any fiscal year, if such assistance exceeds by 10 percent or more the amount of such military grant assistance, security supporting assistance, assistance under chapter 1 of part I of this Act, or assistance under part V of this Act, as the case may be, set forth in the report required by subsection (a) of this section, unless—

"(1) the President reports to the Congress, at least ten days prior to the date on which such excess funds are provided, the country or organization to be provided the excess funds, the amount and category of the excess funds, and the justification for providing the excess funds; and

"(2) in the case of military grant assistance or security supporting assistance, the President includes in the report under paragraph (1) his determination that it is in the security interest of the United States to provide the excess funds.

This subsection shall not apply if the excess funds provided in any fiscal year to any country or international organization for any category of assistance are less than \$1,000,000."

SUSPENSION OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO TURKEY

SEC. 22. Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(x) All military assistance, all sales of defense articles and services (whether for cash or by credit, guaranty, or any other means), and all licenses with respect to the transportation of arms, ammunitions, and implements of war (including technical data relating thereto) to the Government of Turkey, shall be suspended on the date of enactment of this subsection unless and until the President determines and certifies to the Congress that the Government of Turkey is in compliance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Foreign Military Sales Act, and any agreement entered into under such Acts, and that substantial progress toward agreement has been made regarding military forces in Cyprus: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to suspend the provisions of this section and such acts if he determines that such suspension will further negotiations for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus conflict. Any such suspension shall be effective only until February 5, 1975, and 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."

PROHIBITIONS ON AID TO NATIONS TRADING WITH NORTH VIETNAM

SEC. 23. Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by inserting before the period in subsection (n) the following: " , unless the President determines that such loans, credits, guaranties, grants, other assistance, or sales are in the national interest of the United States".

ASSISTANCE TO GREECE

SEC. 24. Section 620(v) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is repealed.

LIMITATION UPON ASSISTANCE TO OR FOR CHILE

SEC. 25. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total amount of assistance that may be made available for Chile under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and the Foreign Military Sales Act during fiscal year 1975, may not exceed \$25,000,000, none of which may be made available for the purpose of providing military assistance (including security supporting assistance, sales, credit sales, or guaranties or the furnishing by any means of excess defense articles or items from stockpiles of the Department of Defense).

LIMITATION ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLE TO KOREA

SEC. 26. (a) The aggregate amount of—

(1) funds obligated or reserved for military assistance, including supply operations, under chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(2) the acquisition cost of excess defense articles, if any, ordered under part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and not charged against appropriations for military assistance;

(3) credits, including participations in credits, extended pursuant to section 23 of the Foreign Military Sales Act; and

(4) the principal amount of loans guaranteed pursuant to section 24(a) of the Foreign Military Sales Act;

with respect to South Korea shall not exceed \$145,000,000 for fiscal year 1975 until the President submits a report to the Congress after the date of enactment of this Act stating that the government of South Korea is making substantial progress in the observance of internationally recognized standards of human rights.

(b) After the submission of the report under subsection (a), the aggregate amount described in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of such subsection with respect to South Korea shall not exceed \$165,000,000 for fiscal year 1975.

(c) The provisions of section 506 and section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or of any other law, may not be used to exceed the limitation under subsection (a) or (b).

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR INDIA

SEC. 27. Total amount of assistance provided under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and of credit sales made or guaranteed under the Foreign Military Sales Act for India shall not exceed \$50,000,000 in fiscal year 1975.

FAMINE OR DISASTER RELIEF

SEC. 28. (a) Section 639 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, dealing with famine or disaster relief, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 639. Famine or Disaster Relief.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other Act, the President may provide famine or disaster relief assistance to any foreign country on such terms and conditions as he may determine. For fiscal year 1975 there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$40,000,000, to provide such assistance. The President shall submit quarterly reports during such fiscal year to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the programing and obligation of funds under this section."

(b) Of the funds appropriated to carry out section 639 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, during fiscal year 1975 not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made available to Cyprus for the purposes of such section 639.

(c) Section 451 of the Foreign Assistance

Act of 1961, dealing with the contingency fund, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 451. Contingency Fund.—(a) There is authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1975 not to exceed \$5,000,000, to provide assistance authorized by this part or by section 639 for any emergency purpose only in accordance with the provisions applicable to the furnishing of such assistance.

"(b) The President shall submit quarterly reports to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the programing and obligation of funds under this section.

"(c) No part of this fund shall be used to pay for any gifts to any officials of any foreign government made heretofore or hereafter."

ACCESS TO CERTAIN MILITARY BASES ABROAD

SEC. 29. (a) Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 659. Access to Certain Military Bases Abroad.—None of funds authorized to be appropriated for foreign assistance (including foreign military sales, credit sales, and guaranties) under this Act may be used to provide any kind of assistance to any foreign country in which a military base is located if—

"(1) such base was constructed or is being maintained or operated with funds furnished by the United States; and

"(2) personnel of the United States carry out military operations from such base;

unless and until the President has determined that the government of such country has, consistent with security authorized access, on a regular basis, to bona fide news media correspondents of the United States to such military base."

(b) Section 29 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 is repealed.

PROHIBITING POLICE TRAINING

SEC. 30. (a) Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by section 23(a) of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 660. Prohibiting Police Training.—(a) On and after July 1, 1975, none of the funds made available to carry out this Act, and none of the local currencies generated under this Act, shall be used to provide training or advice, or provide any financial support, for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces for any foreign government or any program of internal intelligence or surveillance on behalf of any foreign government within the United States or abroad.

"(b) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply—

"(1) with respect to assistance rendered under section 515(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, with respect to any authority of the Drug Enforcement Administration or the Federal Bureau of Investigation which relates to crimes of the nature which are unlawful under the laws of the United States, or with respect to assistance authorized under section 482 of this Act; or

"(2) to any contract entered into prior to the date of enactment of this section with any person, organization, or agency of the United States Government to provide personnel to conduct, or assist in conducting, any such program.

Notwithstanding clause (2), subsection (a) shall apply to any renewal or extension of any contract referred to in such paragraph entered into on or after such date of enactment."

(b) Section 112 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is repealed.