

FAA Cell

Kissinger Backed on Cyprus

Cutoff of Turkish Aid Delayed

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House-Senate conferees agreed yesterday to delay a total congressional cutoff of weapons aid to Turkey until Feb. 5, to give Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger more time to negotiate peace in Cyprus.

The postponement was endorsed by the conferees after Kissinger met with House leaders and foes of aid to Turkey Monday night in a plea for more negotiating time. The Feb. 5 cutoff date was then written into the final version of a \$2.69-billion foreign

aid authorization bill, and the Senate passed the conference report, 49 to 41.

Early House approval is expected, clearing the measure for the White House.

The cutoff sponsors, Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) and Reps. John Brademas (D-Ind.), Paul S. Sarbanes (D-Md.) and Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), said they still favor an immediate end of aid to Turkey but had agreed not to oppose postponement until Feb. 5, in view of the prospect that negotiations for a Cyprus settlement "will commence shortly."

They also stressed that the Feb. 5 date in a bill that will become permanent law makes the cutoff absolute and unavoidable, unless Turkey agrees to start withdrawing its invasion forces from Cyprus. A previous cutoff voted by Congress was attached to temporary legislation.

Brademas repeatedly refused to say whether Kissinger had informed them of any definite plans to open talks on removal of Turkish troops. But Rosenthal asserted that the hope for talks soon "is a realistic hope based on representations that have

been made to us." He declined to elaborate.

The aid cutoff resulted from charges that Turkey was using U.S.-aid weapons for aggression in Cyprus, contrary to aid laws and agreements.

For Israel, the final aid bill carries \$325 million in economic aid and \$300 million in military aid. It also carries \$250 million economic aid for Egypt, \$100 million for Syria (provided Syria removes barriers to emigration of some 4,000 Jews), \$100 million arms aid for Jordan, \$617 million economic "reconstruction" aid

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for Indochina, and \$145 million for South Korea, with another \$20 million to be available if South Korea makes "substantial progress in the observance of human rights" by reducing political repression.

The bill also bars weapons aid to the military government of Chile, limits economic aid to Chile to \$25 million, allows \$25 million for Cyprus refugee aid and \$25 million for economic aid to Portugal.

The measure also bars the CIA from undertaking any covert disruptive activities in foreign countries unless Congress is notified in advance, except during wartime or war-powers emergencies under the war powers act. Added Senate language imposing a similar bar on all other agencies of the government was dropped.

Total foreign aid for Cambodia was limited to \$377 million instead of the \$578 million requested by the White House. Of the total, \$200 million could be for weapons aid. In addition, \$75 million in authority to draw down existing U.S. military supplies to help Cambodia was provided, for a total of \$275 million in weapons aid. The bill also imposes restrictions on U.S. training of foreign police and security forces.

The White House had sought \$3.25 billion in new authorizations for foreign aid. The bill was some \$555 million less.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.) said the Feb. 5 cutoff date on aid to Turkey was included in the bill, "with the expectation that there's going to be negotiations . . . The secretary is satisfied. He would be in opposition to a complete [immediate] cutoff but he felt confident some progress could be made by then."

Until Feb. 5, aid to Turkey may continue, provided it isn't used to resupply troops on Cyprus with "implements of war" and provided Turkey doesn't break the Cyprus cease-fire or increase its forces there. Brademas said Kissinger pledged no acceleration of arms shipments to Turkey in the weeks before Feb. 5.

On final passage, both Maryland senators voted for the bill, both Virginians against.