

Turk Cutoff Deferred Two Months**Aid Bill Approved by Senate**

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Senate approved a \$2.7 billion foreign aid bill by a one-vote margin yesterday, 46 to 45, after voting to give President Ford two more months to solve the Cyprus crisis or face a total congressional cutoff of all U.S. weapons aid to Turkey.

Backed by the White House, some GOP loyalists and a coalition of middle-of-the-road senators long faithful to the aid program, the bill was steered to final passage by Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)

It was Humphrey who won adoption, 55 to 36, of the key amendment giving Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger until Feb. 13—one month after the new Congress convenes in mid-January

—to negotiate removal of Turkish troops from Cyprus before a ban on aid to Turkey goes into effect.

Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) said all Turkey aid should be prohibited immediately because Turkey had violated aid agreements by using U.S. weapons to invade and occupy portions of Cyprus. Eagleton said a delay would only allow the Turks to entrench themselves in Cyprus and refuse to negotiate, thus letting them reap the fruits of their aggression and force a partition of the island.

Humphrey responded, however, that Turkey had only a caretaker government at pres-

See AID, A7, Col. 1

ent and therefore negotiations needed more time.

It was the second time that Eagleton was thwarted in obtaining an immediate cutoff. In October, Eagleton and House allies Ben Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) and John Brademas (D-Ind.) also pressed for a cutoff only to have the White House win approval of language post-

poning it to allow negotiations. The earlier postponement is due to expire Dec. 10, but if the Humphrey extension is approved when the House takes up its version of the aid bill next week, the White House will have another two months.

Sarbanes told reporters he will fight for an immediate cutoff in the House. The issue could endanger the whole aid measure.

The one-vote margin in final passage of the Senate bill reflects deep congressional unhappiness with the aid program. It has always had some critics, particularly among conservatives. But in recent years, liberals like Frank Church (D-Idaho) and Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) have turned against the program, saying much of the money goes to support corrupt client governments or to develop industries that rob U.S. workers of jobs.

Church charged yesterday that aid money goes for "luxury hotels and apartments" and for "supplying airlines competing with U.S. airlines with subsidized aircraft . . . It's not a reform program, it's not designed to help the poor."

Humphrey and his backers, however, argued that the authorization in the measure had already been cut from the \$3.25 billion sought by the White House to \$2.7 billion and shouldn't be slashed further.

They beat back, on votes of 52 to 39, 48 to 43, and 47 to 44, respectively, a Church proposal to cut nearly 25 per cent in overall program levels, a Church move to cut about 12 per cent, and a George McGovern (D-S.D.) proposal to slash \$100 million.

Harry Flood Byrd Jr. (Ind.-Va.), however, won 65 to 27 agreement to reduce contributions to United Nations units from \$193.7 million to \$165 million, and Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) won voice vote approval to drop from the bill authority to use for hunger in Bangladesh, Africa and Cyprus \$110 million in loan repayments from recipient nations. Humphrey agreed that the money should be reappropriated by Congress rather than automatically rechanneled into the aid program.

The only money added yesterday was \$55 million proposed by Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) for economic aid to Portugal and its former African colonies.

The final bill carries \$250 million in economic aid for Egypt, \$100 million for a special Middle East fund expected to be used for Syria, \$339 million in economic aid for Israel, \$100 million in weapons grants and \$200 million weapons loans for Israel. It bars planned outlays of \$16 million for UNESCO until UNESCO repeals a series of anti-Israel resolutions.

Other provisions bar weapons aid to the military regime in Chile, forbid disruptive CIA operations in other countries unless the appropriate congressional committees are notified beforehand, forbid training of foreign police and prison officials, and restrict U.S. personnel in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The bill also limits all forms of aid to South Vietnam to \$1.27 billion (the White House wanted \$2.4 billion), to Cambodia to \$377 million (\$578 million was requested) and to Laos to \$70 million (\$146 million requested) while slashing Korean aid from the requested \$253 million to \$134 million with a directive to kill it altogether by the end of 1977.

Both Maryland senators voted for the bill and for Humphrey's postponement of the Cyprus cutoff. The Virginians voted "no" both times.

The Marylanders also voted against both Church fund amendments. They voted for them. Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R-Md.) opposed Byrd's amendment.

HUMPHREY TURNED SENATE TIDE**Aid Fight Far From Over**

By Oswald Johnston
Star-News Staff Writer

On paper, the Senate's option of a relatively incumbered foreign aid bill by a margin of a single vote looks like a hairbreadth victory for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the Ford administration and bipartisan good sense over an unruly and shortsighted Congress.

In fact though, administration propagandists will be silent over this one. The compromise over the emotional issue of military aid

Turkey that provided the crucial decision yesterday was almost entirely the work of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., floor manager for the bill, who acted in the face of near analysis on the part of State Department officials.

On the House side, meanwhile, where the Turkish aid issue is due for a tougher test next week, the knives are out for the whole administration aid program, the foreign policy it represents and Kissinger's way of managing it. If the narrow margin in the Senate is any guide, the bill could fail in the House, foreign affairs specialists say.

THE ONLY hope, aid proponents feel, would be a decision by Kissinger and his advisers to compromise on Turkish aid and other controversial issues with such key figures as Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D-N.Y., and Donald M. Fraser, D-Minn. There are apparently no Humphreys in the House who are willing to launch a bipartisan effort to save the program from the administration's own ineptness.

In a belated move to turn things around, Kissinger has recalled the U.S. ambassadors in both Ankara and Athens, William Mamber and Jack B. Kuisich, to "make themselves available to Congress," as one high State Department official put it yesterday. Both envoys were to meet with members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee today.

ference with "the conduct of foreign policy of the United States."

More than any one issue Kissinger's refusal to yield authority to Congress on this point — despite the fact that the eligibility question is spelled out in federal law and, in a still private opinion, repeated by the State Department legal staff —

But Fraser, whose opposition alone may swing enough votes to defeat the bill, is typically more concerned about U.S. support of the dictatorial regime in South Korea and the general high level of military aid than about the Turkish issue.

"We've tried to warn them not to worry so much about Turkey and tell them they have real problems on the whole aid bill," one well-placed House source said yesterday. "But Kissinger is obsessed by this question. It has become an emotional thing with him."

THE TURKISH aid issue is the same battleground on which Kissinger and the administration suffered successive defeats in October when temporary legislation to continue last year's aid programs was before Congress.

Now, in the authorization bill for the current fiscal year, the problem recurs under federal law governing military sales credits, Turkey forfeited eligibility for U.S. military aid when it invaded Cyprus in July.

Rather than accept the law for what it is, Kissinger has declared that congressional insistence on this point amounts to an inter-

Analysis

has contributed to his loss of influence on Capitol Hill.

AS LATE AS midday yesterday, another Kissinger defeat seemed inevitable. Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, D-Mo., architect of the original Turkish aid cutoff in October's continuing resolution, proposed an amendment extending to the aid bill the same requirements that President Ford certify progress toward a Cyprus settlement before the supply line can be restored. Under the October resolution, passed and re-passed over a Ford veto, the aid is to cease next Tuesday if no such certification is made.

Humphrey yesterday morning privately assured Eagleton of his support, and the same bipartisan coalition of liberals, centrists and a scattering of conservatives that banned Turkish aid in October seemed certain to re enact the new cutoff.

State Department lobbyists, headed by A. Linwood Holton, assistant secretary in charge of congressional relations, and Undersecretary Carlyle E. Maw, had been hampered for weeks by Kissinger's apparent inflexibility on the issue. Congressional sources

working on the problem over the past month have reported an almost total lack of initiative from the State Department team, and they apparently had nothing new to offer yesterday.

At lunchtime, Humphrey took the initiative. Under a compromise offered with little advance preparation and disclosed for the first time on the Senate floor, the administration would no longer contest the legal authority of Congress to rule on Turkey's eligibility, but it would win a bit more time for its policy.

THE ADMINISTRATION first asked for three months, delaying the cutoff until March 15. The compromise finally settled on mid-February, or 30 days after the new Congress convenes.

At the same time, Humphrey won from Holton and Maw a tacit commitment not to speed up the aid flow

to Turkey in the remaining months before the deadline. Last weekend, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass publicized State Department statistics showing a sharp increase in military aid to Turkey during the months following the Cyprus invasion.

Kennedy was among the liberal Democrats going along with the Humphrey compromise yesterday.

Other key votes supporting the delay in the aid cutoff to February include Phillip Hart, D-Mich., Edmund Muskie, D-Maine and Charles McC. Mathias R-Md.

Virtually all those who favored giving the administration one more chance on the Turkish issue, say, was the last chance. Insisting on the Dec. 10 deadline would have produced a Ford veto, it was reasoned and would have killed the program for this Congress.

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JOURNAL

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Thursday - 5 December 1974

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1. [Redacted] Met very briefly with Ed Braswell, Chief Counsel and Staff Director, and Clark McFadden, General Counsel, Senate Armed Services Committee, and made available to them a copy of NIE 113/8 which they had requested yesterday. We picked up the NIE at the end of the day and will return it tomorrow at their request.

I also talked with them about the possibility of the Hughes/Ryan provisions of the foreign assistance bill being subject to a point of order in the House on grounds of germaneness. McFadden said he thought this was a good course to pursue.

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10. [Redacted] In the company of [Redacted] met with Chairman Lucien N. Nedzi, Special Subcommittee on Intelligence, House Armed Services Committee, and reviewed the following items: the major issues presented by the reported out "Ryan amendment" to the Foreign Assistance Act, the revision of the Intelligence Sources and Methods proposed legislation approved by the Director, and the procedures for handling the inquiry from Representative Thomas Rees (D., Calif.). See Memorandum for the Record.

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16. [Redacted] Mr. Cary and I met with Frank Slatinshek, Chief Counsel, House Armed Services Committee, and reviewed with him the parliamentary situation concerning section 661, the Hughes amendment, the Senate version of the Foreign Assistance Act, and section 660, the Ryan amendment, the House version of the Foreign Assistance Act. After checking with the Parliamentarian of the House generally on the subject, it was Slatinshek's opinion that a point of order may not be used to delete either of the provisions--both having been included in the bills reported by the respective committees and thus are not subject to attack.

I also reported back to Slatinshek on the article, "The Super-Secret Soviet Rifle" using the information provided by Evan Hineman, AD/OWI.

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17. [Redacted] Met with Rita Argenta, Personal Secretary to William H. Hogan, Counsel, Intelligence Subcommittee, House Armed Services Committee, and received from her copies of the following [Redacted]

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18. [Redacted] Mr. Cary and I met with Marian Czarnecki, Chief of Staff, House Foreign Affairs Committee, and discussed with him possible dialogue on the floor, if agreeable with the principals, between the Chairman and Representative Lucien N. Nedzi (D., Mich.) to clarify some of the points concerning section 660 of the Ryan amendment--the House version of the Foreign Assistance Act. In brief, Czarnecki thought a dialogue would be good and recommended strongly that it be Representative Clement Zablocki (D., Wis.), who will be at the table with Chairman Morgan in handling the bill on the floor. As for the section itself, and the comparable Hughes amendment in the Senate version, Czarnecki was very firm in his statement that some provision incorporating the points of the two "amendments" will be contained in the final bill since both were incorporated in Committee.

[Redacted]

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SECRET [Redacted] GEORGE L. CARY
Legislative Counsel

cc:
O/DDCI
Ex. Sec.

Item 11 - Personnel
Item 13 - OP

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[Redacted]
Mr. Thompson

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Mr. Lehman [Redacted]
EA/DDO DDI DDA DDS&T Comptroller

HQ 17234

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 17570. A bill to provide a program of emergency unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAUMAN (for himself, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, Mr. LENT, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO):

H.R. 17571. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to suspend until no later than June 30, 1976, Federal oil and gas leasing in areas seaward of State coastal zones; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 17572. A bill to create a national system of health security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GINN:

H.R. 17573. A bill to amend section 115 of title 23, United States Code, relating to advance construction; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H.R. 17574. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the Social Security Act, and other laws to provide effective welfare reform by replacing public assistance and food stamps with a system of allowances and refundable credits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself and Mr. QUIE):

H.R. 17575. A bill to provide for career guidance and counseling plans and programs for States and local educational agencies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.R. 17576. A bill to provide for the development of a long-range plan to advance the national attack on arthritis and related musculoskeletal diseases and for arthritis training and demonstration centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself and Mr. ESCH):

H.R. 17577. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act so as to assure that products discharging fluorocarbon compounds into the ambient air will not impair the environmental ozone layer, to prevent any increased skin cancer risk and otherwise to protect the public health and environment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VANIK (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BELL, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mr. QUIE, Mr. ROE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. STARK, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. YOUNG of Georgia):

H.R. 17578. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a tax on every new automobile with respect to its fuel consumption rate, to provide for public disclosure of the fuel consumption rate of every automobile, to provide funding to develop more efficient automobile engines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania:

H. Con Res. 890. Concurrent Resolution requesting the release of certain Ukrainian intellectuals imprisoned in the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. Res. 1486. Resolution concerning the safety and freedom of Valentyn Moroz, Ukrainian historian; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. LAGOMARSINO introduced a bill (H.R. 17579) for the relief of Juan Lopez Mejia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

581. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the First Baptist Church of Penns Grove, N.J., relative to the textbook controversy in West Virginia; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

582. Also, petition of the Association of Western State Engineers, Oklahoma City, Okla., relative to legislation on Federal claims to the use of water; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

583. Also, petition of Charles A. Williams, Waycross, Ga., relative to the qualifications of Gerald R. Ford to be President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 6 of rule XXIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 5385

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

At the end of Title VIII add a new section as follows:

Sec. 806. That this Act may be cited as the "United States Pacific Islands Surface Commerce Act of 1974."

Sec. 2. Title II of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 181-188) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Sec. 209. (a) For purposes of this section—

"(1) the term 'strike' has the same meaning as it has in section 501(2) of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947; and

"(2) the terms 'employer', 'employee', and 'labor organization' have the same meanings as such terms have in section 2(2), (3), and (5), respectively, of the National Labor Relations Act.

"(3) the term 'United States Pacific Islands' means the State of Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

"(4) the term 'west coast' means any port or ports located in the States of California, Oregon and Washington.

"(5) the term 'maritime interstate commerce' means that cargo destined for use in any United States Pacific Island shipped from the west coast by surface transportation or that cargo shipped to the west coast by surface transportation from any United States Pacific Island.

"(b) (1) No strike or lockout in the west coast longshore or maritime industry which adversely affects the health or well-being of the people in any United States Pacific Island shall be permitted to interrupt normal maritime interstate commerce from any port on the west coast to any of the United States Pacific Islands or from any United States Pacific Island to any port on the west coast for a period of one hundred and twenty days.

"(2) The Governor of Hawaii, Guam, or American Samoa, or the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or the designated representative of any such Governor or of such Commissioner (in such a strike or lockout interrupts normal maritime interstate commerce of any United States Pacific Island where such Governor or High Commissioner is the executive) may petition any United States district court having jurisdiction to issue an injunction or temporary restraining order to enforce the provisions of paragraph (1). Any such injunction and temporary restraining order shall in the aggregate remain in effect until the end of the one hundred sixty days unless discharged prior to expiration of such period with discontinuance of the disruption of maritime interstate commerce.

"(c) (1) Any employee (the terms or conditions of whose position or employment are governed by the agreement entered into between the employer and the labor organization which resolves a strike or lockout described in subsection (b) (1)), who performs work or services for his employer during the term of the injunction or temporary restraining order referred to in subsection (b), shall perform such work or services pursuant to wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment of the last agreement between such employer and labor organization prior to such strike or lockout.

"(2) Each employee shall receive additional wages for performing work or services described in subsection (c) (1) to compensate him fully for the difference between the wage he actually was paid for performing such work or services and the hourly wage he would have been paid under the agreement which resolves the labor dispute had it been in effect.

"(d) The provisions of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes', approved March 23, 1932 (29 U.S.C. 101-115) shall not apply to any injunction issued under subsection (b) (2)."

The provisions of the amendments made by this Act will take effect on the date of its enactment unless a strike or lockout in the longshore or maritime industry on the west coast is occurring on such date of enactment, in which case such provisions shall take effect on the fifth day after such date of enactment.

H.R. 17234

By Mr. MILLER:

Page 28, strike out line 12 down through line 10 on page 29, and insert after line 24 on page 23 the following:

EXCHANGES OF NECESSARY OR STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS

SEC. 28. Chapter 3 of part III of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 661. 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 credited to the appropriations of the agency of the United States Government in an amount which except for this section would have been credited to such agency for its furnishing of the assistance or defense article or service. Any funds not so credited shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the United States Treasury."

Renumber the following sections accordingly.