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H. R. 16905

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks September 26, 1974

for progress at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference this summer did not materialize. Like many others, we had looked to this international gathering for some agreement that would help our fishing industry.

While we still would prefer an international solution, we must now agree with those in New England who say that our fishermen can wait no longer. Momentum towards passage of the Studds-Magnuson bill is growing. There is less and less justification for further delay.

By acting now Congress can help to preserve what remains of our once proud New England fishing fleet. The fishermen have waited long enough.

ENFORCING THE LAW ON AID TO TURKEY

HON. PAUL S. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1974

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, the action taken by this House on Tuesday of this week with respect to U.S. military assistance to Turkey was a most important reaffirmation of the rule of law and a significant contribution to the effort to achieve a balanced and constructive U.S. policy in the Cyprus crisis. In this regard I commend to my colleagues the following editorials which appeared this morning in the Washington Post and the New York Times commenting on this critical issue:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 26, 1974]  
TOWARD CYPRUS PEACE

The overwhelming (307-to-90) approval by the House of a binding cutoff in military aid to Turkey until "substantial progress" is made toward a Cyprus settlement dramatizes American revulsion against the massive Turkish aggression on the island. The action was also aimed at forcing Administration compliance with laws that mandate such a cutoff when a recipient country misuses American military assistance.

Secretary of State Kissinger warned Congress that this move would be "destructive" of his efforts to advance a solution for Cyprus, but the exact opposite seems more plausible. Washington will now find it very difficult to maintain anything like the normal flow of military aid unless Turkey—currently the strongest party by far in the dispute—will demonstrate greater willingness to order the troop and territorial withdrawals that will make fruitful negotiations possible. Mr. Kissinger is now in a stronger position to make that point than he was before the House voted.

One hopeful development is an indication from the Turks that the negotiations between leaders of the two Cyprus communities should move on from the agreement on prisoner exchange and strictly humanitarian matters to issues of political substance. These talks can continue even while Greece and Turkey are preoccupied with their election campaigns.

Prospects for a Cyprus settlement and solutions for other combustible Greek-Turkish questions—including those involving oil drilling rights, territorial waters and air space in the Aegean—will be greatly enhanced if both countries emerge from the elections with strong majority governments. Each will then be in better position to make essential concessions.

Mr. Kissinger is again offering "my direct involvement," if necessary, to help produce a Cyprus solution. But the most useful function he can perform at present is not that of

mediation; Greece could not accept him in that role. Instead, he should try, quietly but incessantly, to persuade Turkey not merely to avoid any further provocation, but to make a start toward reconciliation by pulling out some troops and by ordering at least a limited withdrawal from the 40 per cent of Cyprus it now occupies.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 26, 1974]

ENFORCING THE LAW ON AID TO TURKEY

The Ford administration is in an absolutely intolerable position in refusing to cut off military aid to Turkey. The Foreign Assistance Act requires such a cutoff if aid is used for other than defensive purposes. Majorities in both Houses of Congress believe, correctly, that Turkey has used American aid for improper purposes in conducting an invasion of Cyprus and in continuing a military occupation there, and that aid should therefore be halted. By Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's own admission, State Department lawyers accept this reading. Yet the Ford administration refuses to enforce the law. "It will have very adverse foreign relations consequences for an important ally," Dr. Kissinger lamely explains, as though he were free to pick and choose among laws before deciding which of them it was convenient to observe at any given time.

The administration argues, of course, that whatever the legal merits, it would be a policy disaster to cut aid off. But here its case becomes soggy by the day. When the Turkish landing force finally rolled to a halt some six weeks ago, it may have made some sense to hope that the mere implied threat of an aid cutoff would push those troops back. There is no sign, however, that the administration wielded such a threat, or that the Turks understood one. Rather, the Turks seem to have gotten the idea that they could throw their weight around on Cyprus without fear of incurring any real American challenge. That is precisely why things have come to the present impasse. Dr. Kissinger said Monday at the United Nations that the real need on Cyprus is for a reduction of "armed forces." Quite true. He neglected only to add that one good way to bring this about is to follow U.S. law and turn off the aid with which those "armed forces" are sustained.

Having heard Dr. Kissinger's defense of administration law-winking, the House voted 307 to 90 to suspend aid until "substantial progress" toward a Cyprus settlement has been made. The vote came on an amendment to a veto-proof appropriations bill. The Senate, where sentiment is equally sharp on the issue, is about to vote on the same amendment. Dr. Kissinger protests that a mandated aid cutoff will undercut the American effort to facilitate a negotiated settlement. He would do better to turn the cutoff to diplomatic use as a lever in his conversations with the Turks. He should explain that the Congress regards Turkey as a valuable ally and NATO partner, and sympathize with Turkey's legitimate interests in safeguarding the rights of the Turkish minority on Cyprus, but that the Congress cannot allow its own duly enacted legislation to be ignored at the whim of the Secretary of State and/or the President.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE OVERSIGHT

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1974

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I voted "nay" on the Rosenthal amendment to prohibit funds appropriated un-

der a continuing resolution to be used by the CIA for purposes of destabilization of foreign governments.

I have already indicated my disapproval of CIA actions which interfere with foreign governments. As a matter of fact, I do approve of the purposes of the Rosenthal amendment, but I voted against it because I felt that since there was no real debate or explanation about the nature of activities that were being prohibited, I believe that if it had been adopted, nobody, including the Congress or the CIA, would understand what was prohibited.

I hope that resolutions intended to prohibit the CIA from undue interference are resubmitted, subjected to public hearings, carefully developed and finally passed into law. I think it is important for the United States, a nation which we expect to operate under the rule of law, not to be messing around in the activities of foreign governments.

However, I think it is equally important that we do not prohibit what may be necessary information-gathering activities and other legitimate duties of the CIA.

My no vote yesterday does not indicate any approval of the CIA operations in Chile, which have been recently revealed. I think the U.S. Government has no business in that kind of activity.

Because of this strong feeling, I have introduced a House version of S. 4019—Senators BAKER and WEICKER—establishing a Joint Committee on Intelligence Oversight.

A 120-DAY MORATORIUM ON FEDERAL SPENDING

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1974

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing a resolution calling for a 120-day moratorium on Federal spending programs, except in the instance of a national emergency, that would be authorized from the date of enactment.

The purpose of the measure is to support the President and to join in combating inflation which Mr. Ford has so accurately described as "our domestic public enemy No. 1." I need not tell the Members of the fact that inflation is very much a major concern of the American public.

I again call the attention of the Members to some valuable and sobering comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany which have been directed to my attention:

The raging inflation that started in the second half of 1972 continues with devastating impact on workers' buying power and living standards.

Chairman Gabriel Hauge of Manufacturers Hanover Trust also pointed out:

We see the best of our citizens, those who have saved and whose savings have built our country, suffering substantial losses in those savings. And we see those least able to fend for themselves, the poor and the elderly, forced to suffer disproportionately more than anyone else through the regressive taxation that inflation actually is.

conomic Development was created. The thrust of its assignment is urban affairs. The Department includes the Division of Housing, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, the Office of Human Relations, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Therefore, in terms of Delaware's table of organization, it would enhance administrative efficiency if a congressional committee dealing with similar concerns were established.

Certainly it must be realized that urban problems cannot be handled in isolation. Urban maladies reflect much more than what goes on in the inner city. Yet, unquestionably, a commitment and a coordination of effort is needed as a necessary step in the eradication of the larger societal problems.

Thank you again for allowing me to reply to your amendment. I wish you every success.

Sincerely,

SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT,  
Governor.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE OF  
MAYORS AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS,

Albany, N.Y., July 8, 1974.

HON. HERMAN BADILLO,  
Member of Congress,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BADILLO: Thank you for your letter of June 24th and for the support you are giving to the effort to assure adequate rail service for New York State. This looks like a long, hard battle and your continuing support will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you, too, for the copy of your floor speech on the creation of a Committee on Urban Affairs in the House. The creation of such a committee could do much to help urban America. Focusing the concern and the responsibility for urban problems and programs in one committee should result in a much better organization and integration of the efforts to remedy urban problems. This improvement, hopefully, would reflect better concepts and more effective programs as well as the elimination of duplication and of inter-program competition.

Hopefully, too, the creation of such a committee would hasten the realization that urban problems and needs exist in many communities of less than 50,000 population. Those communities should be included in the responsibility of a Committee on Urban Affairs. Uniting their voices with those of cities over 50,000 population is important just as is uniting the voices of the various members of Congress interested in urban affairs.

Please keep us informed of developments you know of both in the field of rail transportation and in the field of a Committee on Urban Affairs.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND J. COTHRAN,  
Executive Director.

CITY OF RALEIGH, N.C.,  
July 9, 1974.

HON. HERMAN BADILLO,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BADILLO: This is in response to your recent letter, advising me of your proposal to establish a standing Committee on Urban Affairs in the U.S. House of Representatives. I fully agree that the urban crisis is not being responded to anywhere in the Federal government.

Our great cities, the economic and cultural centers of the Nation, are falling into decay because of the absence of a national commitment to attack their problems. With the flight of the articulate and affluent to the suburbs, political power and the focus of legislation have fled with them. The fact that the Community Development and Housing Bill, pending in Congress today, with all Federal housing programs expired on June 30, is

a prime example of this absence of congressional focus. I, therefore, agree that the Committee of Urban Affairs legislate jurisdiction of which shall include: public and private housing; urban development; urban mass transportation; relocation assistance; and regional planning for urban affairs, including environmental protection, economic development, residential patterns and other matters which have related or simultaneous impact on a large metropolitan center and adjoining suburbs or nearby cities and towns.

Accept my congratulations on your efforts and I sincerely hope you will be successful. If in the future I may be of any assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on me at the address below or by phone at 919-755-6794.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE E. LIGHTNER,  
Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 17, 1974.  
Congressman HERMAN BADILLO,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BADILLO: Thank you for your letter of June 20, 1974 in regard to the establishment of a standing House Committee on Urban Affairs.

I support your basic proposal that a House Committee on Urban Affairs be established in order to provide a coordinated, comprehensive approach to the problems of our cities. The establishment of such a committee would create an alternative to the overlapping jurisdiction of the present committee structure. In this way a more efficient and easily accessible system of legislative study and coordination of urban programs can be formulated.

However, it is my position that such a system should primarily provide the states with the instrumentality by which they can gain ready access to the Congress to present statewide plans for their cities. It should not become a means whereby each city approaches the committee with its individual plans, totally bypassing state efforts in this area. The states must play a full and proper role of direction and coordination of the federal approach to urban problems. The assignment of responsibility for project review and coordination at the state level means strengthening the state-regional-local partnership in which local and state projects fit into a comprehensive set of community development objectives, a policy to which I am committed.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on your proposal. With my expressed reservations as to the role the committee will play in state-local relations, I support its establishment.

Sincerely,

GALVIN L. RAMPTON,  
Governor.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR  
BURN MEDICINE

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1974

MR. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today in the recognition of the National Institute for Burn Medicine. It is gratifying to hear of the superlative efforts which are being exerted this week on behalf of the Institute. Thousands of Michigan residents will be joining together to collect funds for the Institute, and to remind all of us of the all too easily forgotten problem of burns and their treatment.

Each year, about 75,000 Americans are burned seriously enough to require hospitalization. The treatment is expensive, and may require prolonged treatment over several years. There is a very real shortage of facilities which can treat burn victims. The Institute has been addressing some of these problems through their various programs. Medical personnel are provided with specialized training by the Institute. Planning consultation and funding is provided for communities without burn treatment centers. Burn prevention information is also disseminated through the country. Research is supported by the Institute to provide better infection control, burn-care equipment, and improved surgical techniques which have gone so far to help bring relief to burn victims. And finally, there is a library on burn treatment, and a National Burn Information Exchange which helps the flow of information to doctors and hospitals around the world.

There can be little question that the current fund-raising drive will meet with great success. I hope that the special order today will help draw support from Americans in all walks of life for this most worthwhile organization. With our support, both financial and moral, the National Institute for Burn Medicine cannot help but to continue with the fine work it has done in the past, by providing in the years ahead the latest advances in treatment and information to deal with this distressing medical problem.

STUDDS-MAGNUSON 200-MILE BILL

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1974

MR. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, on September 19 television station WCVB-TV in Boston, Mass., reversed its editorial stand and endorsed the Studds-Magnuson 200-mile fish conservation zone bill. There are now 169 cosponsors of Studds-Magnuson in the House and the Senate is expected to vote soon on final passage. I would like to enter in the RECORD at this point WCVB-TV's editorial for the further information of my colleagues:

COMING TO THE RESCUE OF NEW ENGLAND'S FISHERMEN

During the past 15 years, the New England fishing industry has suffered tremendously from an invading foreign fleet of modern vessels that has decimated our traditional fishing grounds and reduced our share of the catch by more than 70 percent.

New England's 20,000 fishermen look to Washington for salvation. Their hopes are pinned directly to legislation filed by Massachusetts Congressman Gerry Studds and Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington. The Studds-Magnuson bill would extend United States control over fishing from 12 to 200 miles off our coast.

Last December, we editorialized against the 200-mile bill. We said then that the wisest course to follow was not unilateral action by the United States, but an international agreement on fisheries jurisdiction.

But things have changed in the past 10 months. Russia and America have dropped their previous opposition to the 200-mile concept. And most importantly, the hoped

93<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>d</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 16905

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 26, 1974

Mr. FRENZEL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

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## A BILL

To establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Oversight.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That this Act may be cited as the "Joint Committee on In-  
4       telligence Oversight Act of 1974".

5       ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

6

OVERSIGHT

7       SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a Joint Com-  
8       mittee on Intelligence Oversight (hereinafter referred to as  
9       the "joint committee") which shall be composed of four-  
10      teen members appointed as follows:

I—O

1           (1) seven members of the Senate, four to be ap-  
2           pointed by the majority leader of the Senate and three  
3           to be appointed by the minority leader of the Senate;  
4           and

5           (2) seven members of the House of Representa-  
6           tives, four to be appointed by the majority leader of the  
7           House of Representatives and three to be appointed by  
8           the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

9           (b) The joint committee shall select a chairman and a  
10          vice chairman from among its members at the beginning of  
11          each Congress. The vice chairman shall act in the place and  
12          stead of the chairman in the absence of the chairman. The  
13          chairmanship and the vice chairmanship shall alternate be-  
14          tween the Senate and the House of Representatives with each  
15          Congress. The chairman during each even-numbered Con-  
16          gress shall be selected by the Members of the House of Repre-  
17          sentatives on the joint committee from among their number  
18          and the chairman during each odd-numbered Congress shall  
19          be selected by the Members of the Senate on the joint com-  
20          mittee from among their number. The vice chairman during  
21          each Congress shall be chosen in the same manner from that  
22          House of Congress other than the House of Congress of which  
23          the chairman is a Member.

24          (c) A majority of the members of the joint committee  
25          shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business,

1 except that the joint committee may fix a lesser number as  
2 a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony. Vacancies  
3 in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect  
4 the power of the remaining members to execute the functions  
5 of the joint committee and shall be filled in the same manner  
6 as in the case of the original appointment.

7 (d) Service of a Senator as a member or as chairman  
8 of the joint committee shall not be taken into account for the  
9 purposes of paragraph 6 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules  
10 of the Senate.

#### 11 DUTIES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

12 SEC. 3. (a) It shall be the duty of the joint committee  
13 to conduct a continuing study and investigation of the activ-  
14 ities and operations of (1) the Central Intelligence Agency,  
15 (2) the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of  
16 Justice, (3) the United States Secret Service, (4) the De-  
17 fense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, (5) the  
18 National Security Agency, and (6) all other departments  
19 and agencies of the Federal Government insofar as the activ-  
20 ities and operations of such other departments and agencies  
21 pertain to intelligence gathering or surveillance of persons;  
22 and to consider proposals for the improvement and reorgani-  
23 zation of agencies and departments of the Federal Govern-  
24 ment within the jurisdiction of the joint committee.

25 (b) The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency,

1 the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the  
2 Director of the Secret Service, the Director of the Defense  
3 Intelligence Agency, and the Director of the National Se-  
4 curity Agency shall keep the joint committee fully and cur-  
5 rently informed with respect to all of the activities of their  
6 respective organizations, and the heads of all other depart-  
7 ments and agencies of the Federal Government conducting  
8 intelligence activities or operations or the surveillance of  
9 persons shall keep the joint committee fully and currently  
10 informed of all intelligence and surveillance activities and  
11 operations carried out by their respective departments and  
12 agencies. The joint committee shall have authority to require  
13 from any department or agency of the Federal Government  
14 periodic written reports regarding activities and operations  
15 within the jurisdiction of the joint committee.

16 (c) (1) All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the  
17 Senate or the House of Representatives relating primarily to  
18 the functions of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal  
19 Bureau of Investigation, the United States Secret Service,  
20 the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security  
21 Agency, or to intelligence or surveillance activities or opera-  
22 tions of any other department or agency of the Federal  
23 Government shall be referred to the joint committee.

24 (2) No funds may be appropriated for the purpose of  
25 carrying out any intelligence or surveillance activity or opera-

1 tion by any office, or any department or agency of the Fed-  
2 eral Government, unless such funds for such activity or  
3 operation have been specifically authorized by legislation en-  
4 acted after the date of enactment of this Act.

5 (3) No bill or resolution, and no amendment to any bill  
6 or resolution, and no matter contained in any bill or resolu-  
7 tion, in either House, dealing with any matter which is  
8 within the jurisdiction of the joint committee shall be con-  
9 sidered in that House unless it is a bill or resolution which  
10 has been reported by the joint committee of that House  
11 (or from the consideration of which such committee has been  
12 discharged) or unless it is an amendment to such a bill or  
13 resolution. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to  
14 deprive any committee of either House from exercising leg-  
15 islative oversight with respect to intelligence and surveil-  
16 lance activities and operations related to the jurisdiction  
17 of such committee.

18 (4) Members of the joint committee who are Members  
19 of the Senate shall from time to time report to the Senate,  
20 and members of the joint committee who are Members of  
21 the House of Representatives shall from time to time report  
22 to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recommendations  
23 with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of their re-  
24 spective Houses and which are referred to the joint commit-  
25 tee or otherwise within the jurisdiction of the joint committee.



## 1 ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

2 SEC. 4. (a) The joint committee, or any subcommittee  
3 thereof, is authorized, in its discretion: to make expenditures;  
4 to employ personnel; to adopt rules respecting its organiza-  
5 tion and procedures; to hold hearings; to sit and act at any  
6 time or place; to subpoena witnesses and documents; with  
7 the prior consent of the Federal department or agency con-  
8 cerned, to use on a reimbursable basis the services of person-  
9 nel, information, and facilities of any such department or  
10 agency; to procure printing and binding; to procure the tem-  
11 porary services (not in excess of one year) or intermittent  
12 services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof,  
13 and to provide assistance for the training of its professional  
14 staff, in the same manner and under the same conditions as  
15 a standing committee of the Senate may procure such serv-  
16 ices and provide such assistance under subsections (i) and  
17 (j), respectively, of section 202 of the Legislative Reorga-  
18 nization Act of 1946; and to take depositions and other  
19 testimony.

20 (b) Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the  
21 chairman of the joint committee or by any member desig-  
22 nated by him or the joint committee, and may be served by  
23 such person as may be designated by such chairman or mem-  
24 ber. The chairman of the joint committee or any member  
25 thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. The provisions

1 of sections 102 to 104 of the Revised Statutes (2 U.S.C.  
2 192--194) shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness  
3 to comply with a subpoena or to testify when summoned  
4 under authority of this subsection.

5 **CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION**

6 **SEC. 5.** The joint committee may classify information  
7 originating within the committee in accordance with stand-  
8 ards used generally by the executive branch for classifying  
9 restricted data or defense information.

10 **RECORDS OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

11 **SEC. 6.** The joint committee shall keep a complete record  
12 of all joint committee actions, including a record of the votes  
13 on any question on which a record vote is demanded. All  
14 records, data, charts, and files of the joint committee shall  
15 be the property of the joint committee and shall be kept  
16 in the offices of the joint committee or such other places  
17 as the joint committee may direct.

18 **EXPENSES OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

19 **SEC. 7.** The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid  
20 from the contingent fund of the Senate from funds appro-  
21 priated for the joint committee, upon vouchers signed by the  
22 chairman of the joint committee or by any member of the  
23 joint committee authorized by the chairman.

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93<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
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**A BILL**

To establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence  
Oversight.

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By Mr. FRENZEL

SEPTEMBER 26, 1974  
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